ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, January 29, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application, if in order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Sokoli Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 12s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADYE : BROOKE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary Assheton, Frederic Adye, Royal Artillery, elder son of Major-General Sir John Adye, K.C.M.G., C.B., and the late Lady Adye, to Grace Desirée Brooke, only daughter of Brigadier-General C. R. Ingham Brooke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the late Mrs. I. Brooke.

ALDRIDGE : NELSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at St. Savior's, Walton-street, London, Robert Beauclerk Aldridge to Constance Winifred Nelson.

BOLUS : POOLE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at the Parish Church, Unwick, Lieut. G. H. Bolus, R.N., to Sibyl, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Poole, of Bankfield Hall, Unwick, Lancs.

DUNHAM : THOMPSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill-road, Hampstead, James Plaln. Mass., to Marion Jessie, daughter of the late W. Whitaker Thompson, of Kensington.

GUILD : BRODIE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Gavin T. Macleod, M.C., assisted by the Rev. H. M. Wallace, Reginald Mackenzie Guild, W.S., son of the late Alexander Mackenzie Guild and Mrs. Guild, 84, Ashburn, to Mary Wilson, younger daughter of J. Wilson Brodie, C.A., of 23, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh.

LAYTON BENNETT : COURTIS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. W. Gibbins, M.A., Lieut.-Comdr. Stuart John Layton Bennett to Madge Courtis, widow of Dr. Alan Courtis, of Oxted.

MASSEY : CLARKSON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., Jonny Kenneth Massey to Emily, third daughter of the late Robert Clarkson, of Avondale, Polmont, Stirlingshire.

WARDLAW RAMSAY : LOMBARDO.—On Jan. 16, 1930, in Constantinople, Ernest, youngest son of the late Robert George Wardlaw Ramsay, of Whitehill, Dalkeith, youngest daughter of Commendatore A. Lombardo.

DEATHS

ARBUTHNOTT.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Raphael, France, Emma Marion, Dowager Viscountess Arbuthnott, widow of Walter Charles Warner, 13th Viscount of Arbuthnott. Funeral arrangements later.

BARNARD.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly at the Law Society's Hall, Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard, O.B.E., D.L., J.P., of Sawbridgeworth, Herts. Funeral at St. Mary-the-Great Church, Sawbridgeworth, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

BARRETT.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Sutherland-place, Bayswater, Alexander Vernon Barrett, aged 67.

BAZETT.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Toronto, the result of an accident, Edward, youngest son of the late Rev. A. Y. Bazett, formerly Rector of Quedgeley, Gloucester.

BILLINGTON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, passed peacefully away at the residence of her son, Arthur Marston Billington, 43, Clarendon-road, Southsea, Louisa Billington, in her 86th year. Funeral, Christ Church, Portsdown Hill, Cosham, 11 a.m. Friday.

BROMLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 27, 1930, at The Firs, Vadlasham-road, Nightingale-lane, S.W.12, Ellen Martha Bromley, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Roberts Bromley, of Great Bealings, Suffolk. Funeral today (Wednesday) at 12.30 at All Saints' Church, Wandsham. Flowers can be sent to the Verger at the Church.

CHATTERTON.—On Jan. 26 1930, at 5, Sidmontonsquare, Bedf., Florence Henrietta, widow of the Right Honourable Hedges Eyre Chatterton, P.C., Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, and daughter of the late Captain C. W. Gore, 72nd Highlanders.

COLEMAN.—On Jan. 27, 1930, William Henry Coleman, Commander, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (retired), of Chobali, Wickham, Hants, son of the late William Coleman, of Little Tew Grounds.

COPE.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Broom Lodge, Cambridge-road, Bournemouth, Florence Erskine, for 50 years the beloved wife of Junius Leonard Cope.

CRAWSHAY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at The Cottage, Hingham, Norfolk, Gertrude Martha Matilda, the last surviving daughter of the late Charles Crawshay, of Hingham, aged 67. Funeral at Hingham Parish Church, to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m.

CURRE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, 1930, at Itton Court, Chepstow, Colonel Sir William Edward Carne Curre, Baronet, C.B.E., J.P., D.L., aged 74. Funeral at Itton Court to-day (Wednesday) at 2.30.

DRUMMOND.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Stamford Hill Mansions, N.16, Mary Drummond, in her 85th year. Interment at Abney Park Cemetery on Saturday, Feb. 1. No flowers, by request.

DYCE NICOL.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly, at Birsehaw, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, Alice, beloved and devoted wife of James Dyce Nicol.

ELLIS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Bulawayo, Francis Heygate Ellis, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), S.C.M.O. Rhodesian Medical Service, beloved husband of Muriel Floyd Ellis (*née* Andrews), and youngest son of late Colonel Fairfax Ellis, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Fairfax Ellis, of Blackheath, London, aged 52.

EWINGS.—On Monday, Jan. 27, 1930, James Henry Ewings, of the London Stock Exchange, aged 75. Service 10.30 a.m., Friday, at Holy Trinity, Strood Green, S.

FERGUSSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, suddenly, at Hotel Bristol, Bordighera, Mabel Frances Fergusson, in her 73rd year.

FORBES.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Melbourne, Australia, Olive, wife of Alexander Stewart Forbes, eldest son of the late Alexander Forbes, of Whitchurch, Oxon.

GREEN.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Thornfield, Tunbridge Wells, Sophie, widow of Frederick Green, aged 91.

HERVEY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at The Lowlands, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, Gertrude, wife of the late Charles Hervey, in her 71st year. Service at St. Mary's Church, Alderley, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m., prior to interment at Macclesfield Cemetery, 12.15.

HESLOP.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 75, Branston-road, Burton-on-Trent, Charles Heslop.

HORROW.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at South Bank, Chirbrie, Dorothy Violet Syer, the wife of Eric John Bertiet Horrow.

HORSNELL.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Calcutta, Arthur Conyers Hopkins Horsnell (Tory), youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hornsby and Mrs. Hornsby, of 180, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W.

HYNE JONES.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 22, Pembridgevillas, London, W.11, Thomas Hyne Jones, formerly of Buenos Aires, in his 97th year.

INGLIS.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Los Angeles, California, Ernest Alexander Inglis, of Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie, and Co., Los Angeles, son of the late Alexander Inglis, 86, Caiherines, Leyes, Fife.

ISAAC.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Westwood House, Maldon, Essex, Sydney Isaac, B.A., formerly Senior Master at Stubbington House, Fareham. Service at All Saints' Church, Maldon, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

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KEELE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Glencairn, Fairview-road, Sutton, very suddenly, John Daniel Keele, in his 59th year.

KINDERSLEY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Glenwood, Claygate, Grace, daughter of the late John Robert Kindersley, Judge of the High Court, Madras, aged 67. Funeral at Claygate Parish Church to-day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock.

KING-PAGE.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 12, Longfellow-road, Worthing, Sarah, widow of Augustus King-Page, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), Elmers End Cemetery, at 12.30.

KNOX.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Arosa, Switzerland, after a long and grievous illness, Margaret Normana Macleod (Lolla), beloved wife of Thomas Malcolm Knox, 1, Kewferry-drive, Northwood, Middlesex.

LANDALE.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26, 1930, at her sister's house, Freestone Cottage, King's Stanley, Glos, Elizabeth Jane Landale, widow of Robert James Landale, M.A., of 48, Inverleith-place, Edinburgh, aged 70. No flowers, at her request. Interment in Edinburgh to-morrow (Thursday).

LAST.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 32, Marlborough-hill, N.W.8, Florence Sophia, niece and adopted daughter of the late William Courthope, Somerset Herald, wife of the late Rev. Joseph Last, sometime Anglican Chaplain at Geneva, in her 80th year. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), 11.30. No flowers, no mourning, by her special request.

LAWFORD.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, Herbert Bowring Lawford, beloved husband of Clara Copeland Lawford, of 13, Abbotswood-road, Streatham, London, S.W.16. Funeral at West Norwood Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday) at 1.30 p.m.

LEEFE.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at The Cottage, Farnham, Surrey, Julia Mary Leefe (*née* Gurney), widow of General John Beckwith Leefe, R.M.A. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), 2.30.

MACARTNEY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Brighton, of heart failure, James Macartney, M.D., Lt.-Col., late R.A.M.C. R.I.P.

MANN.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 3, Tisbury-road, Hove, G. A. Mann. Funeral at Hove Cemetery on Friday, Jan. 31, at 11.30.

MAXWELL.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Hobart, Tasmania, Mrs. Crawford Maxwell (Emily), aged 82 years. (By cable).

MILLEDGE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 44, Sussex-square, Brighton, Walter Milledge, aged 59 years. Cremation at Woking Crematorium, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 o'clock. No mourning.

MORRIS.—On Jan. 27, 1930, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of the late Lt.-Col. Joseph Morris, M.V.O., of 15, Montpelier-road, Ealing, aged 96. Service at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

MUSGRAVE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at his residence, West Wood, Phillipps-avenue, Exmouth, James Musgrave, beloved husband of Katharine J. Musgrave, late of Lincoln, Buenos Aires, in his 70th year.

MUSPRATT.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Toronto, Rudolph, the elder twin son of the late Rudolph Mutspratt, of Liverpool, aged ten months.

NEUSCHWANDER.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Marseilles, Paul Neuschwandier, late of Hôtel du Louvre et de la Paix, in his 56th year.

NUTTING.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 22, Rutland Court, S.W.7, Frederick George Nutting, of Achentoul, Kinbrace, Sutherland, aged 72. Funeral at Redland Green Chapel, Clifton, Bristol, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 2 p.m.

PARKER-JERVIS.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 25, Kensington Court-gardens, Bridget Harriett, wife of Lt.-Col. Parker-Jervis, late of Footherley Hall, Lichfield. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at Aston-le-Walls, 2.30 p.m. Train 10.35 Euston to Stafford; cars meet arrival. Flowers to Stone Station.

PASK.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at a nursing home in Richmond, James Morton Pask, of "Strombol," Parkstone, Dorset, Naval Instructor, R.N., retired, in his 82nd year. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock, at Wimborne-road Cemetery, Bournemouth. Friends, kindly accept this intimation. Flowers may be sent to the Cemetery Lodge.

PRENTICE.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Bournemouth, Mabel Clare Prentice, widow of James Douglas Prentice, of Victoria, B.C. Requiem Mass, St. Joseph's Church, Roehampton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30. Interment Putney Vale Cemetery, at 12.30. Flowers to Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ltd., 32, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

PURVES.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at 24, Bryanston-square, Charlotte Purves, widow of James Oliver Purves. Service 11.30 to-morrow (Thursday) at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

ROWLATT.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 54, Bath-road, W.4, Mary Redward Rowlatt, daughter of the late Commander William Rowlatt, R.N., in her 87th year.

SCARLETT.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at 80, Geraldine-road, Wandsworth Common, James Scarlett. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) from the house. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request.

SELBY.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at Seville, suddenly, Richard Selby, of Wood Farm, Windermere. Funeral at Troutbeck Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 12. No flowers.

SELIGMAN.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly, Herbert Frederick Seligman, of "The Cottage," Pownall-avenue, Bramhall, Cheshire, the very dearly loved husband of Emmie Seligman, last surviving son of the late Herman and Rosa Seligman, of Victoria Park, Manchester, aged 65 years.

SIMPSON.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Frances Adelaide, widow of Professor P. A. Simpson, of Glasgow University, aged 81. No flowers, by request.

SMITH.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Nice, France, after short illness, Rachel Margaret Smith, late of 38, Halford-road, Richmond. (Sydney papers, please copy.)

STACEY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Langton Green, Ruth, second daughter of William and Julia Augusta Stacey, aged 58. No flowers.

STAREY.—On Jan. 27, 1930, suddenly at 59, Middlelane, Hornsey, N.8, Alfred Edward Starey. Service at Holy Innocents' Church, Hornsey, on Friday, at 2 p.m. Interment at Highgate Old Cemetery about 2.40.

TAIT.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Edinburgh, William Eddar Tait, of Invercargill, New Zealand, third and last surviving son of the late James Tait, W.S., of Langrigg, Berwickshire, and Edenside, Kelso, aged 75.

TANTON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Torrington, Reigate-road, Brighton, Hersteman Agnes, beloved wife of Thomas H. L. Tanton, aged 76 years. Funeral at Hove Cemetery on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 12 noon.

THEOBALD.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Eastgate House, Chichester, the Rev. Charles Theobald, Hon. Canon of Winchester Cathedral, Rector of Chale, I.W., 1892-8, of Lasham, Hants, 1883-1923, second son of the late James Theobald, Esquire, of Winchester and Grays, Essex, in his 99th year. Funeral at Lasham to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m. Train leaving Waterloo at 12.40 will be met at Alton.

TRELAWNY.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Grand Hôtel des Alpes, Territet, Switzerland, Dame Katherine Penelope, the wife of Sir John William Salusbury Trelawny, Bt. Funeral Kensal Green Cemetery noon to-day (Wednesday). Flowers to Messrs. Kenyon, 45, Edgware-road.

WHITE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, in London, Alexander William Miller White, eldest son of the late Alexander Miller White and Frances M. W. W. White, aged 65.

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Heath Court, Cardiff, Millicent Frances, widow of Charles Henry Williams, Esquire. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m., at St. Margaret's, Rosth, Cardiff.

WILLOUGHBY.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at The Cottage, Wilford, Cecil Edward Willoughby, R.N. (retired), in his 79th year. Funeral service and interment at Wilford Hill Cemetery, Friday, Jan. 31, at 2.30.

WIMBLE.—On Jan. 28, 1930, Clarence Wimble, dear brother of Mrs. J. J. Smith, of 6, Welbeck House, W.1. (By cable.)

WOOD.—On Jan. 25, 1930, suddenly, at "Yutoi," Canford Cliffs, Russell Howard-Wood, C.B.E. Funeral at Parkstone Cemetery at 3 o'clock to-day (Wednesday), preceded by service at the Church of the Transfiguration.

WRENTMORE.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at Gravesend Hospital, following an accident, Katharine, widow of I. Harris Wrentmore, of Bedford-row, and of Hampstead, aged 87. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), Brompton Cemetery, at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

IN MEMORIAM

LEA.—In tender and loving remembrance of my darling husband, Hugh Cecil Lea, who passed away on Jan. 29, 1926.
Always in my thoughts, dearest.—A.

LEA.—In fondest memory of Hugh Cecil Lea, who died Jan. 29, 1926.—Mother and Hilda.

MAWER.—In most loving and happy memory of Clara Isabella Mawer, who fell asleep Jan. 29, 1921; and of George Henry Mawer, who fell asleep Feb. 25, 1925.—I. C. M.
"Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

MULL.—In loving memory of our dear, Walter M. Mull, Jan. 29, 1929.—Connie, Irene, and Phyllis.
Always in our thoughts.

NEGRETTI.—In ever dear memory of Henry Paul Joseph Negretti, who died Jan. 29, 1919.

NEUMANN.—In loving memory of Ernest Neumann, who passed away on Jan. 29, 1922.
Rawlings.—(Theo Bonheur, Oscar Verne, Gordon Temple, Maurice Telma Faulkner Brandon, Paul Perrier, Emerson James, Augouste Cons, Dennis Duprez, Jean Douste, Gilbert Loewe, &c., &c.).—To the memory of Charles Arthur Rawlings, composer of music, who died Jan. 29, 1919, in his 64th year. Loved by all who knew him.
Also his wife, Elise Rose, who passed away Jan. 2, 1928. Sadly missed.

SOTHEBY-PITCHER.—In every grateful memory of our precious mother, "Bessie." Jan. 29, 1913.

YATES.—In loving memory of Ellis K. Yates, Jan. 29, 1925.

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PERSONAL

CHUQUEL sos pirela cocal terela.—C.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. SANSOM wishes to THANK all who kindly helped with Sonia's success in the election for the London Orphan School, Watford.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on 26th inst., SQUARE-CUT EMERALD, at or between Savoy Hotel and 1, Egerton-terrace.—Apply Pearce, Egerton House, 1, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road.

£25 REWARD, or pro rata.—LOST, 18th or 19th inst., between Victoria and Jermyn-street and Stony Stratford, SUITCASE (initials L. S.) containing Clothing, Diamond Pendant, Gold Watch, Gold Chains, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.2.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, a BLACK FELT HAT, with black felt roses and small diamond bow, either outside Drury Lane Theatre, or 27, Ovington-square, on January 13th.—Apply Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, 37, Ovington-square, S.W.3.

IN desperate straits. Many suffering little ones, but few gifts enter EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. Generous support urgently needed. Send to-day to Secretary.

TENNIS, Golf, Badminton, Squash. Trial lesson 5s. Club 2½gns., or courts from 2s. hour.—Kens. 7963.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

SERVICES OFFERED (5-11 p.m.) by man of intellect, conscience, and loyalty needing opportunity (London).—Write Box G.196, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN (colloquial): private lessons and small classes.—Write Box C.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S New Book, FORTY YEARS WITH THE COLOURS, Pioneers, Hutchinson.

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N.W. RHODESIA: 140 miles North of Livingstone. 900 acres on the main trunk road, near proposed site for new Government Seat.—An improved RANCHING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 6,900 ACRES, Rivers on two sides. Cattle dip, Dam now in course of construction, 3 miles; small house, four rooms; outbuilding; ready for occupation or investment; exceptional circumstances dictate low price £2,000; part may remain.—Apply J. Brownlee, 152, Minories, E.C.3.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £21 from the St. James's Philanthropic Society and of £10 10s. from "John Bull" War Sufferers' Fund, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances.—Contributions will be gladly received by the Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Knutsford, at the offices of the Society, 55, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers, Barclays Bank (Gosling Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 7211, and 95, Bath-street, Glasgow. Central 3477.—Benthe-street.

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BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, retired throughr ill-health, offers ADVICE on Organization, Turnover, Financial matters, other problems; Reconstructions and Dispositions undertaken; 25 years' unbroken record of success; preliminary consultation without obligation.—Write in confidence "Mediator," 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

WELL-EDUCATED BOY over 16 would be TAKEN as APPRENTICE by London export firm of commercial motor vehicle manufacturer with a view to becoming assistant to manager or travel abroad.—Eagle Engineering Co., Warwick.—Apply Secretary.

KENSINGTON, W.8 (best part).—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated; service optional.—Write Box 0410, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO LADIES, owing to financial difficulties, desire MANAGEMENT of FLAT; excellent caterers.—Write BM/EFDD, London, W.C.1.

LANCIA-LAMBDA, 8th series, latest type, tourer, six wheels, like new. Offer going abroad wishes to SELL.—Price 220gns.—Write Box 0414, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY offers SERVICES RETURN for PASSAGE India; previous knowledge of India; experienced with children; military family preferred; willing to pay own passage.—Miss Batchelor, 158, Humber-road, Blackheath, London.

ALBANY, W.1.—Magnificent EARLY GEORGIAN FLAT available; four-five bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, &c.; perfect order throughout. Lease will be Sold or will be Let without premium.—Write Box M.1143, The Times.

CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY District.—Magnificent SITE of 80 Acres, woodlands, pasture, stream. Freehold £2,750.—Write Box 0415, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, Flourishing old-established CHIMNEY SWEEPS BUSINESS; little opposition; important town Hampshire.—Write Box M.1138, The Times, E.C.4.

TO BE LET FURNISHED for year, option renewal, 5 years, self-contained flat, well-known SMALL COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE, perfect condition, facing South, 400ft. up, in lovely country; central heating, electric light, telephone; eight bed rooms, three sitting rooms, large lounge hall; cottage if required; garage, stabling for two, more can be arranged; hunting with Heythrop and V.W.H., shooting and fishing available; easy reach church, post, shops, but away from all traffic and noise.—Write Box M.1127, The Times, E.C.4.

A Really good SPORTING ESTATE REQUIRED, anywhere within three hours of Town; something between 2,000 and 3,000 acres preferred, with some good coverts.—Write, in confidence, to "Purchaser," York House, Baker-street, W.1.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

DID you ever taste such glorious turtle soup as Fortnum and Mason are offering in free sample cups to visitors at their shop?—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

MR. ROGERS. Breeches and Jodhpur Cutter to Hunts-man many for past nine years, has joined EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Regent-street, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

PETER DEAN and Co., 151-3-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2, want your unrequired effects to meet the enormous demand now in force for all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; exceptionally high prices for day and evening gowns, coats, furs, shoes, lingerie, lounge suits, dress suits, overcoats, &c.; cash or offer by return for parcel; buyers will attend free of charge anywhere. 'Phone Paddington 4520.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ECONOMISE.—See WALTER CURRALL'S advertisement, "CLOTHES VALETING," daily, this page.

A GENTLEMAN ALWAYS LOOKS WELL DRESSED in CLOTHES made to measure (ready-made reproduced) from all the eminent tailors, viz., Davies and Son, Scholte, Lesley and Roberts, Poole, &c.; overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

WINTERING ABROAD? Cool silk washing frocks; leaf green, lupin, ivory, mimosa, rosewood, 69s. 6d. Send postcard to-day for booklet and patterns.—RENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

FALLEN TREES.—The WADE Portable MOTOR SAW will cut them in where they lie. Send for catalogue.—Christy and Penny, 210, Queen's-road, E.2.

THE BUILDINGS COVERED by the KNAPEN ATMOSPHERIC SIPHON, the permanent cure for capillary damp. Over 200 installations made since 1928.—British Knapen, Ltd., Drayton House, 30, Gordon-street, W.C.1.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with 5 great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

"SOME trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Ps. xx. 7.

LAW DEBENTURE CORPORATION.—ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS are particularly requested to ATTEND the GENERAL MEETING on the 31st inst.

LONDON ORPHAN HOMES ELECTION.—The Directors of Meltonian, Ltd., for themselves and on behalf of Mrs. Ward, desire sincerely to THANK those SUBSCRIBERS to the London Orphan Homes who so splendidly supported their candidate—Myrtle Ward—at the election just concluded, and thereby placed her at the top of the poll with 5,068 votes. Myrtle is determined to work hard and obtain as high a position at the school as she did at the election.

FOR SALE, MASSIVE CARVED OAK BILLIARD TABLE, Barroughes, steel vacuum cushions, marking cabinet to match, all accessories, balls, &c., as new, £125, cost over £300; massive carved oak dining-room suite, Jacobean style, 11 pieces, cost £473, as new, £300; blue ground Persian carpet (18ft. by 12ft. 3in.), as new, £100; offers wanted for oil painting, 4ft. by 6ft., "Christ Raising Jairus's Daughter," Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.; "A Calm Sea," W. H. Midwood, 1878; inlaid Sheraton grandfather clock, by Geo. Prescott, chimes, &c.; no dealers; can be seen by appointment.—Write Box V.1500, The Times, E.C.4.

HAVE YOU a BILLIARDS TABLE YOU DON'T WANT?—Working Boys' Club badly needs one.—Write Box F.37, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA.—Gentleman going for few weeks, travelling leisurely through France in own Rolls, offers FREE TRAVEL to cheery, companionable man of simple tastes; able dancer; paying personal expenses only.—Write Box F.38, The Times, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE (Margate) for health and comfort. LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.—See page four.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

DANCING.—Four lessons £1 1s.—Miss Carew, 91, Victoria-street, next A. and N. stores. (Franklin

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

MONACO TO LONDON.
The new turbo-electric s.s. Viceroy of India, 20,000 tons, will leave Monaco March 8 (due London March 14), conveying first and second saloon passengers to London via Algiers, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Apply P. & O. Branch, as below, or P. & O. Agency (Colonel Cecil Pane, D.S.O., C.M.G., Manager), Avenue de Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Nevasa	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Rajputana	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*Horea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Viceroy of India	19,700	Heinrich	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Majola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	—	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Chitray	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Majola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Nevasa	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chitray	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Pichis (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bintan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	Jan. 31
Nagpore (cargo)	5,383	—	Jan. 31	—
Nevasa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Pichis (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 22	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashmir	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
DUMRA	8,447	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,675	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo Steamer.
¶ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,224	—	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	8,666	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,305	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATIANA	9,067	—	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
MODASA	9,079	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Eccombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Connal and Smith, Ltd., 104, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter, and Hughes, 9, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY
Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 8230); or the Union-Castle Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By our Atlantic Line to Panama or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From	‡ Vancouver.	† San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
ARAWA	April 2	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. T. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.) or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

E. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
1st CLASS ONLY.

Ship.	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BERRIMA	11,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

Carrying H.M. MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	—	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 190, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Tonlon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORVIETO	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORAMA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	20,000	Apl. 12	Apl. 18	—
ORONSAY	20,000	Mar. 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN & Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,950	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	8,421	Mar. 18	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 11	Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, and Natal.
City of Karachi	5,575	Mar. 1	
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	

WINTER IN EGYPT,
Return tickets issued from
LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES
at reduced rates during the season.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 4
Lancashire	13,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 3
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 11
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. ... Feb. 11 and Feb. 21 ... PARAGUAY
BOMBAIA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.
A.R. GARROS ... Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 ... GEN. DUCROSNE
PELEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI ... Feb. 4 ... LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOUIS ... Feb. 4 and Feb. 11 ... CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 52, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

OCEAN PASSAGES
BOOK AT
COOK'S.
Experienced Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - JAN. 29
MAURETANIA Feb. 5 ASCANIA Feb. 7
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SCYTHIA - - FEB. 1
†LANCASTRIA Feb. 8 *ANDANIA Feb. 15
† Calls Galway.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
ASCANIA - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA Feb. 14 AUSONIA Feb. 21
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—GLASGOW—HALIFAX, N.S.
SCYTHIA - - FEB. 1
ANDANIA Feb. 15 SCYTHIA Mar. 1
WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Feb. 1	Baltic	Sat., Feb. 15
(2)*†Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	(2)*†Doric	Sat., Feb. 22

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8 | Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic ... Tues., Mar. 4
(Via Cherbourg and Cork.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From and	To Southampton
(4) Westernland	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland ... Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ... Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ... Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,586 tons ... Mar. 15
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ... Feb. 22 | Mar. 22
*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	To New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 29	Feb. 4
"PARIS" (c)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27

(c) Express Service First and Second class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (cabin class). MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. FLANDRE (2) ... Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ... Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.
The quickest and best route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 38-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRAALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*†ELYSIA ... Feb. 4 | *†CIRCASSIA Feb. 27
†‡CALEDONIA ... Feb. 11 | †‡STENTOR Mar. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
Unpacked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates.
D. H. BLAKEFORD, General Passenger Agents, 66, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
PLEASURE CRUISES AND SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Owing to popularity and consequent heavy demand for cabins by the LARGE LINERS, we strongly advise prospective passengers to consult us at an early date.
PERSONAL and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
NO BOOKING FEES.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £80.
For sailings, cabin plans and details of hotels apply Dept. A, Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 10
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing ... April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO
*MAASDAM Feb. 15 *LEERDAM Mar. 8
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
Unpacked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates.
D. H. BLAKEFORD, General Passenger Agents, 66, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
to
NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £88.
Apply your Steamship Agent or
14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANDAFF CASTLE	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
*CARNARVON CASTLE		
†LLANDOVERY CASTLE	Feb. 6	Feb. 7
*EDINBURGH CASTLE		

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
† Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
Apply at the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Calling at Gibraltar. Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"AMARAPOORA"	31st Jan.	8th Feb.
"CHINDWIN"	14th Feb.	22nd Feb.

Managers, Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

SOUTH AMERICA
FROM BORDEAUX.
RIO SANTOS (s.s. "Lutetia") (14,654 tons) Mar. 1
MONTEVIDEO (s.s. "Massilia") (15,147 tons) Mar. 22
BUENOS AIRES (s.s. "Lutetia") (14,654 tons) April 12
Cie de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Reunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
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NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
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* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,920	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DUERO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DENNA	11,485	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU. PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
OROMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
(16,000 tons)
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths.
Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.
SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, NORWAY, &c.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	Feb. 20
MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York)	Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	Jan. 31
MELITA (B.G.)	Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.)	Feb. 14

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)	Jan. 30
MONTCALM ... Feb. 1	MELITA ... Feb. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver)	Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver)	Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA ... Mar. 5 | AORANGI ... Apr. 2
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Market-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Cunard Building, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,170 tons from Southampton Feb. 10
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Apl. 2

Fares from £35 to £47 10s.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

BLUE STAR LINE,
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	COMFORT	6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"	LUXURY	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	AND SERVICE	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"		20 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
at special rates including best hotels.
Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits learn for Britain your share of the immense trade of these wonderful countries.
TO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT fortnightly express cabin service. Fare £50.

"ARANDORA STAR,"
DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The World's most delightful Cruising Liner.
No other liner has more luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State Rooms throughout.
March 14th, 22 Days.—To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, ÆGEAN SEA, HAIFA for JERUSALEM, CAIRO, ALGERIA, PORTUGAL.
April 12th, 24 Days.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, ADRIATIC SEA.
May 7th, 22 Days.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, ALGERIA.
May 29th, 8 Days.—To TANGIER, MOROCCO, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, SPAIN.
June 18th, 14 Days.—To GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, SPAIN, and BALEARIC ISLANDS.
The festival sun decks away from games; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks, Charming Ballroom. Open-air Swimming Pool, Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.
For South American and all others, including Norway and Northern Capitals in Summer, apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 103, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO
PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND BOMBAY.

"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,178 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Rector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,958 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

	From Liverpool	
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	Liverpool	8th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class passengers.
For full particulars apply to
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN BEENSLAER" ... Feb. 15
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ... Mar. 8
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COMMEWIJNE" ... Mar. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ... Mar. 8
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" ... Mar. 29
For passage rates and full particulars apply to—
Pos. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ('Phone: Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone, Monument 0021.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

| HAVANA VERA CRUZ TAMPICO GALVESTON HOUSTON | From Southampton RIO PANUCO ... Jan. 30th RIO BRAVO ... Mar. 13th Wainwright Bros. and

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

COUNTY of DURHAM.
APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY COUNTY ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

The County Council of Durham are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of DEPUTY COUNTY ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office and to act as the Chief Assistant to the County Engineer and Surveyor in the control, management, and administration of the Highways Department of the Council.

The salary will be at the rate of £800 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to three calendar months' notice on either side.

Applicants must have special qualifications as to the construction of roads and bridges, and should be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or Members of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers by examination.

The appointment is a Designated Post under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, which has been adopted by the County Council, and the person appointed will be subject to the provisions of such Act, and will be required to pass a medical examination previous to appointment.

Applications, endorsed "Deputy County Surveyor," together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, the 10th February, 1930.

By Order,
HAROLD JEVONS, Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Durham, January, 1930.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the COLLEGE at a salary of £550, rising to £700. His duties will begin at the end of June.—Particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Clifton College, Bristol.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The Secretary of State for India proposes shortly to make one APPOINTMENT in the MEDICAL OFFICER on the Indian State Railways. Candidates must be European British subjects of non-Asiatic habits and between 25 and 30 years of age. They must possess a qualification registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of appointment. Commencing pay Rs.650 per mensem, including overseas pay. The officer selected will in addition be permitted to take private practice, subject to the sanction of competent authority. Leave, Provident Fund, Gratuity, and Passages in accordance with the rules generally applicable to officers of Indian State Railways.

Copies of the Regulations and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, S.W.1, to whom applications should be addressed not later than 8th February, 1930.

India Office, 16th January, 1930.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.
CHIEF AUDIT CLERK.

The County Council invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of CHIEF INTERNAL AUDIT CLERK at a salary of £425 per annum increasing by annual increments of £25 to £500.

Candidates must have had experience in auditing and in the finance department of a County or Borough Council.

The person appointed will be subject to the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1922, and the gentleman selected for the appointment will be required to pass the medical examination required by the Council.

Applications, on the prescribed forms which may be obtained on sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, should be sent in the accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Borough Treasurer to reach me not later than noon on Friday, February 7th, 1930.

Prints of applications should not be sent in the first instance, and canvassing members of the Council either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

D. T. GRIFFITHS, Town Clerk.
Southwark Town Hall, Walworth-road, S.E.17, 21st January, 1930.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

A VACANCY for TENOR LAY CLERK. Salary £125. Applications on forms to be obtained from The Chapter Clerk, The Precinct, Rochester, should be sent in by 28th February, 1930.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION for MENTAL WELFARE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT SECRETARY vacant on 1st April, 1930. A lady is needed interested in the mental welfare question for visiting mental defectives in the county of Stafford of any age over 25. Considerable previous experience of social work is necessary. A knowledge of the Mental Deficiency Act. It is essential for the applicant to have clerical qualifications and to drive a motor-car. Commencing salary £180 per annum. Applications, stating age, full particulars of education, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, should be sent to the Secretary, 153, Eastgate-street, Stafford, before 14th February, 1930.

TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the SECRETARYSHIP of the Territorial Army Associations of Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, vice Major Alexander Napier Howe, Hawick, from whom particulars can be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and the risk of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Smart Salesman and Exhibition Demonstrator required; one who has been in private telephones; salary and commission; good prospects for experience. Burovox, Ltd., Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

A Permanent Job with prospects of rapid promotion is offered by Electrolux, Ltd. The selected man will be required to sell water softeners, but experience is not essential, as thorough training will be given.—For further particulars ring up the nearest of the following numbers: Victoria 1549, Holborn 9282, Riverside 2106, Ravensbourne 4001, Colchester 644, Enfield 1276.

ASSISTANT required in export department of large firm manufacturing proprietary chemical products; must possess good commercial experience, be legally European, and knowledge of French, German or Spanish essential.—Reply, stating salary, to A.R.246, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

A Worker.—Hoover, Ltd., require one Man for sales work in Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, and Tonbridge, and the coast towns of Kent and Sussex; experience preferred, but unnecessary; keenness and energy are the chief qualifications; guaranteed weekly minimum and liberal commission, plus bonus and training allowance; applicants must reside or be prepared to reside in the towns mentioned; write for interview, giving brief particulars of past work to Hoover, Ltd., 122, Western-road, Hove.

A vacancy will shortly occur in the outside staff in England of a long established and important old-established company with a world-wide trade. Applications are invited from gentlemen having a past experience of selling to the trade. Only those who are able to show excellent records will be considered, as the successful applicant must have a knowledge of the horticultural market and of dogs would be an advantage. The applicant that is chosen will be required to serve a probationary period of six months, on the successful conclusion of which a contract would be given additional commission. All reasonable travelling expenses are allowed. Application should be made in the first instance in writing, giving details of age, previous experience, qualifications, present time, and salary required, to Box G.167, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs owing to unforeseen circumstances for the post of chief assistant General Manager in an old-established firm, near Birmingham, manufacturing high-class engineering products for special trades. Applicant should be over 35 years of age and should have had a public school education with a wide experience in productive engineering, preferably mechanical and electrical. A knowledge of physics is desirable. The post affords every prospect of advancement to a first-class man and a salary and bonus commensurate with the importance and the qualifications of the successful applicant will be offered.—Write Box M.2151, The Times, E.C.4.

A CAPABLE energetic man with accountancy or secretarial qualifications required as Belfast Manager of large financial institution; age about 30; good appearance.—Write Box M.1142, The Times, E.C.4.

A CHEMIST, fully qualified, wanted to manage large coating factory, employing 200 workers, and making all qualities of coated paper. Wide experience of the trade essential. Applicants must state age, and have first-class education and ability to manage. Commencing salary £500 per annum; references required.—Write Box G.120, The Times, E.C.4.

A COMMISSION Agent for London wanted, for Scots of Bacon Factory Products; must have established connexion among wholesalers and multiple retailers.—Write with particulars to Box F.960, The Times, E.C.4.

AN EXPERIENCED Lady Assistant wanted by Analyst.—To Write, stating full particulars and salary required to Box F.22, The Times, E.C.4.

AN EXPERIENCED, energetic and intelligent shorthand-typist for solicitor's office.—Write full particulars, Box 0855, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A FRENCH and German Shorthand Correspondents required; must be capable write fluently; knowledge Spanish advantage; good references essential.—Write Box G.902, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

A GENTLEMAN of good address wanted to call on the professional classes; congenial work, and full instruction given; would suit retired business man.—Write Box V.1818, The Times, E.C.4.

A LADY required, whole or part time, to assist in organization of Charitable Guild; previous experience not vital, but unimpeachable references necessary.—Write Box M.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

A MOSTFOUNDERS' Salesman required.—Young gentleman conversant with mechanical engineering specifications to spend necessary time in Midland foundry to qualify as salesman of light castings. Ample prospects achieving directorship ultimately. Good presence and education (Public School preferred).—Send what particulars you think desirable to W. Ellen-Hill and Co., C.A., 41, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

A MANAGER or Managress required, leather trunk, bag, and fancy goods shop, West End; must be energetic and experienced.—Write, in strict confidence, stating age, experience, salary desired, "Leather," Box 93, Stells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

A OLD-ESTABLISHED West-End Firm of Antique Dealers requires experienced Salesman with clientèle.—Write Box V.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

A POSITION for Life.—General drapers and department stores require first-class R.C. man to organise sales to Convents, Schools, &c.; all-round general education, good appearance, and special trade knowledge essential; preference given to those who have experience of dealing with convents and schools.—Write, stating full details, age, salary required, to Box M.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

A SOUTHWARK Town Hall Appointment.

THE Council invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of BOROUGH TREASURER at a commencing salary of £850 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum salary of £1,200 per annum.

Applicants, who must be not under 30 nor more than 45 years of age, must be (by examination) Chartered Accountants or Members of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, or Members of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants. It is essential that applicants should have had previous municipal experience.

The position will be subject to the provisions of the Superannuation and other Metropolitan Borough Councils' (Superannuation) Act, 1922, and the gentleman selected for the appointment will be required to pass the medical examination required by the Council.

The appointment will be subject to three calendar months' notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 12th February, 1930.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

HARRY BOTTOMLEY, County Accountant.
Shire Hall, Durham, 22nd January, 1930.

A Vacancy exists for an ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR in the Department of Agriculture, Salary in dollars equivalent to £560 per annum, rising by annual increments of £35 to £1,120 per annum. Cost of living allowance of 10 per cent. of salary to unmarried officer or 20 per cent. to married officer. Free passages. Post pensionable, subject to probationary period of three years, and salary then subject to 4 per cent. deduction for widows' and orphans' pensions scheme. Candidates should preferably be single in first instance and not over 30 years of age, but applications will be considered from somewhat older candidates if well-qualified experience. Qualifications: Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Agricultural Science, with at least two years' post-graduate experience of teaching agricultural subjects. Duties primarily organisation and conduct of teaching at projected Malayan School of Agriculture.—Further particulars and application forms may be obtained on application, in writing, to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications must reach the Private Secretary by the 1st of March.

A Vacancy will shortly occur in the outside staff in England of a long established and important old-established company with a world-wide trade. Applications are invited from gentlemen having a past experience of selling to the trade. Only those who are able to show excellent records will be considered, as the successful applicant must have a knowledge of the horticultural market and of dogs would be an advantage. The applicant that is chosen will be required to serve a probationary period of six months, on the successful conclusion of which a contract would be given additional commission. All reasonable travelling expenses are allowed. Application should be made in the first instance in writing, giving details of age, previous experience, qualifications, present time, and salary required, to Box G.167, The Times, E.C.4.

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A CAPABLE energetic man with accountancy or secretarial qualifications required as Belfast Manager of large financial institution; age about 30; good appearance.—Write Box M.1142, The Times, E.C.4.

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A MANAGER or Managress required, leather trunk, bag, and fancy goods shop, West End; must be energetic and experienced.—Write, in strict confidence, stating age, experience, salary desired, "Leather," Box 93, Stells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

A OLD-ESTABLISHED West-End Firm of Antique Dealers requires experienced Salesman with clientèle.—Write Box V.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

A POSITION for Life.—General drapers and department stores require first-class R.C. man to organise sales to Convents, Schools, &c.; all-round general education, good appearance, and special trade knowledge essential; preference given to those who have experience of dealing with convents and schools.—Write, stating full details, age, salary required, to Box M.1093, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A PROGRESSIVE firm has vacancy for young man, 24 to 28, as assistant to Production Manager. Should be interested in engineering and boats. Must be prepared to work for results, as very small salary will be offered for first year. Job should be considered from its possibilities.—Write Box Y.960, The Times, E.C.4.

A REQUIRED, secretary and Chief Accountant to public company, preferably qualified accountant with previous experience secretarial work and office organization.—Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box V.1822, The Times, E.C.4.

A REQUIRED, for London, Salesmen for leading Automatic Electrical Refrigeration company; only applications required from men who are willing to work hard, have sales record and refrigeration or kindred technical knowledge; real opportunity for ambitious men.—Apply in writing, giving fullest particulars, to Box V.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

A REQUIRED for welfare department in large factory, a capable Lady with first-aid knowledge, shorthand and typewriting essential.—Applicants write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Box 0427, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A SALESMEN.—One or two well-educated men of good personality required immediately in London and Croydon to sell a very sound proposition whereby, with hard and systematic work, a four-figure income may be obtained; payment by results; age 30-40; free training; no travelling.—Write Box Y.910, The Times, E.C.4.

A SALESMAN wanted with an established reliable company, whose product is nationally advertised and recognised as the leader in its field. It's a hard work, but there is a responsible position ahead of every man who qualifies for it, and the average man with grit and determination can make good. This is a selling position that will not require you to travel or be away from home. Previous experience not essential if you have ambition. Necessary qualifications: unquestionable character, good personality, and willingness to work. Thorough sales training given; training allowance paid. Applicants should state age (25 or over), past remuneration, record of past five years (only residents in Greater London will be considered).—Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 122, Regent-street, W.1.

A THOROUGHLY capable young Works Manager wanted for London factory. His past record must be definite proof of his ability to handle repetition work in large quantities at competitive prices. No application considered unless full particulars, including salary required, &c., are given.—Reply to Box No. 27, St. James's Advertising Co., 191, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

A VACANCIES occur with excellent prospects for Territorial Managers (either sex) to manage properties, rent collections, &c.; only those persons of good address and able to influence investments in property should apply.—Sherratt and Co., Room 89, Albion House, New Oxford-street, W.

A WANTED as Works Manager, young, energetic, loyal and enthusiastic Engineer; experience of factory management essential; works 30 miles from London.—Send copies of testimonials and particulars of education and past experience to Z.A.900, care of Deacon's Advertising Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

A WANTED, by progressive London Advertising Agency, Public School or University man for Copy Department; age 18-22; experience not necessary; successful applicant must be a man of ideas and personality, who can think for himself and write first-class English; no lack of opportunity for the right man.—Write fully, in confidence, stating salary, Box F.22, The Times, E.C.4.

A WANTED at once for Leeds, whole time Tutor to coach boy for Common Entrance examination for school entry next September. Liberal allowance for holidays.—Write with full particulars, age, fees, &c., first instance Box G.174, The Times, E.C.4.

A WELSHMAN who is a really first class Salesman wanted for London by leading Automatic Electrical Refrigeration company; requirements: fluent Welsh, knowledge of refrigeration and the dairy trade, good sales record and car; only applications in writing giving the fullest particulars will be considered.—Write Box V.1820, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College, descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A ALL Those Seeking good Commercial Appointments are advised to write, immediately, for the most interesting booklet, "The Way to a Good Job," by W. Leslie Ivey, Appointments Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4, free and post free.

A A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call, Business Careers Association, L.1, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and testimonials of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

A ARE you interested in engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch is to offer, with commencement Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

A WIRELESS.—By enrolling now for the Haining system of wireless training, one can qualify as a Wireless Officer in October; positions guaranteed.—Write or call Brighton Wireless College, 20, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR WANTED.—Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., are prepared to accept applications for an important editorial appointment. Applicants must have sound literary judgment with a wide and thorough knowledge of the fiction section. The post is only offered to a man with ideas and a keen sense of the nature and value of magazine articles of an informative, entertaining, and personal kind that make appeal to a wide, better-class reading public; he must have imagination, initiative, and good judgment. The position is a responsible one with a generous salary attached to it.—Apply, in confidence, by letter only, to The Managing Director, George Newnes, Ltd., 8-11, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2.

LONDON Publisher requires young man, Public School education, to train as Manager and eventually control new literary publication.—Write, giving full particulars, experience (if any), to Box V.1831, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED at once for Leeds, whole time Tutor to coach boy for Common Entrance examination for school entry next September. Liberal allowance for holidays.—Write with full particulars, age, fees, &c., first instance Box G.174, The Times, E.C.4.

WELSHMAN who is a really first class Salesman wanted for London by leading Automatic Electrical Refrigeration company; requirements: fluent Welsh, knowledge of refrigeration and the dairy trade, good sales record and car; only applications in writing giving the fullest particulars will be considered.—Write Box V.1820, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys on good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. —Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Surveyor, F.S.I., London, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium partly returnable; personal supervision.—Write Box Q.1882, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING Chartered Electrical Engineer desires to accept premium Pupil; age 17; personal supervision. —Write Box R.17, The Times, E.C.4.

FLORAL Artists, Designers, Modelling: educated Pupil required; personal supervision; thorough training; terms.—Write Box 08556, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LAND Agent, managing one of the principal estates in the South Midlands, has a vacancy for a Pupil.—Write Box M.1130, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Vacancy occurs for an Articled Clerk in busy solicitor's office; personal supervision; good opportunity for premium, payment by arrangement.—Write Box M.1162, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

POSITION as Maintenance Engineer, hotel, offices, or factory; thoroughly competent; steam and heating boilers; also ventilating plant; all repairs; taking full charge; excellent references; age 35; also ex-Navy.—Write Box 08503, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Librarian-Secretary, educated, travelled; has excellent essentials, fluent French and German, 28, desires post requiring responsibility and initiative; can drive car.—Write Box 08557, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary (Scotchman), wife experience, desires situation; competent shorthand, typewriting; excellent references.—Address "279," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow.

PUBLIC School man, 14 years' banking experience, including War service, anxious to improve position, requires opening, any capacity, where scope for individual effort and ambition.—Write Box 0408, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO young ladies desire posts together; elder experienced in business; could do secretarial work or any social or artistic work; can run a flat; well educated, very artistic, musical, interested in women's work, handicrafts, domestic science, used to social duties, responsibility; salary required; good connexions.—Write Box M.1157, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Man (28) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: Schoolmaster, lecturing, responsible secretarial work, staff management, literary research, initiative, organising ability.—Write Box Y.924, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Honours Graduate, fluent Spanish and French, wants employment South America or where same of use.—Write Box G.184, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, by single gentleman, 37, Private Secretaryship to country or political gentleman; residential otherwise; all-round experience; excellent organiser; good knowledge of publicity, literary, journalistic, library, legal, trustee, and estate work in general; widely travelled; good French; at present organizing important Parliamentary division; highly recommended by M.P. for whom he has worked; will give three months free trial.—Write Box M.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (20), educated, knowledge French, German, desires situation with scope; would travel.—Write Box V.1824, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman, 22, Public school, requires situation, any capacity, preferably abroad; go anywhere; do any work; drive any make of car.—Write Box Y.959, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG gentleman, recently left position after two years as Private Secretary-Companion to well-known millionaire, desires similar position; has had entire charge London establishment, servants, private correspondence, household accounts, &c.; former employer and others will supply excellent references.—Write Box M.1132, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 28, Public School education, requires position; used to responsibility, good sales record, first-class references, knowledge textiles.—Write Box 0951, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Woman, expert driver, good mechanic, much experience with small yachts, clever with animals, own car, requires any work, London.—Write Box Y.976, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, of 20 requires position abroad; five years' experience with chartered accountant; secondary school education.—Write Box M.1123, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, Imperial Service Branch, 3, Whitehall-court (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-CAPTAIN R.E. and R.A.F., age 35, manager woollen mills, general office and sales department, requires Assistant Managership or similar position motor omnibus or transport company, motor or aeroplane dealers, or representation abroad; world travelled. —11472.

EX-OFFICER, middle aged, desires situation as Chauffeur or Caretaker; good references.—11118.

TWO ex-officers, experienced farming and commercial experience, London, Turkey, India "good mixed"; French (colloquial); excellent references, reliable for responsible position anywhere requiring thorough all-round business experience.—11286.

EX-R.A.F. officer, 26, good commercial experience, 5 years' engineering purchasing department, also good knowledge shipping insurance, passenger transport, seeks position of trust, or representative for reputable firm.—11117.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN experienced Lady Private Secretary, with sound all-round business experience and tact, accustomed to working on own initiative, high speeds shorthand and typewriting, well educated, age 34, seeks responsible post; residential or otherwise; highest testimonials.—Write Box C.2607, 26, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2.

EVENING Work required by experienced lady stenographer; excellent French (shorthand and translations). —Write Box G.173, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Secretary requires post, whole or part time; shorthand-typing (own machine); excellent French, German translations, knowledge accounts; highly recommended.—Write Box 08945, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist-Bookkeeper, general office position desired; position essential; £240; eight years' experience; 30 years of age past; excellent reference.—V. L., 57, King-square, Goswell-road, E.C.1.

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist, high speeds, seeks position of responsibility; all-round commercial experience, including engineering; salary £3.—8., 1, Bolingbroke-road, W.14.

PART TIME Post required by lady, 22, as Private Secretary; some experience; shorthand-typing, French. Public position desired; £240; eight years' experience; 30 years of age past; excellent reference.—V. L., 57, King-square, Goswell-road, E.C.1.

SPAIN.—Experienced Secretary (English) desires post in Spain; can speak and read, typing, Spanish, German, French.—Write Box 0940, The Times, E.C.4.

TYPIST-SECRETARY, 27, seeks position; 11 years' experience, good shorthand-typist, capable, tactful, thoroughly reliable.—Write Box V.1827, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by young lady, Public school education, knowledge shorthand, typewriting, commencing position with progressive firm.—Write Box G.172, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL or Chaperoning required by lady; shorthand-typing, French, knowledge art, medical terms.—Write Box 2998, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady requires secretarial position; shorthand-typing, accounts; French; experienced; small salary suitable position.—Write Box 0403, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can A be arranged by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 94, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7799.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Milliner; models, remodels, visits.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street. Gerrard 4516.

OFFICER'S Widow requires post as Manageress or Saleswoman in high-class Dressmaking establishment; fully experienced; any responsibility accepted; own connexion.—Box 1233, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

VISITING Dressmaker (experienced copyist and remodeler).—Miss Smith, 3, Ravelev-street, N.W.5.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend an English or a French Swiss girl for children aged 5½ and boy 8 (in school holidays) Age 20-35; must have experience and knowledge of children's health, good needlewoman and personal reference essential; excellent wages and home in London for reliable girl.—Write Box M.1075, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH or Swiss-French Nursery Governess, young, for girl 10; needlewoman.—Particulars to Mrs. Coddington, Old Bridge, Drogheda, Ireland.

NURSERY Governess, recognised teacher, experienced kindergarten, modern infants' methods, drill, games, health; must teach; good needlewoman.—Write Box M.1160, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess for military officer's family; young, preferably P.N.E.U. trained; three children, eldest 7½; to be stationed at Plymouth.—Apply Captain Green, Wiltshire Regt., Cherry Burton Rectory, Beverley, E. Yorkshire.

WANTED at once, Governess, age not under 25, two children, girl aged 9, boy 11½; salary £60-£65; C. of E.; must be fond of country life.—Apply Box Y.918, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Governess wanted, May; boy 7; good games, fond children; essential; country, London, say two months' holidays; excellent post for cheery girl for two years; experience not important.—Write Box M.1155, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, gentlewoman, Feb. 8, about 30, first baby; country, Kent; personal references essential.—Write Box 7516, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXCELLENT Posts for Governesses in England and abroad; schools and families.—Write or call, Miss Leanor Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

LONDON and Seaside; good French or Swiss Nursery-Governess to three large girls; bright, good sewer, nice companion; £50-£60. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

CAPABLE Domestic Help for small, convenient house; good plain cooking essential; family two; help given with housework; must be good outings; age about 30; personal reference.—Apply by letter to Mrs. Tyrer, 105, Cross Oak-road, Berkhamsted, Herts.

MOTHER'S Help wanted; Wimbledon now, seaside later; two in family and one baby girl; maid kept.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to C., care of Frosts, High-street, Wimbledon.

REQUIRED immediately, Mother's Help or Nursery Governess as family; no maid; three children.—Write Box Y.966, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL Help (gentlewoman) required; age 28-35; assist lady in office; experience not necessary; must be bright and fond of children; good needlewoman; governess and two maids kept; good salary and home.—39, Dartmouth-road, Broadesbury, N.W.2 (Willesden 1810.)

CAN any lady recommend capable, trustworthy Under Nurse? Assist with baby from month, with view to going abroad later.—Apply Mrs. Blackford, Little Wyrley Hall, Pelsall, Staffordshire.

CAN Lady personally recommend kind, trustworthy Nurse, age 25-35; for first baby, girl six months? Experienced babies; good health; gentle disposition essential; washing, needlework.—Write full particulars, state wages, Mrs. Geoffrey Kemp, Shrewton, Wilts.

CHILDREN'S Nurse wanted, boy 3 years.—Write, stating age, wage, experience (good references essential), Mrs. Hunkin, Beaufort Lodge, Parkhill-road, Torquay.

ENGLISH family going Japan seek good Nurse for one baby 8 months.—Apply by letter to 42, Cheyne-court, S.W.3.

WANTED, experienced Nannie for baby 8 months and girl 4 years; do own nurseries; fond of country.—Write Mrs. Talbot Price, Priory Manor, Stockbridge, Hants.

WANTED at once, capable and experienced Nurse, girl 4½, boy 11½; good references essential.—Kemball, Wingrove, Weybridge.

WELL-EDUCATED, very experienced Nurse required for country, near London, to take entire charge of healthy boy (3½ years) who is unable to walk for one year owing to injured ankle; good wages for suitable nurse who must be cheerful, fond of fresh air, and capable of entertaining boy; usual outings; five maids and resident governess kept.—Apply by letter to Box F.30, The Times, E.C.4. No registry offices or nurses who cannot rely on a lady's personal reference need apply.

WILL lady recommend Nannie or Nursery-Governess, some training preferred, quiet, even tempered, really clever with toddler age, to cooperate with mother? Boys 3½, 8 months; country; good salary suitable applicant. Write Box Brereton Hall Cambs.

URGENTLY required, experienced young Nurses, Nursery Governesses, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids. —Cavendish Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

HON. Lady Meade requires Useful Maid; good needlewoman, ironer, packer, traveller; personal recommendation.—Apply Lord's Hill Cottage, Shamley Green, Surrey.

WANTED, Lady's Maid (foreign preferred) for lady and daughter.—Write full particulars M., 15, Montagu-square, W.

USEFUL Children's Maid or Nurse-Housemaid under governess, three boys; flat, and week-ends country in summer; personal reference.—Apply after 5 at 4, Harley-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, wanted: family two; nursery two; household six; excellent references essential.—Please write particulars to Hon. Mrs. Robson, Lesbury House, Lesbury (Alnmouth), Northumberland.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER wanted by country cottage in Hampshire; sole charge; age 35-45; two in family; good references essential.—Write Box G.182, The Times, E.C.4.

DAILY Cook-Housekeeper required for two gentlemen; flat, Bloomsbury district; good cooking and personal reference essential; age 30-40.—Write Box 0961, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOUSEKEEPER (superior) wanted, to gentleman and three grown-up children; good home and wages.—Call at once, 11a, Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, S.W. (near Oval Tube).

LADY required take charge small modern house Sydenham district; all duties; knowledge of children essential; three in family, one child 2½.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, Box F.25, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper, young, to take entire charge small house and assist with one small boy and light cooking; daily cook-general and other help given.—Apply 35, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

WORKING Housekeeper wanted for modern house; one child.—Write G. Mann, 10, Elmcroft-avenue, Golders Green.

LADY Cook-Housekeeper (middle February), daily or sleep in (separate bed room), to run flat; cooking required; two in family.—Write, stating age, salary, references, Box M.1132, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid. Good knowledge of public life; literary, journalistic, legal, trustee, and estate work in general; widely travelled; good French; at present organizing important Parliamentary division; highly recommended by M.P. for whom she has worked; will give three months free trial.—Write Box M.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (20), educated, knowledge French, German, desires situation with scope; would travel.—Write Box V.1824, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman, 22, Public school, requires situation, any capacity, preferably abroad; go anywhere; do any work; drive any make of car.—Write Box Y.959, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG gentleman, recently left position after two years as Private Secretary-Companion to well-known millionaire, desires similar position; has had entire charge London establishment, servants, private correspondence, household accounts, &c.; former employer and others will supply excellent references.—Write Box M.1132, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 28, Public School education, requires position; used to responsibility, good sales record, first-class references, knowledge textiles.—Write Box 0951, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Woman, expert driver, good mechanic, much experience with small yachts, clever with animals, own car, requires any work, London.—Write Box Y.976, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, of 20 requires position abroad; five years' experience with chartered accountant; secondary school education.—Write Box M.1123, The Times, E.C.4.

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EX-CAPTAIN R.E. and R.A.F., age 35, manager woollen mills, general office and sales department, requires Assistant Managership or similar position motor omnibus or transport company, motor or aeroplane dealers, or representation abroad; world travelled. —11472.

EX-OFFICER, middle aged, desires situation as Chauffeur or Caretaker; good references.—11118.

TWO ex-officers, experienced farming and commercial experience, London, Turkey, India "good mixed"; French (colloquial); excellent references, reliable for responsible position anywhere requiring thorough all-round business experience.—11286.

EX-R.A.F. officer, 26, good commercial experience, 5 years' engineering purchasing department, also good knowledge shipping insurance, passenger transport, seeks position of trust, or representative for reputable firm.—11117.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN experienced Lady Private Secretary, with sound all-round business experience and tact, accustomed to working on own initiative, high speeds shorthand and typewriting, well educated, age 34, seeks responsible post; residential or otherwise; highest testimonials.—Write Box C.2607, 26, Cranbourn

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*) ;
Agencies 2*s. per line* (*minimum* 4 *lines*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.

A BACHELOR SUITE, Bed Room, Sitting Room, and bath, entirely redecorated and furnished divan beds; single rooms also available.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A RARE THREE minutes Tube, buses, quiet, gardens, Kensington.—Most comfortable BED, BREAKFAST (other meals optional); by day or week; moderate. Also exceptional Flatlet; also cosy Rooms or whole country; seaside cottage, 1¼ hour. London; frequent trains; bracing air; excellent attendance. Frobisher 6603.—Hoy 982 256, Earl's Court-road.

A FEW Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d.; double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square, Kens. 2537.

A FEW minute buses and Swiss Cottage (Met.), 12. ADAMSON-ROAD, N.W.3.—A really COMFORTABLE HOME for long or short stay; partial or full board; good food and cooking. Primrose 0710.

STRATHALLAN.
A FEW four minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½ gns.

A RARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. day, from 25s. weekly.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A widely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, open fires, slot meters, 10 bath rooms, excellent hot water; excellent food; arrangements by management; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Paid. 6770.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential Hotel for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,
41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS,
LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE.
Spacious public rooms, gentlemen's smoking room.
CHEF. NIGHT PORTER.
Continuous bus service to West End.
Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations.
Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3 to 4 gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d.—H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant, two bed rooms, sitting room, large study; private house; with board; every comfort; excellent maids; families preferred.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE at hard and soft tennis, badge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tube to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

MARBLE ARCH.
A Charming FURNISHED SUITE. Two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water, telephone, cooking, service; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

THE AILSA, HYDE PARK,
9, LANCASTER-GATE, FACING PARK.
Quiet and comfortable RESIDENTIAL where guests stay for choice position and table in London; excellent service and every consideration for individual requirements; single from 2½ gns., double five guineas to seven guineas weekly, including all meals, afternoon tea, bath, &c. No extra. Padd. 0415.

A GOOD HOMELY BOARD-RESIDENCE; young, congenial society; 5mins. Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly-circus 10, City 20); motor buses; quiet.—33, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

A LADY OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

HYDE PARK.
LANCASTER-GATE.
A Private residence, beautifully furnished, offers a few one-room Service Flats; hot and cold water in all rooms; telephone and bath rooms on all floors; room, bath, breakfast, and attendance 2 guineas to 4 guineas inclusive; dinners as required.—'Phone Paddington 5095 for appointment to view.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Short stay with us at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing. Large sunny double rooms from 3gns.; single from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes; Hyde Park. Padd. 8858.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, close); luxurious bed rooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From £3 3s. Park 1146.

ACCESSIBLE to 10 Tube End Tubes, and Hyde Park; delightful RECEPTION ROOMS or SUITES; good cuisine. Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
A COMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double. 43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

REGENT'S PARK.
A LEANY HOUSE, 18, Park Village West, N.W.1.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and limited accommodation; noted cuisine; apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
EARL'S COURT. FROBISHER 4929.
A LSO 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5206).—Well-appointed Rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. Our Country Residential is Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 180.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Now open.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.
AN ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 3 minutes London, four golf courses; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. 'Phs., Addiscombe 1581.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM available for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 22s. weekly, including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.861, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS well Furnished; every convenience; own 'phone, bath; house newly decorated.—44, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.—15, Stanhope-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 5619.

APARTMENTS (superior); sitting rooms, bed room; cooking and attendance; established 26 years.—206, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

APARTMENTS also Suite with bath room; very well furnished; 3 rooms; Breakfast optional; HILL; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

ARMY & NAVY,
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes from Tube, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table; well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms, box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms from £3 3s. to £3 13s. 6d., double £6 6s. and £7 7s. 6d. 4 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3395.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Replete with every comfort (good cuisine); gas fires; inclusive 2½gns.; 9s. daily, 6s. 6d. bed, breakfast. Vacant rooms.

AT 7, LANCASTER-GATE.—BED ROOM or LARGE SITTING ROOM; attractively furnished; gas fires; everything new; all modern conveniences. Also Bed-Sitting room; retired house.—'Phone Paddington 2351.

SERVICE SUITES.
(FURNISHED.)
AT 3 House of Rare Distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); privacy, comfort, every convenience; butler; garage at rear; 4-14 guineas. Kens. 3251.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AT 8, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 44s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 9402 and Kelvin 9042.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Station.—Partial board; single or double from 3gns. each; excellent cooking; gas fires.—'Phone Kens. 2237.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—First-class BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone. Terms moderate. Central all amusements.—3, Porchester-place, W.2.

AT WESTMINSTER.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; also suites with communicating rooms; quiet, modern conveniences, central; 5mins. Victoria.—'Phone, Vic. 7319.

WESTBOURNE COURT.
AT 46, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Inclusive comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double.—Padd. 1790.

AT 26, NORFOLK SQUARE, W.2. Two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, catering; starting from 22s. No extras. Padd. 2943.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON (HARRODS).—Sunny Room, handsomely furnished; baths, service, table d'hôte; from 2½ gns.; gas fires; meals as required; private 'phone if desired.—Cranmore, 11, Quarrendon-street, Western 4566.

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ATTRACTIVE Bed Rooms for visitors or permanents; five minutes station; newly furnished; gas fires, hot and cold water in all rooms; single and double now vacant; exceptional comfort; moderate terms.—67, Strathearn-road, S.W.19. 'Phone, Vic. 3577.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns.; excellent breakfast; constant hot water; telephone.—19, Knox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0391.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETS; bed, sitting and small kitchen; from 2gns.; quiet; Hyde Park-gate, South Kensington. 'Phone, Western 6470.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.
ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—17, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kens. 2765.

ATTRACTIVE SUNNY SERVICE SUITE or Single Large Flatlette overlooking Holland Park Gardens; personal supervision; excellent cooking.—Park 1415.

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ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; 2 guineas; double £1 each; including service, constant hot water, electric light and hot baths; 4 minutes Gloucester-road Tube.—Apply Manager, 7 and 9, Gloucester-gate, S.W.7, adjoining (Western Gate) Museum.

BACHELOR BED and SITTING ROOM, 'phone, gas fire; 2 gns.—Telephone Victoria 10-30 or after 6 p.m. Mayfair 4100.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, sitting, bed, bath and kitchen; 2 gns.—Apply 22, Montpelier-street, Knightsbridge.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EMBASSY.
BAYSWATER, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; all gas conveniences; good-class house; quiet; bath. 30s. with breakfast. 125 bus.—13, Aldermary-street, Victoria.

BEAUTIFULLY Sunny BED-SITTING ROOM, also smaller one; first-class attendance; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1. Mayfair 7055.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, first floor, 2-4gns.; newly decorated; gas fires; dining room.—86, Redcliffe-gardens. 'Phone Kens. 5228.

BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, or two bed-sitting rooms, in flat to be LET; close to Gloucester-road Station.—Frobisher 3349.

BED-SITTING ROOM, large room, second floor; own bath, constant hot water; newly furnished and decorated; superior house; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit business men; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 3148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; electric fires, running hot and cold water; every convenience; moderate terms.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 0659.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); meals as desired; moderate.—160, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Abercorn 1561.

MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM now available; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Single Bed Rooms; valeting, good cooking.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

HAMPSTEAD.
MOORINGS COURT, 33-34, BRISIZE-SQUARE; noted for really good food; comfortable large BED ROOMS, all with running hot and cold, gas fires; few minutes Swiss Cottage.—Primrose 3146.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

46, BEAUFORT-GARDENS,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
(One minute from Harrods Stores.)
ONE or TWO FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED SUITES with one, two, or more bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room available; full service; passenger lift; excellent cuisine; absolute quiet (a cul-de-sac); most reasonable rents; no premiums; decorations to choice; constant hot water; telephone; running hot and cold water in bed rooms; public dining room; send for descriptive booklet. Telephone, Sloane 2906.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Unfurnished Service Flats and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

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PORTLAND RESIDENTIAL, PORTLAND-ROAD, N.4; family and business people; very moderate terms; 100 rooms; gas fires; corridors; gas public room specially heated; superior catering service; English meat only; cheery people; bridge, dancing, wireless; special guest night and jazz band fortnightly; extensive gardens, three tennis courts.
COMFORT EVERYWHERE. 'Phone, North 1323.

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QUIET SQUARE, three minutes Victoria.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals by arrangement. Also Suite with private bath room, &c.; butler kept.—'Phone, Victoria 3653. Write Box T.40, The Times, E.C.4.

PUTNEY HILL.
RESIDENTIAL, OAK HOUSE, CARLTON-ROAD.—Large bed-sitting room if required; excellent table; terms moderate.

SLOANE-STREET (121), Cadogan-chambers.—Comfortable Service SUITES; own bath; also ROOMS; central full heating; constant hot water. Sloane 6785.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; two bed rooms, sitting and bath rooms; second floor, 6gns. weekly; top floor (no lift) 4gns. service included; very large rooms; overlooking gardens; private restaurant.—2, Cornwall-gardens, Gloucester-road, Western 3512.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, constant hot water, gas fires, rings; 25s. inclusive baths, lights, breakfast.—8a, Sussex-place, Kensington 3919.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature. Wines for sale.
Terms from 2½ guineas. Write for illustrated tariff.
Ravensbourne 0509.

THE PARK HOUSE.
All rooms sunny and well appointed; quiet corner position; four large public rooms, billiards, &c.; best food and service; near Notting Hill-gate Tube and buses; from 3gns.—70-72, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 2000.

TWO UNIVERSITY MEN.—HAGBERLOR CHAMBERS with club rooms, telephones, gas fires, hot and cold water, &c., billiards, wireless; furniture and decorations by Waring; unfurnished rooms if desired. From one guinea.—For membership (strictly limited) apply Hon. Sec., 52, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; excellent cooking and service; Campden Hill, Kensington. Seen by appointment.—Telephone Park 2959.

UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE or SINGLE ROOMS in newly decorated up-to-date house in South Kensington; catering and service as required. Telephone: Kens. 4227, or write Box G.189, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS.
5, CHENISTON-GARDENS, W.8, 25s. and 32s. 6d.
11, HORNTON-STREET, W.8, 15s. 6d., 21s., 27s. 6d.; vacant first floor, 42s. 6d.
7, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.2, 17s. 6d., March 26, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.2, 18s.
For Service and catering optional. View mornings only or by appointment.

VERY LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET on half floor, furnished antiques, with own bath room and lavatory; meals as desired; four minutes Gloucester-road Station. Kens. 1422.

W.1.—Very good BED-SITTING ROOM (divan); all fitted; constant hot water; telephone. 11, Adam-street, Manchester-square.

WELL-EQUIPPED ROOMS from 2 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; near Gloucester-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—38, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

THE ABERCORN,
1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating. Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Prob. 2401.

9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK. 'Phone, Padd. 8418.—Not an hotel but a beautiful home for PAYING GUESTS; passenger lift. For country lovers, 3 Sheen-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

22/6 PER WEEK (from).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS for business or professional men; five minutes Gloucester-road Stations. Meals and attendance as required. Unfurnished Rooms also available. 'Phone Western 6418.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,
60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.—A few VACANCIES in this well known, most comfortable house, within one minute Kensington Gardens and Queen's-road Tube. Terms from 3gns. (partial board £2 17s. 6d.). Park 2536.

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ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—Two gentlemen; 7gns. rooms, board extra. Lady, partial board, 4gns. Elderly pair, active, 4gns. W., N.W., S.W. districts. Mary Thatcher's Agency, 122A, New Bond-street. May. 7941.

MARRIED COUPLE require comfortable BED SITTING ROOM; breakfast; suburb London; reasonable.—Write Box 0417, The Times, 72, Regent street, W.1.

SWISS STUDENT wishes to be received in family (Town or country); in return his family in (Bernese-Oberland, Switzerland) will receive boy or girl.—H. Bühler, 27, Streathbourne-road, S.W.17.

SWISS GENTLEMAN wishes to PLACE his DAUGHTER in refined ENGLISH FAMILY whilst in Australia two years.—Write Box Y.983, The Times, E.C.4.

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A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; 20 minutes Baker-street; private sitting rooms; central heated; real fires; own produce; near three links; 45 minutes Piccadilly.

A limitedly situated HOUSE for PAYING GUEST facing South, sea, sunshine garden; sheltered position; every care, comfort; attention.—Naval Surgeon, Government steward, St. Leonards, Sussex.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—Most desirable residence; 'bus passes door; near the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of THE TIMES. For suitable information concerning those advertisements inquire of the Superintendent at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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WEST CLIFF. CENTRAL HEATING.
WINTER from 45s.

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ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near Station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Resident Proprietor. 2½-3½ gns. Ravensbourne 0273.

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"RAVENSCROFT," Jacobean Guest House, ideal for winter; two minutes Bromley South Station, 20 minutes London; garage. Ravensbourne 3040.

PRIVATE HOUSE, comfortable and warm FURNISHED SUITES, two or more rooms; private entrance into adjoining hotel where if preferred meals can be had; central; no extra charges; a boon to ladies or gentlemen wishing avoid anxieties, housekeeping, &c. —18, Devonshire-place, Eastbourne.

COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME offered to people with pleasant voices; large garden, friendly evening bridge; a great welcome to children and dogs; 2 guineas. —Henson, Elmsett Hall, Wedmore, Somerset.

GUESTS RECEIVED, private house, Kent; cheery social life, golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

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Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Dances. Inc. winter terms from 3gns. weekly. Tel. 2379.

TORQUAY, CRANHAM, sunny position, close sea, trams; electric fires bed rooms; garage. Terms moderate.—'Phone 2909.

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BRUSSELS—17, Rue Gachard (Avenue Louise).—Pension recommended from 45f. inclusive; central heating; private drawing room if desired.

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ST. QUAY (BRITTANY), seaside resort, beautiful country.—Lady, high society, receives GUESTS; comfortable villa; £1 10s. weekly.—Write Villa Le Lierre, 84, Quay Portrieux (Côtes du Nord).

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ADMIRABLE LESSER HOTEL, debarred from advertising its address owing to exclusive situation off Portman-square, invites inquiries; 80 rooms; excellent cuisine, refined atmosphere, with charges from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated tariff post free from Monomark BCF/AB66, London, W.C.1, or 'phone Welbeck 2896.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Accommodation for over 100 guests.
ALAXANDER HOTEL,
35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tubes and buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single. From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day.

PROVEREDILLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room.
Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS.
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Reduced winter terms now in operation.
FREE GOLF.
Special arrangements for Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, Meetings, &c. Telephone, Victoria 9640.

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DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
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The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with menu, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
Inclusive terms arranged at 4gns. weekly, or Daily Terms.
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in London which you will appreciate, for it is both drier and warmer here than elsewhere. Convenient for the shops in Kensington High-street and all the centres of amusement. There are numerous bright and clean bath rooms.

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There are 140 bed rooms warmed by central heating, equipped with good furniture, and fitted with running water. The meals in the dining room are appetising and varied. It is also suitable for a "stay." Strictly inclusive terms are from 5 guineas a week.

Hot and cold running water in every room. Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

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Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. Grams, Manchpio, Nottarch, London.

Hotels, under one efficient Management, offering the utmost in refinement, cuisine and service, with economy. Each guest's individual requirements carefully considered. Warmth and comfort a feature.

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Special Terms to Families. NO EXTRAS.
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Terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. NO EXTRAS.
Children particularly catered for.
Own Dining and Play Room, &c. Special Terms.
Both Hotels immediately from Park, Buses, and Underground Railway to anywhere.
Perfect quiet at night. Night Porters. Garage.
Guests may transfer, without extra charge, to

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Terms from 3gns per week. NO EXTRAS.
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For tariffs and full particulars apply Resident Director.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
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Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and lounges. Terms: Double Room, 3gns.; Single Room, 4½gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout, and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water. Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. A delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.

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The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

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Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms, central heating; 5min. from Swiss Cottage and 5min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and omnibuses; "en-tout-cas" tennis court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1235.

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Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones and electric fires all bed rooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard rooms, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
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(Near Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent public courts), billiards (full size), large dances, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms; constant hot water (and first floor), electric cooking. Daily service. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. Phone: Putney 3991-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

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Law Report, Jan. 28

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Russell of Killowen—continued the hearing of an appeal by The Performing Right Society, Limited, from a decision of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the present appellants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the Bray, Wicklow, Urban District Council from performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. The question turned on whether the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State at the material date. (THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

The special jury in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court returned a verdict in favour of Captain Willans, the second defendant in the slander action brought by the Marquise de Andia Yrarrazaval against Lord Redesdale and him in respect of words reflecting on her character said to have been uttered by Captain Willans in the presence of Lord Redesdale in an interview between the defendants and Sir Alfred Fripp. His Lordship had previously held that there was no evidence of slander by Lord Redesdale to go to the jury, and had dismissed him from the action. The defendants denied that the words were spoken. (DE ANDIA YRARRAZAVAL v. REDESDALE AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A MARQUISE'S SLANDER ACTION AGAINST LORD REDESDALE

DE ANDIA YRARRAZAVAL v. REDESDALE AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

His Lordship having held that there was no evidence of slander by Lord Redesdale, for whom he entered judgment, the case proceeded against Captain Willans, the second defendant, and the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for him in this slander action which was brought by Ena Priscilla, Marquise de Andia Yrarrazaval, the wife of the Marquis de Andia Yrarrazaval, of Stanmore-court, St. James's-street, S.W., against Lord Redesdale, of Swinbrook, Burford, Oxfordshire, and Captain G. R. Willans, of 9, High Park-gardens, Kew.

The Marquis de Andia Yrarrazaval, husband of the plaintiff, was the owner of some patents relating to wireless apparatus and loud-speakers. In connexion with which two companies were formed, in one of which Lord Redesdale and Captain Willans were interested. It was alleged by the plaintiff that at an interview which the defendants had with Sir Alfred Fripp, on June 11, 1928, at Sir Alfred's house in Portland-place, W., a slander on her was uttered by Captain Willans and that Lord Redesdale did not dissent. The words complained of were as follows:—

> The Marquis is not a nobleman and has no right to the title he is using. He is not married to the lady who is passing as his wife, who is no better than she ought to be. I believe they recently married, and I know nothing at all about it—it was because her father had put money into the concern in support of the Marquis.

The defendants denied that the words were spoken.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. J. Wallington appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field for Lord Redesdale; Mr. N. L. Macaskie and Mr. A. Capewell for Captain Willans.

Lord Redesdale, in further cross-examination by Mr. GODDARD, said that his visit to the Home Office about the Marquis was after the interview with Sir Alfred Fripp, but he had considerable doubt whether he went to Bow-street before or after the interview.

THE VISIT TO BOW-STREET

Mr. GODDARD.—What did you go to Bow-street for?—To see whether the Marquis was still on Chilean papers. I was contending that the Marquis was not a Spaniard and I wanted to find out.

Is there any doubt that the real reason why you went was that you wanted to make trouble with the police?—No, never.

What difference would it make to you whether the Marquis was a Chilean or a Spaniard?—It had a considerable bearing on the whole position.

What position?—Whether he was pretending or not.

You thought that he was an impostor?—Undoubtedly.

And you went to Bow-street and told the police that he was an impostor?—No, I did not tell them anything of the sort.

Lord Redesdale said that he knew Admiral Mark Kerr, who was present at a shareholders' meeting of Art Andia, Limited, in December, 1927.

Mr. GODDARD.—Did Admiral Kerr tell you, after the meeting, that he had made inquiries of the Spanish Ambassador and had ascertained that the Marquis was entitled to the title he bore?—No; I never spoke to Admiral Kerr after the meeting at all. At the meeting Admiral Kerr produced a letter and said: "I have here a letter from the Embassy." I asked: "Is the letter from the Spanish Embassy or the Chilean Embassy?" and the Admiral replied: "It is from the Spanish Embassy." I did not ask to see the letter, and have never seen it.

Was the effect of what Admiral Kerr said to indicate that the Spanish Ambassador vouched for the Marquis being a Spaniard and entitled to his title?—No; the Spanish Ambassador was never mentioned.

When you went to see Sir Alfred Fripp, you intended to tell him of the information you had, or thought you had, about the Marquis to make him out an impostor?—No; the whole object of the meeting was to get Sir Alfred Fripp to come on to our side and use his influence to get de Andia to deal properly with the company.

Did you ask Sir Alfred to take shares in Art Andia, Limited?—No.

Did Captain Willans, from first to last, say anything at the interview of which you did not approve?—Nothing.

Throughout the interview was he speaking as much on your behalf as on his own?—We were both speaking in the interests of the company.

How did the question whether the Marquis was married come up?—When all the questions about whether he was a Marquis had been gone into Sir Alfred turned to me and said: "Do you suppose they are really man and wife?" I said: "I know they are man and wife."

Down to this time the lady's name had never been mentioned?—Never. We were just going when all this happened.

Sir Alfred Fripp, so far as you know, had no grudge against you?—I don't know why he should have.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MARQUIS'S SECRETARY

When did you first know that it was alleged that this matter about the Marquis's relations with his wife had been discussed with Sir Alfred Fripp? I should think fairly early the next morning. On June 12 the Marquis's secretary rang up and asked if he could see me. When he arrived he said: "I have brought evidence to satisfy you that the Marquis of Andia is in fact a marquis and that he is in fact married to his wife." I said to him, "I don't know what you mean by all this." He told me that the Marquis was extremely anxious that I should be satisfied on both those points, and he then produced a very old and much used copy of the "Almanac de Gotha" by which he hoped to prove the marquisate. I told him that I had seen that book almost every time I had seen the Marquis (laughter), as every interview always began with an explanation of how he was a marquis, and that that in itself would not satisfy me. He then produced a marriage certificate from some Registry in London to show that the Marquis and the Marquise were married on a certain date. I told him that that was quite unnecessary, for I knew perfectly well that they were married and the circumstances in which they were married.

Mr. GODDARD.—What did you mean by that?—The circumstances which were related yesterday in Sir Alfred Fripp's evidence.

Sir Alfred Fripp said that it was conveyed to him that the Marquis had to marry the lady because her father was willing to put up money?—No; the circumstances were perfectly normal. The father-in-law was going to give his daughter a *dot* of £10,000, and, when the time came, was not in a position to do so, but gave a guarantee of £7,000 to the bank.

Lord Redesdale said that his conversation with the Marquis's secretary brought it to his mind that it had been alleged that it was stated at the interview with Sir Alfred Fripp that the Marquis had lived with his wife before marriage.

Mr. GODDARD.—Did you believe that the Marquis had lived with the lady before she was married?—Certainly not.

Can you understand how it could have been suggested that the Marquis had been living with the lady?—Nothing was said at the meeting to suggest it.

Lord Redesdale added that Captain Willans had been the Marquis's secretary.

Mr. GODDARD.—Captain Willans is a consultant engineer and has never been the Marquis's secretary. Why do you say that he was?

Lord Redesdale.—I don't know whether "secretary" is the right word, but he was there quite a lot and dealt with his papers.

Your object, you say, was to get Sir Alfred Fripp on your side. Did you think that a way of getting him on your side was to point out that the Marquis was an unsatisfactory sort of person?—Yes.

Were you determined at that interview to tell Sir Alfred everything to the discredit of the Marquis that you knew?—Not at all.

To blacken the Marquis's character for that purpose?—No.

In re-examination by Mr. ST. JOHN FIELD, Lord Redesdale said that it would never at any time have been of any advantage to him to make the Marquis bankrupt. It was nearly a year after judgment in the King's Bench Division before the bankruptcy proceedings resulted in the final payment of the cheque which he wanted the Marquis to pay before he left the country. He (Lord Redesdale) went to the Home Office because he could not get anything out of Bow-street.

CAPTAIN WILLANS'S EVIDENCE

Captain Gilbert Rolland Willans, the second defendant, examined by Mr. MACASKIE, said that he was an engineer. He first met the Marquis in December, 1926. The Marquis retained him from that time until July, 1927, to advise him on all matters relating to his loud-speaker business. The Marquis told him that he had got into bad hands and had lost control of Andia, Limited. He asked for the witness's assistance in getting back the control of the company. He (Captain Willans) agreed to help him and became chairman of Andia, Limited.

In November, 1927, he became a director of Art Andia, Limited. There was in that month a High Court action by the Marquis against the directors of Art Andia, Limited, and a cross action by the company against the Marquis. For some time before June, 1928, when he and Lord Redesdale had the interview with Sir Alfred Fripp, the Marquis had been attending very few meetings of that company.

The witness explained how he arranged the interview with Sir Alfred Fripp. So far as his recollection went, Lord Redesdale's account of what was said about the Marquis at the interview was substantially correct. He did not, however, remember Lord Redesdale saying: "He is no more a marquis than I am." He thought that Lord Redesdale said that he did not see how he could be a marquis, and gave his reasons.

Captain Willans said that he took no part in the conversation relating to the Marquis's title. His recollection was that the reference to the marriage was made when he and Lord Redesdale were leaving, when Sir Alfred said: "Look here, I can't let you people go without making you Frothblowers." (Laughter.) Lord Redesdale and he then said that they were members of that body already. Sir Alfred Fripp thereupon said: "It is awfully good of you to come down here. By the way, are these two people really married," or "man and wife?"—he (the witness) forgot which.

The witness said that he was perfectly certain that he did not first mention the marriage. He thought that Lord Redesdale then said: "I know they are married," and made some remark about knowing all the circumstances of the marriage. He (Captain Willans) said: "They most certainly are married," and added that he had heard from the Marquis himself that his father-in-law had promised him £10,000 on the occasion of the marriage, but had cut it down to a £7,000 guarantee at the bank.

Mr. MACASKIE.—Was anything further said about the marriage?—Nothing at all.

Is it true that you told Sir Alfred Fripp that the Marquis was a libertine?—Certainly not.

Is it true that you explained that you called him a libertine because he had been living with this lady before he had married her, "if, indeed, he ever did marry her"?—I certainly said nothing of the kind.

Did you use any words which could be interpreted as meaning that?—I cannot understand how it is possible.

Mr. GODDARD (cross-examining).—What did you know about Sir Alfred Fripp's relations with the Marquis when you made the appointment?—From the Marquis's interview with me at the office and the production of a letter I understood that he had some association with him.

To whom was the letter addressed?—To the Marquis, by a firm of solicitors.

His LORDSHIP.—Exactly what did you know?—I knew that the Marquis had said that Sir Alfred Fripp was interested with him in business and that he said that he had a letter confirming this.

"NEVER BEEN ON ILL TERMS"

Mr. GODDARD.—You must have been on very good terms with the Marquis at that time?—I have never been on ill terms with him.

When Lord Redesdale finished at the interview in June, 1928, did you take up the tale?—Yes.

Was a great deal more time taken up with the personal affairs of the Marquis than the affairs of the company?—I really don't know.

For 20 minutes were you and Lord Redesdale throwing mud at the Marquis?—No.

You parted from Sir Alfred Fripp on excellent terms?—Very excellent terms. I had never been so well received by anybody.

That concluded the evidence.

Mr. GODDARD submitted that there was evidence of slander to go to the jury. Lord Redesdale had said that he approved of everything that Captain Willans said at the interview. If Captain Willans, on the invitation by Lord Redesdale to tell what he knew about the Marquis, uttered a slander in answer to Lord Redesdale, who stood by and did not dissent, the inference was that Captain Willans said what Lord Redesdale expected him to say, and Lord Redesdale was liable. He submitted that it was evidence on which the jury could find that Captain Willans was the agent of Lord Redesdale to tell the story.

His LORDSHIP ruled that there was no evidence of slander by Lord Redesdale, and entered judgment for him, with costs.

Mr. MACASKIE then addressed the jury on behalf of Captain Willans.

Mr. GODDARD having also addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, his LORDSHIP summed up.

The jury, without leaving the box, found in favour of Captain Willans, for whom judgment was accordingly entered, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Woolfe and Woolfe; Messrs. Hasties; Mr. Alexander Pollock.

CHANCERY DIVISION
DIRECTORSHIP DISPUTE: MOTION ADJOURNED TILL TRIAL

JONES AND OTHERS v. HARMAN AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bennett)

This was an application that a motion in an action might be adjourned until the trial of the action.

Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., and Mr. H. P. Glover appeared for the applicant; Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. H. Wynn Parry for the respondents.

Mr. GREENE said that the application to the Court on the motion was that the defendants might be restrained from excluding one of the plaintiffs from a board of directors. The defendant directors having, however, resigned, there was now no point in proceeding with the motion. He therefore asked that the motion might stand until the trial of the action.

Mr. COHEN said that three only of the defendant directors had resigned. All the defendant directors, however, assented to the course proposed.

His LORDSHIP directed that the motion should stand until the trial of the action.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bartlett and Gluckstein; Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.

BAR COUNCIL ELECTION

The following candidates have been nominated to fill the 24 vacancies upon the Bar Council. The election will take place in the week ending February 15:—

Mr. G. Thorn Drury, K.C., Mr. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C., Mr. J. M. Glover, K.C., Mr. J. F. W. Galbraith, K.C., M.P., Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P., Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., Mr. S. R. C. Bousfield, M.P., Mr. F. F. Maughan, K.C., Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., K.C., Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C., Mr. Charles Daughtry, K.C., Mr. W. P. Grain, K.C., Mr. C. F. Lowenthal, K.C., Mr. Owen B. Goldie, K.C., Mr. E. Percival Clarke, Mr. Frederick Hinde, Mr. C. Stafford Crossman, Mr. J. H. Stamp, Mr. W. D. Mathias, Mr. W. C. Cleveland-Stevens, Mr. George F. Kindham, Mr. Albert Crew, Mr. J. H. Cockburn, Mr. Arthur Morley, Mr. F. J. Tucker, Mr. R. F. Barnard, Mr. Geoffrey Hutchinson, Mr. J. M. O'Callaghan, Mr. T. R. Fitzroller Butler, Mr. C. R. Romer, Mr. H. H. Maddocks, and Mr. Gerald A. Thesiger.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
COPYRIGHT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(*Present—The* LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD HANWORTH, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD RUSSELL *of* KILLOWEN.)

Their LORDSHIPS continued the hearing of this appeal from the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who had held that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and that the present appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, of George-street, Hanover-square, W., were, therefore, entitled to an injunction restraining the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, Ireland, from infringing the appellants' copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*.

The works in question were performed in a public bandstand at Bray, Wicklow, on August 11, 1926. The question was whether the Copyright Act, 1911, was in operation in the Irish Free State at the material date, or whether that Act had ceased to be applicable by reason of the treaty between Great Britain and the Irish Free State which was given the force of law on March 31, 1922.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and the Hon. S. C. Henn Collins appeared for the appellants; Mr. T. S. F. Battersby, K.C., Mr. A. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell for the respondents.

Mr. BEVAN, continuing his argument, reiterated his submission that section 4 of the Irish Free State Copyright (Preservation) Act, 1929, was *ultra vires* so far as it had any retrospective effect.

Section 4 stated:—

> Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no remedy or relief, whether by way of damages, injunction, costs, expenses, or otherwise, shall be recoverable or granted in respect or by reason of an infringement is executed before the passing of this Act of a copyright by this Act declared to subsist or deemed to have subsisted in Saorstat Eireann.

Mr. BATTERSBY thereupon objected to section 4 of that Act being discussed before the Privy Council on the ground that it was not mentioned in the printed record.

THE CASE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Mr. BATTERSBY, in opening the case for the respondents, said that his argument consisted of three points. First, that on the proceedings and on the evidence which was produced at the trial no infringement had been committed by the respondents under the Copyright Act, 1911, assuming that that Act was in existence. Secondly, the Act of 1911 was never formally adopted by the Irish Free State as a self-governing Dominion, and, therefore, it was excluded. Even if he were wrong on that contention and the treaty and the Acts dealing with the treaty, the Act of 1911 was never carried over. Thirdly, the Act of 1927 was properly construed by the Supreme Court, but he contended that that Court were not bound to go into the Act of 1927 at all, and should have confined themselves to the law as existing at the time of the issue of the writ.

There was no evidence of any technical permission given to the band by the respondents to play those pieces so as to make the respondents liable, said Mr. Battersby.

LORD HANWORTH.—There are two letters, one from the band to the Bray Urban District Council and another from the council to the band.

Mr. BATTERSBY read the letter from the band, which was as follows:—

> Re your letter of the 18th inst., I am instructed by my committee to inform you that they, on behalf of our band, have pleasure in informing you that the band, are members of the Performing Right Society, Limited; consequently we can perform in public any or all music in or out of print without fear of infringing of copyright. Trusting you understand that your amusement committee will not be liable for any "item" we play as our licence covers our performance anywhere.

Counsel then read the licence held by the band, and stressed the importance of the phrase included therein that:—

> Bandmaster ——, to perform publicly any and every musical work for the time being in the repertoire of the society at the premises having no permanent responsible management.

LORD THANKERTON.—The two pieces in question came within that description?—Yes.

Mr. BATTERSBY submitted that the Court was entitled to look at that licence. The respondents complained that, instead of going against the band, which had paid them £10 10s., the Performing Right Society chose to proceed against the Bray Urban District Council.

Counsel then cited the following cases dealing with the character of the permission to play, which would be necessary to make the respondents liable for the acts of the band, and he submitted that such technical permission did not exist in the present case:—Performing Right Society, Limited v. Ciryl Theatrical Syndicate (39 *The Times* L.R., 460; [1924] 1 K.B., 1); Performing Right Society, Limited v. Mitchell and Booker (Palais de Danse), Limited (40 *The Times* L.R., 308; [1924] 1 K.B., 762); Falcon v. Famous Players Film Company and Others (42 *The Times* L.R., 666; [1926] 2 K.B., 474).

The point of the council's liability for the acts of the band was mentioned before the trial Judge, said Mr. Battersby, but the Judge was attracted by the constitutional point.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

Counsel then dealt with the construction of section 25 of the Copyright Act, 1911, and said that if the words "self-governing Dominion" in that section did not now include the Irish Free State, then the Irish Free State had not got the constitutional status of the other self-governing Dominions mentioned in the treaty.

Counsel referred to Article 73 of the Constitution, and said that if the laws were not carried over until April 1, 1922, there was no existing law before that.

LORD RUSSELL.—At what exact point of time did the Copyright Act, 1911, cease to apply to the Irish Free State?—On December 6, 1921, the date of the treaty, because at that moment the Irish Free State became a self-governing Dominion. The only Legislature which could make laws from that date was the Irish Legislature.

LORD RUSSELL.—Then there must have been a juristic vacuum between the signing of the treaty and the functioning of the Irish Free State?—Yes.

LORD HANWORTH.—I had some knowledge of things at that time, and I have found here some provisional orders that were passed, so that the real answer would appear to be that there was provision made in that interval in the first three months of 1922. Particular provision was made to carry on the law, and there was no lapse of law in the time up to the date the treaty was made effective by statute.

Mr. BATTERSBY then referred to the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927, and submitted that the Court was not entitled to look at that Act inasmuch as it was passed after the proceedings were begun. On that point he referred to Johnston v. Orr Ewing (7 A.C., 228); and Ponnamma v. Arumogam (21 *The Times* L.R., 524; [1905] A.C., 383). If, however, it was desired to hear him on that Act he would refer to sections 154 and 174. The intention was to exclude British citizens from all copyright rights and to reserve them for Irish subjects.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Burchells.

MR. A. T. TENIERS'S AFFAIRS

Mr. Registrar MELLOR presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday for the public examination of Alfred Thomas Teniers, described as a merchant, of 3 and 4, Lothbury, E.C. The debtor petitioned the Court on October 10 last and was adjudged bankrupt the same day. He has lodged gross liabilities £259,764, of which £140,613 is expected to rank, against net assets valued at £31,802.

Questioned by Mr. FERRARS VYVYAN, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that throughout a long business career he had been associated with financial matters, and 30 years ago opened an office in Paris, where he carried on business as a financial agent, as well as in London. In 1912 he closed the office in Paris and thereafter conducted his business from London. In August, 1912, he registered the Century Trust, Limited, which carried on a similar class of business and was very successful. He had also been interested in other companies formed to acquire concessions granted in respect of four forests of timber in Poland; to obtain options on and deal in property in the City of London; to acquire municipal and other land in Brussels; and for the purchase of an hotel building in Amsterdam. He attributed his insolvency to his liability as guarantor for the Century Trust, Limited, and to losses in respect of business carried out in its name.

On the application of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, supported by Mr. E. D. Basden (the trustee) and Mr. Tindale Davis, on behalf of creditors, the sitting was adjourned until March 25 for the debtor to furnish additional accounts.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
A DECLARATION OF LEGITIMACY

KELLETT, E. v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Hill)

This petition for a declaration of legitimacy under the Legitimacy Act, 1926, was brought by Mrs. Emmeline Kellett, of Leytonstone, a widow, aged 81 years.

Mr. G. Tyndale appeared for the petitioner; Mr. H. Rolfe and Mr. Wavell-Paxton for parties cited; and Sir Gervais Rentoul for the Attorney-General.

Mr. TYNDALE said that the declaration was sought that the petitioner's title to a share of an estate of about £8,000 left by a nephew named Edward John Sayers who died intestate, a bachelor, and without parents living, should be established. That the petitioner's parents were not married when she was born on June 8, 1848, was not known till the administrator of the nephew's estate discovered it in the task of distribution. Her father, Mr. William Rob Roy McGregor, was born at Tibbermuir, Hunting Tower, Perthshire, in April, 1820. He enlisted in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1839 and except for service abroad in the Crimean War was at various stations in England until 1860. On his discharge from the Army in that year he lived at Dorking, Surrey, where he died in 1897.

Meanwhile, on April 2, 1849, he had been married at St. Peter's Church, Southwark, to Emma Streeter, some months after the birth of their child, the present petitioner.

If the Court were not satisfied that the petitioner's father was not domiciled in England at the time of his marriage and thought that he still retained his Scottish domicile of origin, the declaration sought could still be made under Section 8 (1) of the Legitimacy Act, 1926, which provided:—

> Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married one another, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, and the father of the illegitimate person was or is, at the time of the marriage, domiciled in a country, other than England or Wales, by the law of which the illegitimate person became legitimated by virtue of such subsequent marriage, that person, if living, shall in England and Wales be recognized as having been so legitimated from the commencement of this Act or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens, notwithstanding that his father was not at the time of the birth of such person domiciled in a country in which legitimation by subsequent marriage was permitted by law.

Lieutenant George Kinmont, Scots Guards, produced the regimental records showing the service of Colour-Sergeant McGregor, the petitioner's father.

After evidence had been given by the petitioner and other witnesses, Mr. Justice HILL granted the declaration of legitimation prayed for. He held that the petitioner's father retained his Scottish domicile until his discharge from the Army, after which he probably acquired an English domicile.

Solicitors.—Messrs. C. R. Randall and Son; Mr. John S. Oldfield; the Treasury Solicitor.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 29

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Fyman, Bell and Co., Ltd. v. Ohlson Steamship Co. (pt. hd.) (11). (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (the Standard Contracting Co., Ltd. v. the Gellygaer Urban District Council) (pt. hd.) (3).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—F. J. Reddaway and Co., Ltd. v. Hartley (pt. hd.) (11). At 3.30:—In his Lordship's private room—Re S.—an infant.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Watt v. Lancasia Temperance Billiard Halls (London), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (5); Re Tarleton (Squires v. Roberts) (with witness) (6).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Simon v. Jones (pt. hd.) (4); Thorpeness, Ltd. v Davison (2).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summons.—Re Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900 (Armstrong v. Mead) (pt. hd.) (4). Procedure Summons.—Grey v Gibson. Motion (with witnesses).—Wreford Brown v. Butterworth and ors.—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Bolton (1).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Batchelor, Bowles and Co., Ltd. v. Victoria Park Car Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (6).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (ROMER, J.).—At 10.30:—For judgment.—Oxford Corporation v. Oxford Electricity Co., Ltd. Not before 11:—For hearing.—Motion (with witnesses).—Attorney-General v. Dale (pt. hd.). Adjourned Summonses.—Re North (Holmes v. Smith) (3); re Bennett (Public Trustee v. Bennett) (11); Chillagoe Railway Mines, Ltd. Trust Deed; re Appleton (Appleton v. Appleton) (12).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—William Oxley and Co. Ltd. v. Brit. Steel (412); Wynn v. Watton (418).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Terry v. Sharp and anr. (pt. hd.) (417); Shurey v. W. Speight and Sons, Ltd. and anr. (424).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Thorpe and anr. v. Jackson and ors. (pt. hd.) (352); Wyer v. Humphrey (373); Hammerton v. Staples and ors. (399).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Fallows v. L.G.O. Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (385); Russian Oil Products, Ltd. v. Tucker and Son (240).

COURT II. (TALBOT, J.).—Not before 11.30:—Common Juries.—Bowden v. Lagarten and anr. (388); Standen-Brown v. Ling (391).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (232).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—Charter Shipping Co. v. Bowring Jones and Co. Not Attended by Counsel.—Dalgety and Co. v. Star Line, Ltd. Non-Juries.—Jackson v. Solomin (pt. hd.) (360); Greig v. Leonards (389).

COURT V. (CHARLES, J.) (Chambers Judge).—Not before 11.30:—Non-Juries.—Slade v. Sinclair and Wilcox, Ltd. (363); Foster and anr. v. Harnett and ors. (403).

COURT V. (DIVISIONAL COURT) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Fisher v. Jennings Bros., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in King's Bench Court II. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Fry v. Fry and Cox (pt. hd.) (47); Pearce, C. M. v. Pearce, J. E. (45).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 12.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Beamish, H. 4. v. Beamish, E. V. (Lucas intervening) (pt. hd.) (41); Reynolds, E. V. Reynolds, W. C. (49); Clark, C. O. v. the Attorney-General and ors. (30); Gunn, B. L. v. Gunn, P. L. (51); Wright, W. E. v. Wright, M. L. (King's Proctor obtaining cause) (from Exeter District Registry) (52); Coleman v. Coleman and Godsell (53).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Moss v. Moss and Searle (pt. hd.) (34).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (Sir FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Threlford v. Brown; Helliwell and Co. v. Johnson and Son, Ltd.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Laitner v. Fusco. At 10.45:—Shaw v. Stocks.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 603 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Electric Furnace Co., Ltd. v. Kelloyd Metals (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Clerke, W. C.; Freeman Moss (orse. H. Bowen); Churner, M.; Stanley, A. J. (orse. Sasovsky, A. J., orse. M. Erdman and Son); Stanley, A. J.; Coombe, H. A. B.; Cracknell, F. W. (orse. Piccadilly Motor and Coach Works); Diprose, M. M. (orse. Elbira); Barrett, A. W.; Alexander, D.; Ashton, R. V.; Anson, W. S.; Beckett, C. R.; Shifreen, G. (orse. Preen, G.).

In Chambers—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Hanson, M.; Petition (28 of 1930); Petition (1,166 of 1929); Petitions (4 and 11 of 1930); Petition (1,172 of 1929); Petition (24 of 1930); Petition (1,121 of 1929). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions (1,055 and 1,073 of 1929). At 12:—Layton, E. L. (orse. Percy Ross). At 12.30:—Adjd. applns. to rescind Receiving Order (1,001 of 1929); Martin, F. G. (orse. Stedman Crowther and Co.). At 2.15:—Mitchell, R. G.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Gross, F., first meeting. At 11.30:—Lerner, A. M., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—White, A. E., first meeting. At 11.30:—Ward, E., ditto. At 12:—Stern, S., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—William Foster and Co., Ltd. At 12:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd. and ors.); Same (Same v. Same); Sevenoaks Park Estate Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—James Willing, Ltd.; Same. At 2.15:—Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd. (Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. and anr. v. Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.). At 3:—M. Raven, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Armitage Brothers Huddersfield, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Bianchi Motors, Ltd. (Whiting v. Bianchi Motors, Ltd.). Room 67.—At 11.30:—James Beck Cotton Spinning Co. (Beck v. James Beck Cotton Spinning Co.). At 12:—Belgravia Dairy Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—D. H. Evans and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Union and Rhodesian Trust, Ltd. At 12:—Reginald Goodwin's Successors, Ltd. At 2.30:—London Holeproof Hosiery Co., Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Colour Snapshots (1928), Ltd. At 2.30:—Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd. (Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., and anr. v. Cubitt's Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.).

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Cave.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance to-day.—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); More (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.); Blaker (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—H. J. W. Scott, F. D. Marsden (pt. hd.).

COURT IV. (HUTCHINSON, J.).—At 10.30:—(1) W. Gridley (pt. hd.); (2) A. C. Pole.

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—D. Chee, T. Sow (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—For Sentence.—M. Gomes. For Trial.—(1) L. G. Harris (pt. hd.); (2) M. Goedes; (3) S. M. Burton.

GRAND JURY FOUND (JUDGE GARNONY).—At 10.30:—(1) F. S. Sweet (pt. hd.); (2) J. E. Spiers, G. Brown; (3) C. Hawkins; (4) J. Macdonald, R. Jackson, G. H. Miles.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT

We are asked to state that representative bodies or institutions desirous of giving evidence before the Select Committee on Musical Copyright Bill should communicate with the Clerk to the Committee at the House of Commons.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE
WITNESS'S EVIDENCE AGAINST PODMORE
CLOSE CROSS-EXAMINATION

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, made another appearance before the Southampton magistrates yesterday. Messiter, the agent for an oil company, was found dead, with severe head injuries, in a garage at Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10, 1929. He had been missing since October 30, 1928.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

At the last hearing David Cummings, described as of Brackenbury-road, Hammersmith, gave evidence of alleged conversations he had with Podmore when they were both in Wandsworth Prison. Cummings said that they had talked about the "Southampton lot," and that when he said to Podmore, "I think you were lucky in a sense; if they had found the watch and the key ——" Podmore replied, "Yes, if they could —— well find it I should be guilty of murder."

When Cummings returned to the witness-box yesterday Mr. O'Connor continued his cross-examination. Cummings was questioned at length about his employment. He agreed that he had had nine months' work in eight years.

Mr. O'Connor also asked him about a remark he made in evidence at the last hearing, when he spoke to Detective-sergeant Macpherson in a jocular way, and said this was what had come out of it. The witness replied, "I did not think he would pay much attention. I took it as a mere joke."

Are you sorry now you spoke?—In a sense I am. In a sense I am not.

The witness, in reply to another question, said that he had lived at No. 5, Brackenbury-road, Hammersmith, since 1927.

Mr. O'Connor repeated his question twice, finally asking, "You swear on your oath that you have been living there?" Cummings again said that he had.

Mr. O'Connor.—If you thought that he (Podmore) had murdered Messiter, you would not have shielded him, would you?—No, certainly not.

If Macpherson had not spoken to you would you have allowed your story to sink into oblivion without even speaking to anybody?—I expect so.

Now, Cummings, I want to talk to you as man to man. Do you realize that if that man there (indicating Podmore) is innocent of this murder it would be an appalling thing if he were hanged on your evidence?—Yes, sir, it would.

I want you to try to visualize your own position. Do you think you would ever know another moment's peace if you were responsible for sending an innocent man to the scaffold?—No, sir, I don't think I would.

The witness had seen reports of the mur

Sporting News

RACING

NEW TOTALISATORS

DON SANCHO WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Two mechanized portable totalisators, which have been approved by the Betting Control Board and which have, indeed, been made to the specifications of the Board, were tested yesterday, the one on the Folkestone racecourse and the other on the racecourse at Thirsk. Each apparently worked well, and it would seem that the Betting Control Board have at last discovered a really workable totalisator. The machine which was tested at Folkestone was made by the British Automatic Totalisator Company in conjunction with Ericssons Telephone Company, and the Thirsk machine by the British Thomson-Houston Company in conjunction with the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company. The ticket-issuing machines used with both machines were produced by the Bell Punch and Printing Company.

Both machines are portable—that is to say, the heart of the machine can be taken from course to course. The capital outlay at any racecourse lying idle while there is no racing, is represented only by the building ground, wiring, and permanent fittings, and a certain amount of wiring in the buildings. The indicator boards are the best that I have yet seen and are certainly better even than those in use on the Julius machine at Longchamp. The figures are larger and much clearer, while they seem to change certainly as rapidly when bets are made. Betting with these new machines can go on until the start of the race and are shown as they are made. The new ticket-issuing machines allow of bets on any horse being made at any window. One of the great disadvantages in the past with the totalisators in use in this country has been the fact that special horses could be backed only at certain windows of the issuing building. The Folkestone machine—and I learn that the same can be said of the machine at Thirsk—works just as quickly as any other machine that I have ever seen in any other country, and apparently is able to keep up with the pace of betting, no matter how fast that pace may be. After examining with care the Folkestone machine I am confident that at last the Betting Control Board have found machines which will deal adequately and satisfactorily with any betting that may ever take place on any course in this country.

NOTTINGHAM MEETING

The Nottingham January Meeting was concluded yesterday, when the most important event in the afternoon's programme was the Nottinghamshire Steeplechase. Seven of the 14 starters were among the entries for the Grand National. The winner of the race, Don Sancho, however, was not one of the seven, for although he is a useful horse over a park course he is not yet regarded by his clever trainer as an Aintree horse. Don Sancho was ridden by Moloney, who has only just resumed riding after his accident at Haydock Park. He had another fall yesterday in the first race of the afternoon, but was not injured, and showed by his judgment on Don Sancho that his enforced rest has not done him any harm. Don Sancho was always jumping well and galloping freely. He drew out clear of the field in the Straight and won decisively. In spite of his big weight Donzeion ran well, but the running of Big Wonder was disappointing. He fell at the last fence. Master Billie showed that he is improving, but it may well be that he will not be at his best until the day of the Grand National. Bovril III. was another runner whom the race should have improved. Merrivale II., who was second, is engaged in the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham, for which, if he does not win before the day of that race, he will be a much-fancied candidate.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing does not call for much comment. Marauder, as he was entitled to be, was an odds-on favourite for the Four-Year-Old Selling Hurdle, which he won easily. He was bought in cheaply for 210 guineas, and he will win again in better company than he was meeting yesterday. Lyall, who had ridden three winners in succession on the first day of the meeting, added to his successes when he won the Rufford Selling Hurdle on his father's mare Elizabeth Ann, who was without a quotation in the market on the race. Viba at one time promised to win, but, as at Newbury, failed to stay home and was third.

Just over a year ago Spring Blossom, after slipping a foal, won a hurdle race. Since then she has continued to do well as a hurdle-racer, and from the easy manner in which she won the Colwick Hurdle yesterday she will win again. She finished very strongly to beat Tidenham and King Eagle, the latter of whom seemed likely for a long time to complete a double for Withington's stable which had been begun by Don Sancho. Mr. Elliott rode a good race on his own horse, Langside, to win the Stayers' Hurdle by three lengths from Bachelor's Runner, with Ballykinler third, and then the meeting was concluded with the win of Flywheel in the Tollerton Steeplechase, in which he made all the running to win from Orbed. The well-backed Sultan of Wicken is a very disappointing animal, and he was beaten on this occasion a long way from the finish.

A meeting which promises to be very interesting will be begun this afternoon at Sandown Park, the most enjoyable racecourse in the country for racing under National Hunt Rules.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

WOKING SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Island apparently is not to be started. Spigot Lodge ran well at Manchester in the race won by Tarsus and was well backed in that race. I have seen Etoile d'Argent run well several times, and as he comes from a stable in very good form it would not be wise to ignore any market move in his favour. Puttacota, in the same stable, was a well-backed favourite when failing at Kempton Park last week, and will be ridden here by McGonigal. Colenso has been second in his last two races and has a chance, while if only Alliteration would do his best in the early parts of the race he could quite possibly run away from the field. Ingham is to ride Dutch Gold, who was mildly backed last time out. PUTTACOTA or Alliteration may win. I shall give the former another chance to show that last week's form was wrong.

STANLEY CUP (STEEPLECHASE) (3m.).—This is a race for amateur riders, so that much will depend on the riding. Toy Bell is certain to stay the distance of the race, and, as Mr. Bennett is to ride, he will be well ridden. Philabber may run well, while there are possibilities about Sir Jasper, who will be ridden by that good race rider Mr. Whitfield. For the winner, however, I shall take DRINTYRE, who ran very well indeed at Newbury last week and who, on that form, has a fine chance of success here. He will be ridden by his owner.

PRINCE ALBERT HURDLE (2m.).—Kinnaird apparently runs and might run well, but this is not his best course. Even with 12st., however, I prefer the chance of Peertoi, who has won his last three races and who is quite possibly the best hurdler in training at the present time. Hercules has not run for a long time, but will be running over his favourite course. If he is fit and well he has a chance, but I prefer to leave alone horses that have not run for a long time. Accordingly I leave him out. Roi de Saba has a very good chance on his Newbury form of last week, but Rathnally, who was well backed last time out, is best left alone, although he could win such a race as this. On recent form I must select PEERTOI.

MOLE STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Lucidor runs, and on his Gatwick form must have a good chance. It is impossible to say how good he may be. Castletown does not run, while Shadow seems to have lost all form. Dash o' White is very moderate in spite of his recent win. EASY VIRTUE seems to me on some form very well handicapped, and as he is apparently to be started here, he is my selection.

METROPOLITAN HURDLE (2m.).—Ivory has been beaten since he won at Hurst Park. He must have a good chance here with only 10st. 12lb. Yearly ran well at Newbury last week, but Volta's Pride will apparently never do his best nowadays on the racecourse, and so is best left alone. Blunt ran prominently at Kempton Park last week, while it is probable that the best was not seen of Michaelmas Day in his last race at Hurst Park. This is, I am sure, a good hurdler, and he or Ivory may win. My choice is MICHAELMAS DAY.

EXPERIMENTAL STEEPLECHASE, (2m.).—The riders in this race must be comparative novices, for none of them may have ridden 10 winners under the Rules of Steeplechasing or Racing. Perhaps SAUNTER will win. He always seems to fall when ridden by an experienced rider, and such animals sometimes go better for a new rider.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
HAT ROCK (Mr. E. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	12	7
ISLAND (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers	5	12	4
EXPRESS LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
TREASURER (Mr. A. D. Halford) ..... A. Law	a	12	0
HIGH SPRAY (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck	a	11	13
RANKLING (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	6	11	13
aVIOLE D'AMENT (Mr. S. Wootton) F. Wootton	6	11	13
EMPHATIC (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	a	11	11
DUC DE GUISE (Mrs. Panto) ..... S. Bennet	6	11	11
VIC'S CHOICE (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	11	9
aILLUSTRATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... A. Law	a	11	8
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams Bulkeley) Gore	6	11	9
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ..... A. Law	a	11	8
aPATSY (Mr. J. Sake) ..... Killalee	a	11	6
POLANGE (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	5	11	6
EPILOGUE (Mr. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	5	11	5
MICA (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..A. Law	6	11	4
VALDOSE (Mr. P. Hands) ..... A. Thrale	a	11	3
BOSS BISTO (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	10	12
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	6	10	10
COLENSO (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	9
CROIDE ORE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	5	10	8
aDUNSHAUGHLIN (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	5	10	7
aFLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	10	6
aDUTCH GOLD (Mr. C. L. Smith) C. W. Langhorn	4	10	5
aFESTUM (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killalee	5	10	2
PUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPIGOT LODGE, F. Brookes; ETOILE D'ARGENT, —; DUC DE GUISE, James; ALLITERATION, Hardy; MONK'S DREAM, R. McCarthy; PATSY or FESTUM, H. Graves; BOSS BISTO, R. Everett; COLENSO, R. Thrale; DUNSHAUGHLIN, —; DUTCH GOLD, S. Ingham; PUTTACOTA, J. McGonigal.

2.0.—The STANLEY CUP (AMATEUR RIDERS) HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs., including a cup value 50 sovs., at the option of the winner: Three miles and about 123 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	12	7
ISSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Poole	a	12	4
aLAST VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a	12	4
ESTUS (Mr. A. P. Parker) ..... R. Parker	a	12	2
DRIN (Captain A. F. W. Goodson) ..... Woodland	5	11	13
THE MONK (Mrs. J. Vinson-Thomas) ..... Powell	a	11	13
aTOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	12
KNOWER OF OUR WILDERNESS (Mr. F. H. Candell) ..... Savill	a	11	10
aSIR JASPER (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brigham) ..... Thompson	a	11	1
DRINTYRE (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	a	11	1
FINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
PHILEBBER (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a	10	13
aSMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Wilan) ..... F. Harrison	a	10	12
CUTHBERT (Mr. E. H. Courage) ..... Courage	a	10	7
CLORINDO (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Read	a	10	6
ROYAL STINGO (Mr. R. W. Buckingham) ..... Ward	a	10	6
aBLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	6	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TOY BELL, Mr. R. Bennett; SIR JASPER, Mr. L. Whitfield; DRINTYRE, Owner; FINE YARN, Owner; PHILEBBER, Colonel H. Dillon; SMOKE CLOUD, —; CLORINDO, Owner; ROYAL STINGO, Owner; BLACK SEA, Owner.

2.35.—The PRINCE ALBERT HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
PEERTOI (5lb. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) F. Wootton	a	12	2
aHERCULES (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) J. M. Bell	a	11	12
PENDOGE (Mr. A. P. Parker) ..... Duller	6	11	6
CLAUDE (Vicomtesse de la Chapelle) ..... Scott	6	11	6
aRATHNALLY (Baron F. de Turyll) ..... F. Harrison	6	10	12
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	6	10	9
SOUCHONG (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	6	10	9
aLOUISE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	4	10	3
aROI DE SABA (Sir P. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	4	10	3
GREAT CARE (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Whitaker	a	10	2
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINNAIRD, W. Stott; PEERTOI, S. Ingham; HERCULES, T. Morgan; PENDOGE, Cooper; PRINCE, Donoghue; ALAN, H. Graves; RATHNALLY, —; THE BROWN TALISMAN, —; SOUCHONG, F. Grantham; LOUISE LIZARD or ROI DE SABA, J. Speck; SARONG, W. O'Grady, R. Everett will ride either Rathnally or The Brown Talisman.

3.5.—The MOLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aELKINS (Mr. H. M. Hollis) ..... W. Payne	a	12	7
KINGSBURY (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
GLANMORE (Captain T. McDonald) F. Harrison	a	12	7
CASTLETOWN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	11	7
aLUCIDOR (Mr. H. Savill) ..... Savill	a	11	2
aEAST VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..H. A. Brown	a	11	2
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding) ..... Woodland	a	10	10
aPUTTICAN (Mr. F. C. Bowcher) ..... Bowcher	a	10	9
CAMP BED (Mrs. M. Gordon) ..... Powell	a	10	9
FLUKE (Mr. H. F. Clarton) ..... Martin	a	10	5
aKENT AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	10	5
aKNAPDALE (Lady Grimston) ..... Pease	a	10	4
aST. ROY (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Woodland	a	10	3
aSMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Wilan) ..... F. Harrison	a	10	0
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..... W. Nightingall	a	10	0
aDASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Alroyd) ..... Stubbs	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUCIDOR, T. Morgan; EAST AFRICA, W. Parvin; KNAPDALE, J. Gurney; ST. ROY, G. Goswell; SMOKE CLOUD, —; SHADOW, W. Speck; DASH O' WHITE, K. Piggott; EASY VIRTUE, —.

3.35.—The METROPOLITAN MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... W. Nightingall	6	11	11
aWEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	6	11	11
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. Harmsworth) Poole	5	11	8
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... Morgan	6	11	1
JOHN O' LONDON (Mr. W. Clarke) ..E. Piggott	5	11	1
CHERRYTOWN (Mr. F. C. Bowcher) ..... Whitaker	5	11	1
ALAN MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Woodland	5	11	1
BLUNT (Mr. L. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	1
aTHE SIRDAR (Mr. C. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	11	1
VALOIS (Mr. C. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	11	1
DARK AGES (Mr. M. Field) ..... Anthony	6	11	1
aELTON (Mrs. R. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader	5	11	1
GRECIAN HOPE (Sir K. Fraser) ..... Fraser	6	11	1
LIVID (Lord Glanely) ..... Duller	5	11	1
LEMINGTON (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	6	11	1
aSUNK CALL (Mr. H. W. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	1
aTHE WEREDLES (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... Duller	5	11	1
aDOUBLE SPOT (Major D. Maire) ..... Maire	a	11	1
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Thompson	6	11	1
CHERRIO (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	6	11	1
aCARMAN (Major H. Musker) ..... H. Leader	5	11	1
aPERETTE (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	5	11	1
aVOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) W. Nightingall	5	11	1
MOUNT HAVEN (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	1
aTOY SOLDIER (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	1
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	6	11	1
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	1
HERMITAGE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	1
NORTHWARD (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Larkin	5	11	1
YEARLY (Mr. R. Warner) ..... G. Anthony	5	11	1
CRATEWORTH (Lady Warrender) ..H. A. Brown	5	11	1
FIRE ENGINE (Mr. F. W. Hope) ..... H. Price	6	11	1
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	4	10	12
aTANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	5
aCAMPANADAS (Major L. R. Holliday) ..De Mestre	4	10	5
aDERBYSITE (Mr. C. D. Peachey) ..... O'Neill	4	10	5
LAMBIN (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WEST INDIES or TRUNK CALL, C. Mallon; MICHAELMAS DAY, Stott; FAIR WEATHER JACK, D. Morgan; BLUNT, R. Thrale; THE SIRDAR or THE WEREDLES, F. Hartigan; ELTON or CARMAN, E. Everett; DOUBLE SPOT, W. Morgan; YOUNG MIDDLETON, J. Hamey; HIPPOLYTUS, W. Speck; VOLTA'S PRIDE, On Approval, —; NESTORIAN, J. Hogan; YEARLY, G. Fellerin; IVORY, J. Teasdale; TANGIRA, J. McGonigal; LAMBIN, E. Foster.

4.5.—The EXPERIMENTAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
WROXHAM BEDDOE (Captain C. B. Petre) Petre	a	12	0
SARONG (Mr. C. A. Elsworth) ..... Gosden	a	11	11
MAGGI CHIEF (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. H. Cooper) ..... Private	a	11	4
LABRADOR (Mr. M. Field) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	3
aDARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	1
JIM LANGFORD (Mr. Cezar) ..... F. A. Brown	a	11	1
POO HORN (Mrs. Tillard) ..... Sunday	a	11	0
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. S. Langlands	a	10	13
CAMP BED (Mrs. M. Gordon) ..... Powell	a	10	13
NOSE PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	10	13
aEAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) Powell	a	10	11
aCLASSE FIRE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..... J. Anthony	a	10	10
KISTA (Lord Sefton) ..... H. A. Brown	5	10	7
BLACKDALE (Mrs. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	10	6
KENTEN (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	a	10	6
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. Jones) ..... Stanley	a	10	5
SCOTS BOY (Mr. J. J. Chapman) J. Chapman	a	10	1
RECES (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAUNTER, —; DARING BOY, J. Doolan; NOSE PLUS, J. Browne; EAST AFRICA, —; CLASSE FIRE, R. Clark; NOBLE BIRTH, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

WOKING SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Squire Simon.
EXPERIMENTAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Kingsford.
CARDINAL'S HANDICAP HURDLE.—Dogmier.
FEBRUARY MAIDEN HURDLE.—Pontian Prince.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAND ALLIES STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP (MANCHESTER).—Cresbrae.
FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (MANCHESTER).—Phantom Robert.
RUFFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Snailing.
COLWICK HANDICAP HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Kista.
WATERGALL HURDLE (WARWICK).—Virilant.
PLUMPTON ENGAGEMENTS (FEBRUARY 1).—Squire Simon, Summerhouse.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. G. A. BUTCHER'S NAME.—Sunbronze.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Shaun Or, Flown Away, Black Miner (dead), Cahlegram (dead), Stags Management.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.15.—Marauder. WIN 20s. PLACE 2s. 2d.; Windora. PLACE 5s. 9d.; Purple Emperor. PLACE 3s.
1.45.—Elizabeth Ann. WIN 7s. 9d.. PLACE 3s. 9d.; Anton. PLACE 9s.; Viba. PLACE 3s. 3d.
2.15.—Don Sancho. WIN 31s.. PLACE 6s. 3d.; Merrivale II., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Kingsdown. PLACE 21s. 9d.
2.45.—Spring Blossom. WIN 6s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Tidenham. PLACE 10s. 3d.; King Eagle. PLACE 12s. 6d.
3.15.—Langside. WIN 20s. 3d. PLACE 14s. 6d.; Bachelor's Runner. PLACE 14s. 3d.; Ballykinler. PLACE 12s.
3.45.—Flywheel. WIN 75s.. PLACE 22s. 9d.; Orbed. PLACE 6s. 3d.
Afternoon Double.—2.15, Langside, and 3.45, Flywheel—Unbacked.

NOTTINGHAM RESULTS

1.15 (1.17).—The FOUR-YEAR-OLD SELLING HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

MARAUDER, b g. by Brigand—Run Mara (Mr. R. Abrahams), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 1
WINDORA, b g. by Viceroy—Ural (Mr. G. W. Hands), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 2
PURPLE EMPEROR, ch g. by Spion Kop—Piccotee (Mrs. T. Setchell), 10st. 8lb. ..... F. Gurney 3
Blue Bottle (Mr. A. Dawson), 10st. 3lb. F. Bellears 0
Grape Knut (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 10st. 6lb. E. Lyall 0
Beau Sabreur (Mr. P. Hands), 10st. 8lb. R. Thrale 0
Golden Rye (Mrs. F. M. Kershaw), 10st. 8lb. J. Moloney 0
Irish Moor (Mr. Nichols), 10st. 8lb. S. Mulcaster 0
Sufferance (Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Sykes), 10st. 8lb. K. Piggott 0
Free Forester (Mr. A. T. Threlfell), 10st. 8lb. Mr. R. Threlfell 0

(Winner trained by G. Bennett, at Aitriston.)

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Marauder, 6 to 1 agst Windora and Beau Sabreur, 10 to 1 Irish Moor and Free Forester, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Free Forester was fourth and Blue Bottle last.

1.45 (1.47).—The RUFFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

ELIZABETH ANN, br m. by Eaglehawk—Irene Catherine (Mr. J. G. Lyall), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... R. Lyall 1
ANTON, b g. by Rose Prince—Ours (Mr. R. C. Pearson), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... K. Piggott 2
VIBA, b g. by Cylbe—Vida (Mr. P. Hands), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Thrale 3
Hat Rock (Mr. R. G. Shaw), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Lonesome (Mr. J. P. Johnson), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Golden Ermine (Mr. W. Needham), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Vic's Choice (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Shining Light (Mr. V. Smyth), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Crecisente (Mrs. E. M. Rayner), 5 yrs, 11st. ..H. East 0
Sprinkle Light (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Silver River (Mr. F. Manning), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Connie Duff (Mr. H. A. Brown), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... P. Kelly 0
Poulshartrain (Captain H. Y. Hicking), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Cross Hands (Lord Westmorland), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Stripanatit (Mr. G. Picken), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Chimpanzee (Mr. C. A. Burton), aged, 10st. 4lb. F. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Lyall, at Bracebridge)

BETTING.—5 to 1 each agst Viba and Connie Duff, 6 to 1 Vic's Choice, 12 to 2 Crecisente, 7 to 1 Silver River, 8 to 1 each Cross Hands and Stripanatit, 100 to 8 Golden Ermine, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by a length and a half; a neck separated second and third. Shining Light was fourth and Hat Rock last.

2.15 (2.18).—The NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs, and third 25 sovs. Three miles and a half.

DON SANCHO, ch g. by Succoth—Woodbine (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 12st. ..... J. Moloney 1
MERRIVALE II., b g. by Rising Flour—The Vale (Lord Westmorland), aged, 10st. W. Stott 2
KINGSDOWN, br g. by The White Knight—Prunelle (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Davey 3
Donzeion (Colonel G. Poljambe), aged, 12st. 13lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Big Wonder (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... Captain Weber 0
Bovril III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Master Billie (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Matchlock (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Delsarte (Mr. J. B. Snow), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... E. Brown 0
Ruddyman (Mr. H. G. Selfridge), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... Maroon Gun (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... D. Williams 0
Oxtoine (Mr. R. Renton), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. A. Waudby 0
Zaa (Mr. G. T. Unwin), aged, 10st. 11lb. W. Parvin 0
Caribbean III. (Mrs. G. Sborrock), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..... A. Farrell 0

(Winner trained by Withington, at Bicester)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Don Sancho, 6 to 1 Big Wonder and Delsarte, 7 to 1 Merrivale II., 8 to 1 Donzeion, 10 to 1 Master Billie, 100 to 8 Maroon Gun, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by 15 lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Donzeion was fourth and Bovril III. last.

2.45 (2.48).—The COLWICK HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SPRING BLOSSOM, b m. by Eaglehawk—Spring Bloom (Mr. J. Johnstone), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 1
TIDENHAM, b g. by Sir Berkeley—Long Trail (Mrs. A. R. Anderson), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. J. Hamey 2
KING EAGLE, ch g. by Rol Hero—Toora Bird (Major A. W. Harrington), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 3
Bernadette (Mr. E. Osborn), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. R. Lyall 0
Orpall (Mr. T. B. Watson), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. J. Mason 0
Wisdom Gift (Mr. A. Cook), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. Mr. Clark 0
Teddie G (Sir E. Hanmer), 4 yrs, 11st. J. Walsh 0
Bucone (Mr. H. J. Bruston), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Boswell 0
Cydax (Mr. T. Coulthwaite), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Iron Man (Mrs. J. W. Elnor), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... W. Elnor 0
Zero Hour (Mr. E. W. Morrell), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Caras (Mr. D. G. Dickson), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. K. Piggott 0

(Winner trained by E. Davey, at Lochmaben)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Spring Blossom, 6 to 1 King Eagle, 6 to 1 Tidenham, 7 to 1 each Orpall and Bucone, 8 to 1 Teddie G, 10 to 1 Cydax, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by 10 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Orpall was fourth and Wisdom Gift last.

3.15 (3.15).—The STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. About two miles and three-quarters.

LANGSIDE, br g. by Sir Eager—Peruzia (Mr. G. Elliott), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Owner 1
BACHELOR'S RUNNER, b h. by Indian Runner—Mrs. Beecham (Mr. J. W. Fidock), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Bissill 2
BALLYKINLER, br g. by Simonson—Jinker (Mr. E. W. Mercer), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Gurney 3
Fairy Water (Mr. R. W. Collins), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Moral (Colonel C. de Parravicini), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... Hodgkinson 0
Spontoon (Mr. T. E. Jesson), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Hidalgo II. (Mr. Watson), aged, 10st. 11lb. J. Mason 0
Tower Hill (Mr. G. F. Waller), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Prince Sadim (Mr. V. Smyth), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... A. Linegar 0
Torchlight Tattoo (Mr. J. B. Balding), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Maloney 0

(Winner trained by Wint, at Admaston)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Hidalgo II., 100 to 30 Tower Hill, 6 to 1 Ballykinler, 7 to 1 each Bachelor's Runner and Prince Sadim, 8 to 1 Langside, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Spontoon was fourth and Fairy Water last.

3.45 (3.47).—The TOLLERTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

FLYWHEEL, b h. by Flying Orb—Eleni (Mr. E. B. Forwood), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Regan 1
ORBED, bl g. by Orb—Mrs. A (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... F. Brookes 2
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, b g. by Marlorio—Miss Jenkins (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 3
Labrador (Mr. M. Field), aged, 11st. 7lb. D. Williams 0
Sultan of Wicken (Dowager Lady Penrhyn), aged, 11st. ..... Moloney 0
Jingle Johnnie (Mr. W. Dudley Ward), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... G. Brooks 0
Sublime Fire (Mr. J. Powell), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Forwood, at Stamford Mere, Rugby)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Orbed, 9 to 4 Sultan of Wicken, 6 to 1 Labrador, 10 to 1 Connolly's Folly, 100 to 12 Flywheel, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by five lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Sultan of Wicken was fourth and Labrador the only other to finish.

POLO

COUNTY TOURNAMENTS

Subject to approval by the County Polo Association, provincial tournaments will be held during the coming season on the following dates:—

BEAUFORT.—April 21-May 3; July 21-26; September 8-23.
MELTON MOWBRAY.—May 19-24; August 11-16.
STOKE D'ABERNON.—May 19-24; September 8-13.
ALDERSHOT.—May 26 (Novices begins); June 9-14; July 28 (Inter-Regimental begins); July 21 (American Tournament begins).
TIDWORTH.—May 26-31; August 4-9.
CHELTENHAM.—May 31; July 28-August 2.
R.A.F., HALTON.—June 2-7.
YORK.—June 9-14; August 4-9.
CIRENCESTER.—June 9-14; August 11-16.
FOXHUNTER.—July 21-26.
COWDRAY PARK.—July 28-August 2.
MORETON MORRELL.—July 28-August 2.
WIRRAL.—July 28-August 2.
RUGBY.—August 4-9; August 25-30; September 8-13.

In the semi-final round of the tournament for the Prix de la Riviera at the Côte d'Azur Polo Club, Cannes, the Pumas team beat the Night Hawks team (received 4½) by 10 goals to 8½.

The teams were:—

PUMAS.—R. Sinclaire, No. 1; Baron R. Schroeders, No. 2; Major P. Magor, No. 3; and W. Balding, back.
NIGHT HAWKS.—G. Madiener, No. 1; Prince Omar Hallin, No. 2; E. Treeck, No. 3; and Major E. P. Johnston, back.

SPEED SKATING

EUROPEAN AMATE

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BILLIARDS

MCCONACHY V. NEWMAN

The fortnight's match played by time between McConachy and Newman was continued yesterday at the Holborn Billiard Hall, Hyde-street, New Oxford-street. In the afternoon McConachy again outpointed his opponent, and increased his lead to 594, scoring 1,035 for an average of 103, while Newman, who gave a splendid display of nursery cannon play, made 776 for an average of 77.

McConachy was in play with an unfinished break of 97, but he failed to add to this, missing what appeared to be a straightforward ball-to-ball cannon. The position left was a favourable one, and Newman, playing the top-of-the-table game, varied by periods of accurate hazard striking, made a break of 136 before he missed a simple long loser from balk. Newman's second innings produced only two points for a difficult cannon, but some good and consistent play followed, when McConachy in successive innings made breaks of 50, 138, and 192, which Newman answered with equally good breaks of 45, 280, and 140. The method of scoring employed during these breaks formed a striking contrast, McConachy depending chiefly on all-round methods, while Newman in his biggest break had runs of 70 and 31 close cannons. After Newman had made a break of 140, which included a run of 55 nursery cannons, McConachy scored 115 before he missed a positional drop cannon. A little later McConachy was in his best form when making a run of 432, his first awkward stroke coming at 273, when a screw-back cannon got him out of a difficult position. Later he had a short period of play from balk, but when well set under the top cushion he miscued in attempting a winner. Both men afterwards missed good scoring chances, the best breaks being 89 by McConachy and 70 from Newman.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (in play), 2,944; Newman, 2,350.

McConachy increased his lead in the evening to 982, scoring 1,122 for an average of 102, while Newman made 734 for an average of 67. Although McConachy did not make much progress at his first two visits, he played well afterwards. The New Zealand champion showed clearly that he can play the top-of-the-table game as well as any of the English professionals. He has made a number of big breaks during his present tour, and in the course of a run of 453 he controlled the balls with sound judgment until he missed a little cushion cannon. Before he made this break McConachy had added runs of 176 and 44, while Newman had shown good form also in runs of 74 and 146. At his fifth visit Newman was playing very well at the top of the table when, with the break amounting to 122, he appeared to be rather surprised at the decision of the referee that no cannon had been made.

In a break of 208 which he made two visits later, Newman played the close-range phases of the game very delicately, making two runs of 38 cannons, and he was a little unlucky in the end when he failed to make a run-through cannon owing to a slight misjudgment in the strength of the stroke. McConachy was playing well, and he added a break of 112 before he missed a little cannon. Newman failed to score, and McConachy secured a lead of four figures with a break of 169. Newman potted the white, leaving a double balk, and although he did not profit immediately, he played very nicely two visits later in a break of 104. McConachy then played out time with a break of 74 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 4,066; Newman, 3,084.

LINDRUM SCORES ANOTHER THOUSAND

Lindrum scored yet another thousand break in yesterday afternoon's session of his match at Manchester with Smith, and for the first-half of the day's play he had a total of 1,486 for an average of 371, while Smith scored 502 for an average of 125.

After Smith had made a small break into 272, Lindrum's big innings came. The run of 1,393 took him 68 minutes, which was rather slower than Lindrum's normal rate of scoring. In 56 minutes he passed the thousand, but the interval between 1,100 and 1,300 he covered in seven minutes. The break was mainly at the top of the table, and there were runs of 43, 38, and 64 nursery cannons, the last one after he had passed the thousand. In the end, a screw-back cannon defeated him, and the only other notable item in the scoring was 170 (unfinished) by Smith.

At the interval the scores were:—Lindrum, 4,774; Smith (in play), 1,676.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 5,897; Smith (in play), 2,652.

DAVIS V. FALKINER

Davis made considerable impression on the 3,000 start he conceded to Falkiner, in their match at Thurston's Hall, yesterday. At the end of the first of yesterday's sessions the champion was only 438 points behind, having scored 1,590 against 493. The play was notable for breaks of 892 (full) and 530 by Davis. The former ended when the champion missed a deep screw loser after losing the object white. Included in the run of 530 were sequences of 33, 36, and 50 close cannons. Falkiner also played well while making 368, and he had 165 close cannons in it. The other breaks were 140, 99, and 125 (unfinished), by Davis, and 42 by Falkiner. Davis averaged 227, and his opponent 70.

At the interval the scores were:—Falkiner (receives 3,000), 4,539; Davis (in play), 4,701.

The closing scores were:—Falkiner (in play), 5,686; Davis, 5,162.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The final heat of 2,000 points up in the London qualifying section of the Amateur Championship was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when S. Lee was leading Stephen Walter by 429. Lee had all the better of the play again, scoring 499 for an average of 21, while Walter made 200 for an average of 8½.

Lee was not quite so consistent as he had been in the first session of the game, but at times he played very well indeed, while Walter played below his form. Lee added only five points to a run of 81 (unfinished), but at his second visit he made a very good break of 100, at the end of which he missed a red winner. Walter had a number of good openings, but his chief runs for a long time were 29 and 21, and in the meantime Lee placed himself in a very strong position with breaks of 84 and 53. Lee, who won the London Championship last year and was not beaten until the final heat of the competition proper, has learned the game thoroughly well. He continued to make fairly good progress with runs of 22, 29, 21 and 31, while his opponent's highest breaks were 24 and 14. Lee gave a capital illustration of his all-round ability by playing well at the top of the table, but it was in an endeavour to retain position that he missed a red winner when he had scored 82. After his opponent had added a run of 25, Lee made a break of 18 and then reached his points, leading by 728.

The closing scores were:—S. Lee (in play), 1,009; Stephen Walter, 272.

In the second round of the Stock Exchange handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, W. H. L. Goolden (owes 200) beat G. W. Bethell (receives 50) by 55 points. The winner rapidly overtook his opponent and made runs of 37, 42, 26, 27 and 29 in an excellent display.

TWO NEW SAILING CLUBS

It has been decided to form a sailing club with headquarters at Bury Lake, Rickmansworth, Herts. The club has adopted the 14ft. dinghy class as the club class. These craft are to be restricted to a cost of £55 each without buoyancy tanks; and they will be clench-built, having a sail area of 140 square feet, rigged as gunter lugs and jibs on hollow bamboo spars. Yachtsmen interested are asked to apply to Mr. A. C. La Riviere, Riverside-avenue, Broxbourne, Herts, who has been elected rear-commodore of the club.

A sailing club has been formed at King's College, London University. The club will be affiliated to the Erith Yacht Club, whose headquarters are about 15 miles below London Bridge. It is not yet decided what class of vessel should be adopted as the club class.

The Welsh Junior Cross-country Championship was decided over about five miles in the vicinity of Caerleon racecourse, Newport (Mon.), on Saturday, and was won by the Newport Harriers with a total of 87 points, Roath (Cardiff) H. being second with 151, and Splott Y.M.C.A. third, with 162. T. Timbrell (Swansea Valley H.) finished first in 24min. 55sec., T. Burge (Roath H.), 24min. 4sec., being beaten by only about 10 yards.

CRICKET

THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.—With three days lost on account of rain the important Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and Victoria has been reduced to one day and 2¼ hours of play. To-day Ryder's attempt to give New South Wales the worst of a drying wicket was hardly a success, as after scoring 330, New South Wales got two of Victoria's wickets for 45 runs, one of these being Ponsford, who was caught at the wicket for 13.

From the selector's point of view the match was almost barren of information, as Bradman, who made 77, is a foregone conclusion, and Allsopp, who made the next highest score, 65, is not expected to be considered. Kippax's failure will not affect his selection, which is also almost a certainty, but McCabe and Fairfax certainly improved their chances. One of the most interesting points was the comparison of Victoria's two fast bowlers, Ironmonger and Alexander, and on results alone Ironmonger would seem to have won more favourable consideration. He took three for 100, whereas Alexander took only one for 79. Blackie and A'Beckett, both strong possibilities, were tried, A'Beckett taking two for 57, but his fielding was also a prominent feature. Blackie turned the ball well, but only took one for 69.

Score:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

A. Jackson, b. a'Beckett	5
C. Andrews, b. Alexander	12
D. Bradman, c. R. Ellis, b. Ironmonger	77
A. Kippax, b. Ironmonger	9
S. McCabe, c. Blackie, b. a'Beckett	29
A. Allsopp, l.-b.-w., b. Blackie	65
A. Fairfax, c. J. Ellis, b. Hendry	64
H. Chilvers, c. J. Ellis, b. Ironmonger	0
H. L. Davidson, b. Hendry	22
H. Hooker, c. Hendry, b. Ryder	26
L. Theak, not out	2
Byes, &c.	15
Total	330

VICTORIA.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, c. Davidson, b. Theak	13
R. Ellis, b. Fairfax	0
H. L. Hendry, not out	21
J. Ryder, not out	10
Byes, &c.	1
Total (2 wkts.)	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	14	1	79	1	Blackie	11	0	69	1
a'Beckett	21	2	57	2	Hendry	2·1	0	4	2
Ironmonger	29	0	100	3	Ryder	1	0	6	1

—*Reuter.*

TRINIDAD V. M.C.C.

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 28. Trinidad was unable to improve on the M.C.C.'s poor total of 142 in their first innings to-day, and were all out at luncheon for 108.

Score:—

M.C.C.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Gunn, c. Constantine, b. Achong	8	b. Small	11
Sandham, c. Constantine, b. Scaley	24	c. and b. Grell	27
G. T. S. Stevens, b. Scaley	7	not out	1
Hendren, c. Constantine, b. Achong	30	c. Achong, b. Scaley	12
O'Connor, b. Merry	27	c. Constantine, b. Merry	30
Ames, c. and b. Yeates	10		
Townsend, c. Small, b. Scaley	20	c. Achong, b. Scaley	1
Astill, c. and b. Scaley	3		
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Small, b. Achong	10		
Voce, c. Christian, b. Achong	0		
Captain R. T. Stanyforth, not out	1		
Extras	2	Extras	7
Total	142	Total (5 wkts.)	89

TRINIDAD.—First Innings.

C. A. Roach, c. O'Connor, b. Stevens	9
M. Christian, c. Hendren, b. Stevens	5
C. A. Wiles, b. Stevens	30
C. Merry, l.-b.-w., b. Voce	8
J. Small, c. O'Connor, b. Voce	8
R. J. Scaley, c. Stevens, b. Voce	0
—Grell, b. Townsend	10
L. E. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Voce	0
W. J. Dewhurst, run out	10
W. Yeates, st. Stanyforth, b. Voce	12
—Achong, not out	11
Extras	106
Total	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M.C.C.—First Innings.—Scaley, 4 for 13; Achong, 4 for 53; Merry, 1 for 4; Yeates, 1 for 39.

TRINIDAD.—First Innings.—Voce, 5 for 50; Calthorpe, 0 for 9; Stevens, 3 for 38.—*Reuter.*

GOLF

MATCH AT NEW ZEALAND

The Household Brigade Golfing Society and the Buffs Golfing Society played a halved match by Singles and Foursomes at New Zealand, each side winning five games.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Household Brigade G.S.		The Buffs G.S.	
Captain A. R. Pym	0	Major G. Le Roy Burnham (1 hole)	1
Major Lord Tennyson (1 hole)	1	Captain J. Longbourne	0
C. T. Swift	0	H. Tapsfield (1 hole)	1
The Hon. T. W. Coke (2 holes)	1	W. Lamarque	0
Major E. R. M. Fryer	0	C. E. F. Terry (5 and 3)	1
Captain G. F. R. Hirst (4 and 3)	1	J. E. King	0
Captain Sir A. Mildmay (2 holes)	1	C. Hazzard	0
Captain L. Rose (4 and 3)	1	A. G. Mackenzie-Kennedy	0
Total	5	Total	3

FOURSOMES

Pym and Coke	0	Burnham and Longbourne (2 and 1)	1
Tennyson and Hirst	0	Tapsfield and Lamarque (2 holes)	1
Swift and Fryer (halved)	0	Terry and Colonel J. Harvey (halved)	0
Rose and Mildmay (halved)	0	King and Hazzard (halved)	0
Total	0	Total	2

R.N. AND R.M. GOLFING SOCIETY

The annual spring meeting of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society will be held at the Berkshire Golf Club, beginning on Tuesday, April 8.

On the second day of the meeting the R.N. and R.M. Golf Championship will be played, as well as matches for the handicap challenge cup and gold medal, the three events taking place concurrently. The knock-out competition under handicap will be played on April 8, 10, and 11. Vice-Admiral A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., the president of the society, has presented a prize for the winner of Section 1 (players of 10 handicap and below); and the society will award a prize to the winner of Section 2 (players of 11 handicap and above).

Members wishing to compete at the meeting are requested to send their entries to the hon. secretary, if possible, before March 20.

BIRMINGHAM ALLIANCE

Forty-seven clubs were represented at the fourth of the season's meetings promoted by the Birmingham Golf Alliance, which was held at Castle Bromwich yesterday, when a 27 holes four-ball competition was played. Leamington Spa (B. E. Hobley and Mr. F. W. Needham, 10), with a return of 69—34=103, won by three strokes from Tamworth, for whom two amateurs, Mr. J. Rix (12) and Mr. R. W. Woods (7) played. There was a tie among five clubs for third place, Walmley, Copt. Heath, Olton, Stourbridge, and Sutton Coldfield each aggregating 107.

The leaders on the aggregate of the four competitions are Stourbridge, 469½; Harborne, 474½; and Brand Hall, 476½.

ROYAL MID-SURREY CAPTAIN

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club, held in the club-house on Saturday, Mr. E. H. Jones was elected captain in succession to Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.

G. A. Hill (scratch) won the Sandy Lodge Club's competition for the United States Navy Cup recently, when he beat E. J. B. Lloyd (16) in the 36 holes final by nine and eight after gaining a lead of five holes during the morning round. The trophy was given to the club soon after the War by officers of the United States Navy.

A GOLFING GUIDE

The Southern Railway Company has issued a new edition of "Golfing in Southern England and on the Continent," which can be obtained free at any Southern Railway station and tourist office. The book contains a short description of most of the courses which can be reached by the Southern Railway services, as far apart as Bude and Biskra, and these are accompanied by photographs which in the majority of cases give a fair idea of the nature of the courses described. But it seems unfortunate in so excellent a publication that a view over the big bunker at the 18th hole at Royal St. George's should be labelled "Prince's Golf Club, Sandwich," and members of the Royal Cinque Ports Club will hardly care to see their esteemed "Sandy Parlour" described as belonging to their neighbours of Royal St. George's. The book is further embellished with a map of the Southern system and contains all the information prospective travellers can need as to fares, services to the Continent, and so forth.

The Thames is running down and clearing, and anglers are meeting with satisfactory results. Fish are biting more freely, and some nice baskets of roach, dace, perch, and chub have been made. Pike fishing should be marked by sport when the current is less swift.

DEATH OF L. MEREDITH

A FAMOUS CYCLIST

Mr. Leon Meredith, who died suddenly of heart failure on Monday afternoon while spending his annual winter holiday at Davos, was the most celebrated and versatile racing cyclist of the present century, and won the amateur championship of the world seven times.

He was born in 1882, and began cycling in 1901. A trial run with a club showed him to be possessed of exceptional physical gifts, and in 1902 he won his first race at Kensal Rise, as a member of the Paddington Cycling Club. Later in the same year, after a number of successes, he entered for the English 50-mile championship at Crystal Palace, and won it. In 1903 he won the English 25-mile championship and many other important events, but the race which brought him international fame was the 100-kilometre amateur motor-paced championship of the world, which was held at the Crystal Palace in September, 1904. Despite a bad fall, which resulted in severe injuries, near the end of the race, he won by three kilometres. He repeated this victory in 1905 at Antwerp, in 1907 at Paris, in 1908 at Leipzig, in 1909 at Copenhagen, in 1911 at Rome, and in 1913 at Berlin. During this period he won the following English championships:—1904, 5-mile and 50-mile; 1905, 5-mile; 1907, 50-mile; 1908, 25-mile. He also won outright a number of important and valuable trophies, such as the Dibble Shield, Carwardine Cup, and Alexander Clark Shield.

Meredith's successes extended from one mile (in the London championship) to six hours, and embraced sprinting, tandem-paced and motor-paced riding, and long-distance unpaced work. Such versatility was rare enough, but his ability as a road rider made it even more exceptional. In 1905 he finished fastest in the Bath Road "100," the principal 100-mile trial of the season, but a technicality deprived him of the prize. In 1912 he was an English representative in the Olympic road race at Lake Malar, Sweden, and finished fourth after several falls. In 1920 he again competed in the Bath Road "100," and won easily, after puncturing, in record time for road competition. Two years later he secured the English 50-mile road record in 2hr. 32sec., which stood until 1928. He supplemented this with the 100-mile record in 5hr. 1924, covering the distance in 4hr. 35min. 16sec.

Meredith always had difficulty in keeping his weight down without prodigious work, and he gave up the attempt in 1925, since when the Union Cycliste International have usually paid him the compliment of an appointment as judge at the world's championships. He also acted as an English delegate at the Union congresses, and was due to bring forward an important resolution at the Paris congress next Saturday. In 1912 he acquired the patent rights of a specially-wound type of cycle racing tire, and established the Constrictor Tyre Company, at Forest Gate, which now carries on a large business in light tires and other fittings for racing cyclists. Previously he had built a roller-skating rink at Cricklewood. After the War he built the Cricklewood Dance Hall. In 1913 he married Miss Cissie Pinkham, daughter of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Pinkham, J.P., chairman of the Middlesex County Council, and M.P. for West Willesden from 1924 to 1929.

HOCKEY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS AFTERNOON

There is a very mixed hockey programme arranged for this afternoon, and the chief interest lies in the Services and University teams engaged.

The Royal Air Force, who have been showing such fine form this season, are due to visit Oxford University. Oxford's forward line does not seem to have got well together this term, and they have not done well against the defences they have met. They will have a stiff test to-day, and the game will also provide the R.A.F. forwards with a good trial, as Oxford's defence are capable of excellent play if they will abandon some of the wild hitting which has characterized a few of their games. Cambridge University will visit Tulse Hill for their return match, Cambridge having won by three goals to one last term.

Essex, one of the best county sides in the South, will enable the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to test their powers in readiness for their part in the inter-Service games, but the county is likely to win to-day's match. H. E. Haslam continues to play in goal, and it will be a remarkable thing if he gains a place in the final English trials. His form, since P. A. Newman sustained his injury, has been excellent, and the Essex defence is exceptionally good. Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Kent are concerned in the day's chief inter-county matches. Oxfordshire, who will probably depend on the Isis club for their team, are due to meet Aldershot Command.

Surrey and Essex will meet in a women's match at Merton Abbey.

THE BACCHANALIANS WIN

The Bacchanalians beat Oxford University Occasionals by two goals to one after a fast game at Bilton Grange, near Rugby, yesterday, all the scoring taking place in the first half.

B. W. Quaife, who led the Bacchanalians' attack, scored after two minutes' play, following a nice combined movement, but the Occasionals equalized 20 minutes later from a corner hit. Near the interval the Bacchanalians attacked, and E. H. King scored what proved to be the winning goal. G. S. Gee was in fine form at full back for the Occasionals, and H. Fullerton made many splendid saves in the Bacchanalians' goal.

The teams were:—

BACCHANALIANS.—H. Fullerton, goal; M. R. D. Dickinson and W. T. Waymouth, backs; F. C. Petrie, H. C. A. Gaunt, and E. G. Willcock, half-backs; C. D. Terry (captain), E. H. King, B. W. Quaife, R. Black, and E. Howl, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OCCASIONALS.—G. S. Gwatkin, goal; G. S. Gee and J. C. E. Tuard, backs; J. M. Monkhouse, J. K. Waydelin, and A. T. Barber, half-backs; H. W. F. Franklin, A. Ker, J. C. Masterman (captain), J. S. M. Paul, and C. Ker, forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

PORTSMOUTH.—Royal Navy and Royal Marines v. Essex.

BROCKLANDS.—Cheshire v. Derbyshire.

LUTON.—Bedfordshire v. Hertfordshire.

OSTERLEY PARK.—Middlesex v. Kent.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Oxfordshire.

OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Royal Air Force.

KENT HOUSE.—Tulse Hill v. Cambridge University.

BRISTOL.—Bristol University v. Cardiff.

READING.—Reading University v. Imperial College.

WESTWOOD (LEEDS).—Leeds University v. Manchester University.

OXFORD.—Balliol v. Oxford University Occasionals.

CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Epsom.

WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. R.N.C. (Greenwich).

CAMBERLEY.—Staff College v. Magdalen College (Oxford).

PERIVALE.—University College Hospital v. R.N. (Chatham).

PERIVALE.—University College v. Metropolitan Police.

WOMEN'S MATCH

MERTON ABBEY.—Surrey v. Essex.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY

MIDDLESEX v. KENT at Osterley Park. Bully-off, 2.30 p.m.

MIDDLESEX.—W. P. Phillips (Hampstead), goal; R. Scott Freeman (Staines) and H. M. Chappel (Hampstead), backs; C. A. Sutcliffe (Southgate), J. W. H. Tyrrell (Southgate), and R. L. Milstead (Hampstead), half-backs; T. K. Brown (Richmond and Kingston Hill), R. W. Tydd Chapman (Teddington), J. H. Wennascutt (Westminster Bank), D. L. Utting (Mid-Surrey), and R. T. Reall (Teddington), forwards.

KENT.—S. F. Thorp (Maidstone), goal; W. J. Martin (Bromley) and T. S. Neville (Dover), backs; E. C. W. Rudge (Dover), S. R. Dixon (Sittingbourne), and L. G. Scrivener (Folkestone Optimists), half-backs; C. D. Barwell (Bromley), the Rev. K. E. Binns (Blackheath), F. R. Upton (Folkestone Optimists), D. Swinden (Folkestone Optimists), and R. T. Smith (National Provincial Bank), forwards.

BEDFORDSHIRE v. HERTFORDSHIRE at Luton Hoo. Bully-off, 2.30 p.m.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—C. H. Poole (Bedford), goal; B. N. Frost (Bedford Thursday) and F. F. Keens (Luton), backs; F. Letts (Queen's Works, Bedford), P. N. Currant (Luton), and F. Rawlins (Bedford Thursday), half-backs; B. H. Gray (Luton), J. E. Beadey (Old Dunstablians), E. Beaumont (Luton), R. Biggs (Luton), and Aircraftman Stevenson (Royal Air Force, Henlow), forwards.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A. E. Oxley (Napsbury), goal; M. W. Wilcox (St. Albans) and V. R. Massey (St. Albans), backs; I. K. Robertson (West Herts), G. W. Dixon (St. Albans), and J. S. Munro (Teddington), half-backs; J. N. B. Ashton (St. Albans), J. Bratham (St. Albans), H. R. Percival (East Herts), J. C. Brechons (West Herts), and F. Wilson (West Herts), forwards.

TULSE HILL v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY at Kent House. Bully-off, 2.30 p.m.

TULSE HILL.—K. Worley, goal; P. C. Rowan and R. S. Walker, backs; J. Miller, M. Dobbings, and C. K. Herbert, half-backs; F. Hosken, R. E. Staples, J. Pickering, J. Theophilus, and F. R. Cutler, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—R. G. E. Hodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), goal; V. H. Wilson (Osterham and Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (St. Lawrence and Christ's), backs; F. R. Brown (Leys and St. John's), F. H. Maslen (Leys and Emmanuel), and T. L. Rowan (Tonbridge and Queens'), half-backs; A. G. Hardie (St. Lawrence and Trinity), R. Perfect (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), J. C. Christopherson (Uppington and Pembroke), A. H. Rogrn Jones (Leys and Downing), and T. D. Hewan (Marlborough and Clare)), forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. ROYAL AIR FORCE at Oxford. Bully-off, 2.45 p.m.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church), goal; G. S. Gee (Uppingham and Brasenose), and J. E. C. Leward (Marlborough and Christ Church), backs; J. M. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence and University) and H. J. Linnell (St. Lawrence and Trinity), half-backs; The Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Balliol), D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), T. J. R. Dashwood (Wellington and Emmanuel), J. S. M. Paul (Marlborough and St. John's), and A. D. Walmsley (Rossall and Queen's), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Corporal C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Corporal L. G. Berton (Henlow) and Corporal Foreman (Scaland), backs; Leading Aircraftman L. R. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergeant W. C. Maher (Upavon), and Leading Aircraftman G. Adamson (Cranwell), half-backs; Flying Officer N. M. Jerram (Halton), Aircraftman Williams (Henlow), Leading Aircraftman F. Connell (Gosport), Flying-Officer S. C. Button (Worcester), and Flight Lieutenant R. N. Hampton (Digby), forwards.

HUNTING

A GOOD DAY WITH THE OAKLEY

THE BEAUFORT met at Newnton Lodge yesterday. From Estcourt hounds ran by Gilboa nearly to Chedglow, left-handed of Ashley, and eventually killed at Newnton Gorse. Another fox gave a very twisting hunt past Long Newnton to Brokenborough. Recrossing the Malmesbury road near Fraser's Nurseries, he went nearly to Charlton, then left-handed of Chedglow and Ashley again. Scent failed by Ashley Marsh. A fox from a garden at Tetbury went up a cottage chimney and was killed in the town.

This pack met at Bushton on Monday. From Breach Lane Copse hounds ran past Harris Hill to Greenhill, then past Little Park nearly to Vastern, back between Tockenham and Little Park to Breach Lane and on past Woodhill Park. They continued over the downs to Highway Hill, turning back above the Hangings to Bupton, scent failing between there and Stanmore after a fine hunt, the first 35 minutes in the vale being much enjoyed.

THE BELVOIR met at Leasingham yesterday. Hounds began with a good hunt from Cranwell Wood. They crossed the valley to Rauceby Ferns, then continued over Rauceby Park to Cliff Hill. Still pushing on, they pointed for Wilsford Hills and Holes, but turned right-handed and killed their fox one field beyond Stack Dill after a steady hunt of 60 minutes. Another fox from Sparrow Gorse was hunted for 20 minutes, first towards Normanton, then round by Caythorpe Court, and was lost when pointing for Cranwell Aerodrome.

THE BERKELEY met at Elmore yesterday and after much blank drawing gave a good display from Mulgrove. Hounds ran by Standish and Hardwicke Park and, crossing the Bristol road, circled round Hardwicke Court. They ran through Parkend, re-crossed the Bristol road, and lost at Standish after a capital 50 minutes.

THE BICESTER met at Bletchington yesterday. Their first fox was put out of a tree near the house. Getting away at his brush hounds ran fast round Kirtlington Park to Bletchington Station and marked to ground at Hampton Poyle after a nice hunt of 40 minutes. From Busby's Spinney they had a ringing hunt of 45 minutes, finally losing their fox near the cement works. Finding at Kirtlington hounds again ran fast through Ashwood and Peatpitts to Middleton Stud Farm, swinging right-handed to Bignell, where their fox went to ground just in front of hounds after a very nice 35 minutes.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at Howsham Village yesterday, had a long draw before they found in the Wilderness at Somerby. Hounds ran very nicely with Searby on their left. Then, continuing below Owmby and Grasby, were beaten just before reaching Mr. Bevan's covert near Clixby, after an enjoyable 45 minutes. Another fox whom hounds took away from Doweys Covert was hunted for 20 minutes through Mr. Doig's covert to Nettleton Big Wood, where he went to ground.

THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM have had splendid sport recently. From Chantry Post on Monday a fox was hunted for over an hour to High Tilton and Sullington and on to Kithurst and Parham Post. Hounds ran on to Thornwich and North Stoke Hazels and over Amberley Mount, before they lost their fox. After killing a fox at Rackham and another in Thornwich, there was another good run from Sullington fox covert to Highden Beeches and Muntham. Hounds bore on through Highden to Sullington, and through the Beeches to Highden House, where the day ended.

THE DERWENT met at Howe Bridge yesterday. Hounds found in Golden Square Willow Garth and crossed the Pickering road for Castle Ings. The fox was headed and turned over the Schoolhouse Hill road to near the Thornton Dale road. Bending past Harding's Plantation, he circled round Bellefax Grange Farm and crossed the Malton and Pickering road, to be lost on Mr. Aconley's farm after a slow hound hunt of 25 minutes. The pack did not find again.

THE ESSEX met on Monday at Nine Ashes. Finding in Frying hounds ran through College Wood, Birch Spring, and High Wood, then back over the road to Parsons Spring and over a nice line to Nine Ashes, where the fox got into a tree. He was evicted and ran back by Fingith Hall and Sprigg Farm. He was rolled over in the open just before reaching Parsons Spring. Finding in Witney Wood, hounds ran by Dungeon Wood, the Osiers, and Folyats, and lost near Fyfield. Scent was good.

THE LEDBURY met at Dymock on Monday and found a brace of foxes in Alumm's Grove. Hounds went away on the Dymock side and ran fast right-handed past Hen Park to Dymock Wood. With Four Oaks on their left, they ran on the whole length of Queen's Wood and went on through Linton Wood to the Newentross road, which they crossed by the Cockshoot. The line then took them left-handed past Linton Church nearly to Aston Ingham, and then on over Withymoor Hill, where they changed foxes. It was impossible to stop them in this country of orchards and small-holdings, and hounds raced on through Reslaw Wood and Acorn Wood to Newent Wood. They hunted nearly the whole length of this vast covert, and drove their fox back to Acorn Wood, where they marked him to ground. The whole hunt lasted two hours and a quarter, during which time Champion only helped hounds twice. The point was 6¼ miles.

LORD HARRINGTON'S had a great gallop of two and a half hours after meeting at Smalley yesterday. Finding in Marehay Gorse hounds got away by Marehay and ran at a fine pace by Waingroves, thence by Codnor and Losco and round to the left nearly to Marehay again. From there they proceeded by Whiteleys and Codnor Castle and on by Wood Linkin and Jacksdale for Underwood, before reaching which, however, scent gave out.

THE OAKLEY met at Warrington Toll Bar yesterday and had a good day's sport. Hounds found a fox in Threeshires and ran through Nunn Woods, skirted Lavendon, and killed at Park Farm. From Snip Wood they raced for 20 minutes by Cold Harbour and the New Buildings into Odell Wood. They ran on through Forty Acres and the Great Hayes and turned right-handed through Catseye and killed at Colworth after one hour and 35 minutes and a seven-mile point. From Hungry Hill hounds ran fast for 35 minutes by Hinwick, leaving Woollaston on the right, by Strivton and Bozeat, and killed at Horseford Spinney.

THE V.W.H. (CIRENCESTER) met at Daglinworth Manor yesterday. Hounds killed one fox who was found there, and then ran away with another past Well Hill into Cirencester Woods, where they divided and were stopped. After killing a fox at Terrotsy Brook, they had a great hunt with another, running very fast over Peewits Hill and through Hinton's Gorse to Bagendon and back. They then bore on almost to Overley, and ran right-handed by Winstone and over Bull's Bank past Edgeworth. They continued through Miserden Woods, being stopped near Whiteway Colony, having made a point of seven miles.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE) met yesterday at Coldharbour. Finding by the football field, hounds ran hard through Sheeplights and away past Stratton Workhouse. Crossing the Great Western Railway, the pack divided, the leading hounds racing on by Nythe Farm, Lotmead, through Bourton Coverts nearly to Hinton. Coming back to Bourton they were run out of scent by Acorn Bridge. The remainder of the pack ran back to Stanton Wood, where they lost. After re-uniting, a tree fox from Water Eaton Vale gave a fast gallop before being marked to ground at Hampton.

THE WARWICKSHIRE had their best day of the season from Upper Brailes yesterday. Finding at Spencer's Gorse, hounds ran very fast past Little Chelmscote, through Compton Wynyates and past Balscote. Scent was then not so good on the arable land, and hounds ran on past Ragnell Bottom to Harly and lost their fox at the Ironstone Quarries after a fine run of 75 minutes, with a 6½-mile point. Hounds found again at Oxhill, and ran past Idlicote and through Hell Brake, where there was a slight check. Hounds soon hit off the line, and pulled down their fox at Compton Wynyates after a really brilliant run of 40 minutes.

THE WHADDON CHASE had a very good day from Rowsham yesterday. Killing one of a brace of foxes from a tree, hounds ran the other very fast to Wingrave and on by Crafton into Mentmore. Turning back through Trioleau, they ran from Boarscroft to Oxley's, and, swinging round, were beaten under Oving. A fox from Aston Abbots ran to Wingrave, and, coming back right-handed, went over Upper Burston and right-handed under Norduck, hounds killing their fox from a rabbit hole under Aston Abbots.

THE ZETLAND HUNT

Lord Barnard has been asked to continue as sole Master of the Zetland Hounds, of which he and the late Mr. Herbert Straker had been Joint Masters since 1920. He has consented to do so for the season 1930-31.

CIVIL SERVANTS CHARGED

EX-ENEMY PROPERTY

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

The trial was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of Harold James Walter Scott, 48, accountant, and Frank Daryl Marsden, 38, accountant, who are charged with conspiring with Johann Peter Hauser, a Dutch subject, and other persons unknown to defraud his Majesty the King, the Board of Trade, and the Administrator of Ex-Enemy Property, and, being in the employment of his Majesty, with accepting from Hauser certain gifts as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing from doing certain acts in relation to his principals' affairs or business.

Further counts charge the defendants individually with corruptly accepting gifts from Hauser with the same inducement.

Scott and Marsden were in charge of the work of realizing ex-enemy stocks and shares which came into the possession of the Public Trustee at the outbreak of the War. Considerable numbers of securities were, it is alleged, sold below their proper value, with the connivance of the two men and in the interests of Hauser. The corrupt profit was made by Hauser, who, to obtain it, made gifts to Scott and Marsden.

Both the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam appear for the prosecution. Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Harold Benjamin defend Scott, while Marsden is represented by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton.

Mr. Edward Wells, chief accountant of the Clearing Office in the Ex-Enemy Debts Department, further cross-examined about the sale of 47,000 Bulgarian bonds which were sold for £6,561 when, it is suggested, they would have fetched £11,209 on the Paris Bourse, agreed that there was no market for the bonds in London. The parcel of the bonds was a large one to put on the market anywhere.

Answering SIR HENRY MADDOCKS (for Marsden), Mr. Wells said that when the Controller of Enemy Property took over from the Public Trustee in January, 1925, his Department took possession of 40,000 files. Up to that date the Public Trustee had realized some £68,000,000 worth of ex-enemy securities.

Marsden had been with the Department since 1920. His section did not decide what securities were free for disposal by sale.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS.—Who decided when there should be a sale?—Mr. Marsden and Mr. Scott.

Who appointed the brokers?—There was no formal appointment.

How many brokers were employed?—At different times, different numbers.

Marsden had nothing to do with the appointment of brokers?—No.

Did you read all the documents which you signed?—No. Very likely I did not.

Did officials in the Department initial documents because someone below them, who was reliable, had initialled them previously, and so on, down to the office boy?—That is an unavoidable devolution. (Laughter.)

Did not

Parliament

FINANCE OF THE COAL BILL

GOVERNMENT AND TARIFFS

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JAN. 28

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

The following Bills were read a second time:—Portsmouth Corporation, Shoreham Harbour, Birkenhead Corporation, Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, Leicester Corporation, London County Council (General Powers), and Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge).

The Commons' amendments to the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill were considered and agreed to.

Their lordships rose at half-past 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JAN. 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The following private Bills were read a second time:—Borough Market (Southwark), Bournemouth Corporation, Brighton and Hove Gas, Bristol Cattle Market, Burnley Corporation, East Surrey Water, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Leeds Corporation, Manchester Extension, Southend-on-Sea Corporation, Southern Railway, South Staffordshire Mond Gas, South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas, Stockport Corporation, and Stoke-on-Trent Extension Bills.

UNEMPLOYMENT

QUESTIONS TO MR. THOMAS

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to questions by Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) and Mr. G. GIBSON (Pudsey and Otley, U.), said:—One of the objects of my visit to Canada was to stimulate increased interest in British goods in the Dominion. There is already evidence in a number of quarters that my visit is bearing fruit, and I am hopeful that with the cooperation of the trading interests concerned there will ultimately be a substantial increase in trade between this country and Canada.

Mr. ALBERY asked whether the right hon. gentleman's plans for increasing the export of British anthracite coal to Canada had made any progress.

Mr. THOMAS said that the export had very substantially increased. The demand was greater than could be met at the moment. It was out of the power of any Minister to open the St. Lawrence. Negotiations were taking place with regard to bituminous coal.

JOINT STOCK BANKS AND REORGANIZATION

Mr. THOMAS, replying to Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.), said:—The position of the joint stock banks in relation to the reorganization of industry differs somewhat from that of the City's interests referred to in the statement which I made at Manchester on January 10, but I have every reason to believe that the policy outlined in that statement is generally acceptable to the joint stock banks.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS, replying to Mr. G. GIBSON, who asked whether he had formulated any definite scheme by which the textile industry might be assisted by the City, said:—It is for the leaders of any industry to formulate proposals for reorganization, but I shall, of course, be ready to cooperate. I am already in touch with certain interests in the textile industries. It must, however, be understood that the process of reorganization in any industry will involve prolonged and delicate negotiations with a number of interests, the course of which it would be undesirable to divulge.

Mr. G. GIBSON asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that in the West Riding of Yorkshire there were over 30,000 men unemployed in the textile industry and that in the last nine years 700 firms had gone out of existence and that not one of the schemes which the right hon. gentleman had adumbrated in the House was of any use to people in the West Riding.

Mr. THOMAS said that one of the main causes of the difficulty in Lancashire was overcapitalization. On its being pointed out that the question related to Yorkshire, he said that the general principle which applied to Lancashire was in the main applicable to Yorkshire. Negotiations were taking place in the woollen industry in the same direction as in the case of the cotton industry.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) asked whether the Lord Privy Seal was considering in connexion with the industries which might be assisted under the special City arrangements the erection of elevators in various parts of the country for the reception of additional wheat from Canada, and whether he had considered the city of Nottingham as one of these desirable centres.

Mr. THOMAS.—The last place I should consider desirable for this purpose would be Nottingham. (Laughter.) In reply to the first part of the question I may say that I met the millers yesterday and I am to meet the wheat pool to-morrow. The whole subject is under review.

McKENNA DUTIES ON MOTOR-CARS

Mr. THOMAS, in answer to Mr. G. GIBSON, said:—I have received a memorandum from the Society of Motor Manufacturers in which, among a number of other matters, they advocate the retention of the McKenna duties on imported motor-cars. I am not in a position to make any statement.

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman given any assurance to the motor manufacturers which would enable an end to be put to the uncertainty which now prevails throughout the industry?

Mr. THOMAS.—It is not for me to give an assurance personally. I know the views of the motor interest as the result of discussion with its representatives. I have made the necessary representations on the matter. (Opposition cheers and laughter.)

SCHEMES AT LIVERPOOL

Mr. THOMAS, replying to Mr. CAINE (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.), said that since last June road schemes of a total value of £640,000 submitted by the Liverpool City Council had been approved in principle by the Ministry of Transport. Miscellaneous works of a total value of about £200,000 had been approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee.

LIVERPOOL-STREET STATION PLAN

Answering a question from Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) as to the position of the negotiations for the electrification of the London and North-Eastern Railway relating to Liverpool-street Station, Mr. THOMAS said that the general manager of the railway company was that afternoon meeting the Minister of Transport.

SHIPS FOR CONVEYING COAL TO CANADA

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles, Northern, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal if he had definite information regarding any ships laid down for the purpose of carrying coal to Canada; and, if so, with what firms the orders for the ships had been placed.

Mr. THOMAS, in reply, referred to an answer which he gave to Mr. Kirkwood on November 19.

[The following was the reply:—I understand that negotiations for placing this contract with British shipbuilders are in an advanced stage.]

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman did not tell the House at the end of the last part of the Session that orders for these ships either had been or would be placed. If that was the fact, could he not now state what progress had been made with the placing of these orders?

Mr. THOMAS said that it was true that he had stated that in the opinion of those who were dealing with the business it would necessitate the building of five new ships. He could now add that he had had a communication from a firm of shipbuilders which had been asked to tender, stating that they had been invited to do so. In addition, he received a communication yesterday morning dealing with the finance of the question, which was then a matter of negotiation.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) said that members who came from shipbuilding centres wanted to know exactly what was to be done about the ships, and whether or not they were mystery ships.

AGED WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

SIR K. WOOD asked the Lord Privy Seal if the Government proposed to introduce proposals for the retirement and pension of aged workers from industry, and if there was any foundation for the statement that the Cabinet Committee had now devolved this matter to the Cabinet Insurance Committee.

Mr. THOMAS said that he had not seen any statement as to that. If the right hon. gentleman would put a question on this subject down it would be dealt with.

GERMAN TARIFF ON MOTOR-CARS

Mr. HANNON asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any measures were contemplated by the German Government to raise the existing tariffs on motor-cars imported into that country or to limit the total number of cars to be imported, with quota appropriation to exporting countries; and if any representations were being made on the matter to the German Foreign Office.

Mr. W. GRAHAM.—I understand that the German manufacturers concerned have put forward suggestions on the lines indicated in the question, but that these suggestions have not been accepted by the German Government. The second part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

TARIFF TRUCE

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles, N., U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if any of the Dominion Governments had expressed their views regarding the proposed tariff truce; and, if so, whether these views were favourable to the proposal.

Mr. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central).—Certain statements were made, I understand, by the Governments of India, the Irish Free State, and the Union of South Africa, when communicating to the League of Nations their respective decisions as to participation in the Conference. The decisions of the Governments of India and of the Union of South Africa were against participation, and that of the Government of the Irish Free State in favour of it. I understand that the statements which I have mentioned will be published by the League of Nations in due course.

MAJOR COLVILLE asked if the right hon. gentleman would undertake that no definite action was taken until after the Imperial Conference in the autumn, in view of the fact that this truce might stand in the way of the Economic Conference.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I have already indicated that I could not give any pledge or undertaking, but I do not think that matters would, in fact, work out that way.

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman seriously intend to proceed with this proposal in view of the opinion expressed by the Dominions and Colonies?

Mr. GRAHAM.—Certainly. We have either 26 or 28 acceptances from European and other countries, and at the forthcoming conference at Geneva, whatever may be the difficulties, I intend to do my very best in this matter.

COST OF PENSIONS FOR ALL AT 60

In reply to Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said the total cost of a pension of 25s. a week to all persons over 60 years of age was estimated at £330,000,000 in 1930, rising to £495,000,000 in 1960 and to £550,000,000 in 1980. The charge additional to the estimated cost of pensions under existing legislation, with allowance for the loss which would result from the necessary revision of contribution conditions, would be about £285,000,000 in 1930, rising to roughly £480,000,000 by 1980.

MOCK AUCTIONS

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) asked leave to introduce the Mock Auctions Bill, a measure to amend the law with respect to auctioneers, and to prohibit the holding of mock auctions and "rigged" sales. He said that in the main cities and holiday resorts of this country these swindles were carried on. The Bill sought to inflict penalties for these offences and further to secure the cancellation of licences of auctioneers or any one who was guilty of carrying on these malpractices. The measure had the support of many organizations, including the National Chamber of Trade, the Auctioneers' Institute, the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers, the National Association of Goldsmiths, the Scottish Association of Watchmakers and Jewellers, and the London and Suburban Traders' Association. It was backed by members representing all parties in the House.

Leave was granted, and the measure was brought in.

COAL MINES BILL

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The House went into Committee on the financial resolution for the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

Mr. GRAHAM moved the resolution, which was in the following terms:—

That, for the purpose of any Act of the present Session (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coal mines, for the temporary amendment of section three of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, for the constitution and functions of a Coal Mines National Industrial Board, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid, it is expedient to authorize the payment, out of moneys provided by Parliament, of any expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in paying—

(a) such remuneration (if any) to the chairmen of the committees of investigation constituted by the said Act, such travelling and subsistence allowances to the chairmen and members of those committees, such remuneration to the secretaries to those committees and such remuneration to accountants, officers, and servants employed by those committees, and such other expenses of those committees, as the Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Treasury, determine;

(b) such remuneration (if any) to the chairman of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board to be constituted under the said Act, such travelling and subsistence allowances to the chairman and members of that Board, such remuneration to the secretary of that Board, and such other expenses of that Board as the Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Treasury, determine;

(c) such remuneration to the members of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission constituted by the said Act, and to the secretary, officers, and servants of that Commission, and such other expenses of that Commission as the Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Treasury, determine;

(d) such remuneration as the Board of Trade may, with the approval of the Treasury, determine to such technical and professional agents as may be employed by the said Commission for the discharge of the functions of the Commission under the said Act, so, however, that a sum equal to the amount of any expenses incurred by the said Commission in so employing such agents as aforesaid for the purpose of promoting or assisting the amalgamation of any undertakings consisting of or comprising coal mines shall, in the event of the undertakings being amalgamated, be repaid to the Board of Trade by the owners of the amalgamated undertaking.

He said it was the accepted practice in connexion with these financial resolutions to simply explain what was required in the financial provisions in the various parts of the Bill without in any way embarking on the merits of the proposals. In Part I. of the Bill there was provision for setting up district schemes regulating production and pithead disposal of coal, and, in connexion with these schemes, covering 21 of the wages ascertainment districts, there were also provisions in the Bill for the appointment of committees of investigation. That part of the Bill was designed to protect the interests of consumers. In addition, there would be a national committee, corresponding to the national machinery established by the owners, so that for practical purposes there were 22 committees under that part of the Bill. In the Second Schedule to the Bill power was taken to amalgamate the districts, and he had not the least doubt that, if the provisions of Part I. were substantially applied, the districts would, in fact, for that purpose be amalgamated from time to time, and the financial provision which had been made under that part of the legislation would be correspondingly reduced. In addition to that, no one could say to what extent the work of these committees would be necessary; but they were empowered to direct their attention, either to the provision of a scheme—that was the structure of a scheme as set up by the district—or what might be, a very much more likely to be the case, any abuse or irregularity, or, as it might be regarded, injustice to the public under the scheme. That part of the expenditure was governed, first of all, by the number of such committees, together with a national committee, which might be necessary, the extent to which these committees would be amalgamated and the extent to which they were used. But in substance rather more than £32,000 per annum would be required for that part of the Bill.

The next part of the expenditure, and a very much smaller part, under that heading, was attributable to the National Industrial Board which it was proposed to set up for the consideration of disputes arising either on hours of work, wages, or conditions of employment in the mining industry. There again no one could venture on an exact estimate as to the aggregate expenditure which year by year would be required. A very great deal would depend upon the number of questions remitted to such a board and upon the character of those questions. But, in any event, taking these two parts of the Bill, the Government had reached the conclusion or the view that probably £35,000 in the aggregate would adequately cover these two features of the legislation.

COSTS OF REORGANIZATION

He came to the other and new part of the Bill, of which he had given notice in amendments on the Paper, that is, those amendments which provided for the setting up of a body of Commissioners called Coal Reorganization Commissioners whose duty it would be to survey the whole field in the coalmining industry and to ascertain how best amalgamations of these colliery undertakings could be approached, to prepare schemes of amalgamation—and that was on a compulsory basis—and to see that these undertakings were fused into a single unit or such other units as the Commission might determine. He wished to make it perfectly clear that these estimates which he was giving could not be anything more than the most intelligent forecast which could be made in a field which was largely unascertained or doubtful as to the amount of work which would be involved. Without in any way embarking upon the merits of the Bill, there did not appear to be any doubt that, if that part of the legislation went through, numerous schemes would in fact be promoted on a voluntary basis, and to that extent the outlay incurred by the Coal Reorganization Commission would be reduced, and then the Coal Reorganization Commission might itself take the initiative in many schemes which were carried to a certain point and at that point the owners might be willing to agree to the proposals which were made, so that expenses would tend to disappear. But there would be other cases in which compulsion would, so to speak, run its full course. No one, of course, could place a figure upon the cost of amalgamation. There had been one or two recent amalgamations in the industry which had cost large sums of money, but they were at a disadvantage in a sense in the very limited degree to which amalgamation had in fact proceeded in the coalmines of this country. But, everything considered, they believed that £250,000 would cover the remuneration of the three commissioners and subsistence and other allowances and technical and other assistance, including valuers and expert help which these commissioners would require from time to time. That accounted for approximately £250,000. If that were added to the £35,000 he had already explained, giving a total of £285,000 per annum, that was the provisional forecast in the financial resolution which he proposed.

Under the Mining Industry Act, 1920, which established the Mines Department, there was a limit of £250,000 per annum on the expenditure which that Department might incur. If the expenditure under the new legislation fell upon that Department, that limit would be very greatly exceeded, and it would be necessary to take powers to provide for the removal of a limit of that kind. He was advised that the technical and correct way of doing it was to do it separately under the Bill. Accordingly the proposed expenditure was quite outside of that £250,000 annual limit which, for the ordinary purposes of the Mines Department, remained. A certain small part of the expenditure attributable to the effort of the Mines Department itself might, in fact, rest on the Mines Department Vote, but that was of no consequence that afternoon. It was merely a minor part of the outlay under this scheme. In the case of these amalgamations, the ordinary, or what he would call the administrative, expenditure of the Coal Reorganization Commission would be borne on public funds, but the technical and other expenses which were attributable to the inquiry as to whether amalgamation was possible or desirable, the terms on which it was to be carried out—part of that expenditure would undeniably be recoverable from the industry itself. It was perfectly true that the Government were now urging that these amalgamations were essential in the public interest, but full regard would be had to the rights of the parties, and they would be also in the interests of the industry itself. There was ample precedent, of course, for amalgamating concerns in such a position making contributions to the public outlay which the Commission might deem appropriate in the circumstances of the amalgamations which it recommended.

REJECTION MOVED

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved the rejection of the resolution. If the financial resolution were passed in the form in which it was proposed, he was advised that they would be precluded in Committee from moving any amendment involving any public charge which did not come within the precise terms of the resolution. It was plain that if the Bill was ever to become law it would be necessary that it should receive drastic amendment in Committee. He asked the President of the Board of Trade to give an assurance that he would recast the financial resolution in such a form that any member might be able within the scope of order to move any amendment to the Bill which was thought desirable. If that were not done, Unionist members must vote against the resolution.

Mr. GRAHAM said that to the best of his knowledge the resolution was sufficiently elastic to cover a very wide debate as regarded the production and disposal of coal by owners. If at an early stage of the Committee it appeared that discussion was being restricted he was willing to consider re-committing the resolution in order to liberate discussion. His whole object was to have a perfectly free debate. He could give the House the assurance that there would be no restriction in that matter.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that with all his good will the President of the Board of Trade could not override the Standing Orders and it would not rest with him to decide what they might discuss in Committee. He (Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister) had put on the paper an amendment to give a right of appeal to an industry or consumer who complained of being overcharged for coal or unfairly treated in the administration of a district scheme. He proposed the establishment of a judicial commission consisting of a Judge, an accountant, and a man with business experience, a parallel body to the Railway and Canal Commission. The essence of the proposal was to establish a judicial commission which had to be paid, and there was no provision in the financial resolution for the purpose. The resolution was strictly limited to the precise objects which were in the Bill itself or the new clause which had been put down, and he could not close with the offer of the President of the Board of Trade until he knew that the right hon. gentleman was in a position to implement it under the rules of the House. Before they decided whether the resolution should go through or they should press for its withdrawal and the substitution of a new resolution they must have an authoritative statement from the right hon. gentleman that he undertook that every amendment which they moved within the scope of the Bill would not be ruled out of order. He must satisfy himself with the authorities of the House that he was in a position to implement the undertaking which he proposed to give.

He regretted that Mr. Graham had not given the Committee a fuller explanation of his intentions in regard to financing the Commissioners who would promote amalgamations. When the right hon. gentleman introduced the Bill he gave a full account of everything in it. The proposal to promote and stimulate amalgamations formed no part of the Bill as it was introduced, and there had therefore been no debate on that point. Members were in a difficulty, because if the House went into Committee on the Bill and adopted Mr. Lloyd George's proposal that the new clauses should be considered first, the Conservative Opposition would find themselves plunged into Committee on a clause on which they had had no second reading debate at all. The President of the Board of Trade was asking for money to appoint the Commissioners. Who were they to be, what type of people was to be appointed, and on what principle were they to proceed? There was no merit in the word "amalgamation," and it was the last thing about which one could generalize. Each case must be decided on its merits. There were a number of amalgamations which might usefully take place and which ought to take place, but what was wanted was not promoters' amalgamations, but manufacturers' and producers' amalgamations. They did not want any amalgamation in which promoters' expenses were taken from an overburdened industry. That should be made perfectly clear.

An amalgamation was sound if the result was to make the units which amalgamated more efficient and if the amalgamation took place on fair terms. It would be easy for any body of commissioners to find a number of weak and inefficient pits which would be only too glad to be taken over and bolstered up by a strong, responsible, and efficient organization. If, under a scheme of amalgamation, they were to choose pits on a geographical basis and say, "Here is an area of 12 pits, let us amalgamate them all," they might be doing the worst possible service to the industry. With regard to compulsion, there could be no objection to its use for the purpose of compelling an obstructive minority to come into a sound scheme on fair terms; but if compulsion were used in the case of schemes which were radically unsound, the resulting position might be much worse than the present. He understood there was no intention to empower the Commission to give direct financial assistance, but it might be necessary to permit them to recommend and arrange for financing in amalgamations where it was desirable. Another matter in regard to which he hoped information would be given was whether there were to be amalgamations for the sale of coal as distinct from amalgamations for the production of coal.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SUGGESTION

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon, L.) suggested that the President of the Board of Trade should withdraw the resolution and reintroduce it in a form that would permit of discussion on all amendments in Committee on the Bill on the understanding that there was no further debate on the resolution when it was reintroduced. The right hon. gentleman had made it quite clear that in his judgment the resolution would cover all the expenditure necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this part of the Bill, but it would be worth while considering whether the arbitrator was covered by the resolution. In Committee he (Mr. Lloyd George) should press for an independent valuation. In South Wales they had had amalgamations that had been disastrous from both the producers' and the miners' point of view. There was a good deal of cash there not represented by any real value. It was vital that amalgamations should be based on the real value of the mines. If valuers were appointed there would be no danger of worthless pits being taken for diluting the capital of good pits and constituting a burden on them. It was very important that they should not bolster up worthless mines. The late Government's Bill of 1926 gave a very full opportunity for voluntary schemes to be carried through and for the coalowners to put their house in order. They had not done so, and therefore he was very glad that the present Government had brought forward this measure.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. W. GRAHAM said that it was rather difficult to decide on the spur of the moment about withdrawing the resolution and reintroducing it. It was the desire in all parts of the House that amendments within the scope of the Bill should be discussed in Committee. He would have an opportunity on the second reading of the new clause to go into the matter in detail, but he would say now that it was their intention to appoint three commissioners who would command confidence. The whole object was to get speed, accuracy, and efficiency in the discharge of these duties, and it was for them together to make up their minds as to the best form of body to be appointed. He thought it might be a very able chartered accountant, a very able lawyer familiar with commercial practice, and a very able mining engineer, and they would take all the circumstances into consideration, see what amount of voluntary material was available, and then proceed to the more difficult compulsory powers. It was difficult to define an uneconomic unit, and the Commissioners would have to apply their minds to that problem, among others. They would have to have regard to the public interest, which was the overriding consideration, and would have to be satisfied that the proposals were fair as among the parties who were proposed to be amalgamated, but they would quite definitely exclude the undesirable elements. He could not give detailed replies on all these points, however, because they were matters for the Commissioners. He could not pledge himself as to precisely what the Commissioners would do, but it would be contrary to the purpose if they were not given a free and comprehensive hand to deal with anything that they regarded as relevant to the more economic and efficient production of coal. He asked the Committee not to pass the resolution at the moment, but to adjourn the debate on the understanding that, if it were found that the amendments were protected, the resolution would go through without further discussion, and that if they were not protected he would withdraw the resolution and bring in another one in which all interests were safeguarded.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) said he objected strongly to superior persons roving as Commissioners over the country trying to teach men who had been in their industry all their lives how to run their own business. It was far better to secure amalgamations by good will and general agreement, if that could be done.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the Commissioners would initiate schemes of amalgamations if those schemes were not suggested by owners. If there was dissatisfaction or disagreement there was the right of appeal beyond that body to the Railway and Canal Commissioners, and, so far as he knew, any further legal right of appeal which those parties might seek to exercise.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) asked whether it was intended to give the Commissioners statutory powers to call evidence, as it would seem they would not be able to proceed otherwise with schemes where there were recalcitrant owners.

Mr. GRAHAM said it would be found, on Committee stage, that full provision was made for that.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.), said the proposal to make compulsory amalgamation would cause disorganization in the coal industry.

Progress was then reported.

CHILDREN (EMPLOYMENT ABROAD) BILL

The Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, which has passed through the House of Lords, was, on the motion of Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), read a second time.

COLLECTING CHARITIES

The debate was resumed on the motion for the second reading of the Collecting Charities (Regulation) Bill, which provides for the investigation and regulation of charities appealing to the public for support.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said the provision of the Bill which was open to criticism and required very careful examination was Clause 3, which gave power to the Secretary of State to make regulations which would involve the licensing of persons who undertook collections from house to house on behalf of a collecting charity, and also restrict the placing of collecting-boxes for the purpose of any such charity. This clause would operate against friendly and voluntary collections for particular and immediate purposes. A man died, leaving his widow in distress. What could be more proper than for a few friends to go around among the neighbours to raise a sum to pay for the funeral and give the widow a little help? Or a concert might be got up to raise a few pounds to replace a horse which had died belonging to a poor man in business. Those would be collecting charities under the Bill; the persons undertaking them would have to be licensed, and before the licence was granted there was to be an investigation by the police into their character, otherwise they were liable to a fine of £5. The result would be that people would unwittingly commit an offence, or, if they were aware of their obligations, would be frightened to do anything, and thus very proper undertakings would be checked at the outset. The Government should consider whether this clause was necessary. If the police knew that a fraudulent person was collecting money by deceiving the public they could take action under the first two clauses of the Bill.

Mr. SHORT said that if the House would give a second reading to the Bill, the Government would be prepared in Committee to redraft Clause 3, special consideration being given to small domestic collections for the benefit of some immediate victim. They would aim at drafting the regulations in a broad, generous spirit with a desire to safeguard all the interests involved, and the Home Secretary was prepared to put the draft regulations on the table of the House.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) said that the wide definition of a collecting charity would include Cambridge University, which was making an appeal for the collection of funds to enable it to obtain a large grant from the Rockefeller Trust. He hoped the Home Secretary would give an assurance that it would be excluded.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said that a member of the board of the British Hospitals Association had written to him saying that that organization was by no means satisfied with the Bill. A better way would be to license the charity itself and leave it to the common sense of the charity to see that reputable people collected on their behalf.

Mr. SHORT said that the British Voluntary Hospitals Association was not a charitable organization but existed to collect statistics.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE CANAL SYSTEM

On the motion for the adjournment Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton E., L.) raised the question of the canal system, and urged the need for action to bring this means of transport up to date. He asked the Government to call a national transport conference.

Mr. BROMLEY (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab.) said that it was a complete fallacy to suppose that the canals could be developed on a commercial basis. It had been estimated by experts that the reconditioning of the canals would cost £70,000 a mile.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney S.), said that the Government were friendly towards the economic development of the canal system of the country. They had intimated to the Canal Association that they were perfectly willing to consider schemes submitted to them. Several schemes were now being considered under the Development Act passed last year.

The House was "counted out" at 12 minutes past 8 o'clock.

LORD WOLMER AND THE POST OFFICE

PLEA FOR NEW FORM OF CONTROL

Lord Wolmer spoke last night at the 1912 Club on the subject of "Post Office Reform," his case being mainly a restatement of the arguments and the statistics which he used in the three articles contributed by him to *The Times* on September 30 and October 1 and 2 last year. CAPTAIN GERALD CONINGHAM presided.

LORD WOLMER said that in his criticisms of the Post Office he seemed to have incurred the wrath of the Postmaster-General and the professional Socialists, the latter of whom had been accustomed to point to the Post Office as an example of the success of State enterprises and as a proof that their theories could be translated into practice on a much larger scale. His own experience at the Post Office was in exactly the opposite direction; in fact, it seemed to him that the Department should be very drastically reformed. They all agreed that the carrying of mails must be undertaken by the State, as it was done in every country, but that did not mean that the work should be conducted after the manner of the ordinary Government Department. Their Socialist friends would never get "any forrader" with their nationalization projects unless they discarded the use of the Post Office as an example altogether. The Post Office was an industry, and not a Department, employing about 250,000 people, and it could never be efficiently controlled by a politician whose average life, according to the records of the last 30 years, was two years, one of which he spent in learning something about the business.

After contrasting the costs of the various departments of the Post Office with their equivalent organizations in the United States of America, Lord Wolmer argued that the British people would obtain cheaper and better postal services than they did to-day if the whole undertaking were transferred to a public utility organization similar to the Port of London Authority. The employees of the Post Office would also secure better pay and more chances of promotion than they could do to-day, in illustration of which he quoted the case of the staffs who had transferred from the Post Office to the New Empire Communications, Limited. The service needed reorganization, as the War Office was reorganized 30 years ago by the Esher Committee.

Mr. E. C. W. HANNAN, in the discussion, expressed the view that excess of red-tape, more especially in the use of express letters, restricted the utility of the Post Office to the public.

Mr. H. ADAMS said that when a telephone was installed in his firm's office so many people were sent to look on and look round that he began to think it would be necessary to bring in the police to control them.

Mr. J. T. PLOWMAN said that there should be no hesitation in bringing in the best brains in telephone organization, if such were necessary.

MAILBAGS LOST IN PAST THREE YEARS

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, in a written answer to Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Bowerman, and Mr. Hore-Belisha, as to the number of mailbags lost, mainly due to theft, states that the number during the past three years was 21, 41, and 27 respectively. In the same period about as many other bags were tampered with in course of transit. Seven persons were prosecuted for the thefts in 1929 and five in each of the previous years

There was no foundation for the suggestion that Scotland Yard had on any occasion complained of delay in notifying mail losses. The total amount paid as compensation for the loss of postal packets, including parcels, during the past three years averaged £12,000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General added:—"I think it desirable to mention, in view of possible public apprehension which may have been aroused by Press reports of mail robberies, that the number of mail bags conveyed annually by rail exceeds 40,000,000, to which must be added considerable numbers which are transported by road. The bags lost or violated average little more than one per million. The total losses of registered packets of all kinds from all causes are about 16 per million.

"As the result of the report of a committee which has recently investigated the question, some additional safeguards have been introduced and certain others are under consideration. I hope that these measures, which it is not desirable to disclose in detail, will afford further security. It must, however, be remembered that a large proportion of mail bags while in course of transit by rail or by sea are outside the control of Post Office staff."

POST OFFICE WAGES

INCREASES FOR ENGINEERS

The Postmaster-General announces a revision in the pay of workmen employed in the engineering department, for whom a claim was recently made by the Post Office Engineering Union.

The minimum of the scale of skilled workmen, Class 1, is increased by 2s. and the maximum by 4s.; the maximum of the scale of skilled workmen, Class 2, is increased by 2s.; an allowance of 3s. a week is to be paid to the whole of the indoor staff with two years' service, except those employed in automatic exchanges and repeater rooms, who will get an allowance of 5s. Class 2 workmen in charge of gangs will get an allowance of 10s., and Class 1 men in charge of gangs, in addition to sharing in the improvement in the scale, will get a variable allowance to insure that their pay is not below the maximum of the Class 2 men plus the 10s. allowance.

Improvements are also made in the scales of the establishment staff of the submarine cable ships and to way-leave officers and the staff of the Post Office Tube railway. In the case of the labourers and youths in training there is no change.

The improvements are subject to the Civil Service cost-of-living bonus. The improvement in the Class 1 workmen's scale and also the granting of the allowances dates from April 1 last. The range of the work qualifying for Class 1 posts has been enlarged, and allowances have also been granted for certain other sections of the staff outside those affected by the grant to the indoor staff. The cost of the settlement is £200,000 for the first year, and afterwards the cost will be increased.

LORD MAYOR'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were guests of the Horners' Company at a livery dinner held last night in Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, E.C. The MASTER (Mr. Charles Newell) presided. In responding to the civic toast proposed by SIR ALFRED ROBBINS the LORD MAYOR paid a high tribute to the newspaper Press. On Sunday, he said, he and the Lady Mayoress had the privilege of receiving at the Mansion House 76 representatives of the foreign and Colonial Press who were here for the Naval Conference. Much was owed to the Press at the present time. Their great Cathedral of St. Paul's was to be opened this year in its full glory, and they owed that to *The Times*. That great newspaper realized the danger which had existed and brought it home to the people of this country, with the result that a magnificent fund was subscribed to carry out the work necessary for the safety and preservation of the edifice. Thousands of people during the past few weeks had enjoyed the music from the carillon in Hyde Park, and they owed that to the proprietors of the *Daily Sketch*, who had made it possible to hear those wonderful peals. The City also owed a debt of gratitude to the *City Press*. ALDERMAN and SHERIFF NEAL, father of the Horners' Company, also replied, and the LORD MAYOR proposed the toast of that guild, to which the MASTER responded.

Among others present were:—

Aldermen Lord Ebbisham, Sir Harry Foster, Sir Henry Kimber, Lieutenant-Colonel Dan Burges, V.D. (Governor of the Tower), Mr. Gilbert Taylor (Immediate Past Master), Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton Weddell, Sir Prescott, Mr. George Potts, Mr. A. H. Michell, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. B. Sharp, the Masters of the Glovers' and the Founders' Companies, the Mayor of Southwark, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Radcliffe Cooper, Mr. W. H. Lancaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloch, Mr. W. A. Frater, Mr. T. F. Turner, Mr. Frank Hawkins, Mr. H. C. de Lafontaine, Mr. H. E. Boyd, Mr. F. Rowland, Major G. F. Preston, Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness, Mr. A. Robertson (Upper Warden), and Mr. Under-Sheriff A. Howard Deighton (the Clerk).

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Introduction of Lord Trenchard, Lord Wakefield, and Lord Dickinson.

Lord Templetown, question on events in Palestine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Private members' motions; Mr. Remer, Empire free trade; Mr. Grundy, agricultural unemployment insurance.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 4. Unopposed, Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) and (Bradford Extension), Room 9, at 3.30.

PROMOTION IN CIVIL SERVICE

POSITION OF WOMEN

Mr. W. J. Brown, general secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, continued his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service at the Ministry of Health yesterday. Lord Tomlin presided.

SIR HENRY SHARP, a member of the Commission, questioned Mr. Brown on the influences which disrupted the operation of the organization committee's report of 1920.

Mr. Brown agreed that among the influences were the Treasury's desire for economy, the grave difficulties arising out of post-War conditions, the tendency of Parliament to devolve responsibility for certain decisions on the bureaucracy, the introduction of mechanical processes, and the growth of social legislation.

Replying to Mr. R. RICHARDS, M.P., Mr. Brown said that other staff organizations in the Civil Service had had an opportunity of seeing the memorandum of evidence which had been submitted. He gathered that the executive class objected to their proposals, but, as they were proposing the abolition of the executive class, that was understandable. (Laughter.)

Mrs. E. M. LOWE raised the question of the segregation of men and women Civil servants, and Mr. Brown said that conditions had changed very much since he entered the service. There were then closed doors separating the sections. No one was allowed to pass through those doors. It was worth more than a man's life to pass from the men's department to the women's department. When he was a boy at the Post Office he remembered seeing the secretary summarily hauled back by a messenger when he tried to do so. (Laughter.) Broadly speaking segregation had to a very considerable extent been broken down, and they could find men and women working side by side in one department.

Mrs. LOWE.—Women do get the same opportunity of similar responsibility in a given office, but they are lower paid.

Mr. Brown.—Yes. We have not got equal pay in the Civil Service, even when they are part of the same grade. Up to most recent times the higher range of the Service was practically a closed field to women. It is only within recent years that one finds women holding really important posts in the Service, as distinct from the less important clerical and other posts.

Mr. Brown said he did not think that there was undue sex bias in the Service. He did not pretend that there was none at all, but it would be a wrong impression to convey that women were badly treated because of the sex bias.

SOURCE OF UNREST

In his memorandum Mr. Brown dealt in detail with the present situation in the Civil Service. Most of the difficulties and grievances which existed, he said, were related to three or four main questions of principle. These were the questions of uniformity, of organization, of the division of labour, of the demand that for work which is permanent the posts should be permanent and pensionable, and that adequate promotion outlet should be organized from each grade to the grade above.

A prolific source of unrest in the clerical class was the absence of adequate promotion outlet. From 1920 to 1929 there were only 550 promotions to the executive class, giving an average of about 50 promotions a year for a class of 20,000 members.

The writing assistants' class, which originally was recruited by public examination among girls at the age of 16, was broadly of the same social type and of the same educational standard as the clerical classes. The proportion of clerical class vacancies filled by promotion from the "writing" assistants was only 6 per cent. The result had been to produce at the top of the assistants' scale a congestion of assistants of mature age, well qualified to perform better work but with remote prospects of promotion. The wages ranged from 18s. to 36s. in London and 18s. to 34s. in the provinces.

Widespread and acute suffering was due to the fact that instead of being recruited from the normal age of 16 a large proportion consisted of ex-temporary clerks with an average age of 30 to 35. Instead of young girls living at home the bulk of the class consisted of adult women living in lodgings and depending on their own resources. The present wage scales were insufficient. A budget had been prepared showing that 64s. a week was the minimum on which a girl could be expected

SCIENCE STUDIES AT CAMBRIDGE

PROPOSED REGROUPING

MINERALOGY AND COGNATE SUBJECTS

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 28

At the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) members of the Senate assembled in the Senate House this afternoon for the purpose of the discussion of the report of the Syndicate upon the position of mineralogy in the studies of the University.

The Syndicate, of which Professor A. C. Seward was chairman, reported that they had held five meetings, and were greatly indebted to Professor Hutchinson for memoranda and history and on the present condition and activities of the Department of Mineralogy. They had also had before them a memorandum by Mr. J. D. Bernal on the present state of crystal structure studies both in this country and on the Continent, and other notes. The report then proceeds to describe the various changes that have taken place in the department during the past century.

Although the earlier occupants of the Woodwardian Chair of Geology were mineralogists rather than geologists, the history of mineralogy as a distinct branch of study in the University really begins with the creation of the present Chair of Mineralogy in 1808 and the appointment of Edward Daniel Clarke. Ten years later Adam Sedgwick was appointed Woodwardian Professor, and under him the study of geology at Cambridge underwent rapid development as a science distinct from mineralogy, a separation which has persisted to the present day. After the death of Clarke in 1822, Henslow carried on the teaching of mineralogy for a short period before he became Professor of Botany. Whewell succeeded him, and was followed in 1832 by W. H. Miller, one of the most celebrated crystallographers, who held the Chair until 1881. Under the influence of Whewell and Miller crystallography became the dominant subject of study, and this tradition has been maintained.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND PETROLOGY

In recent years a fresh impetus has been given to the development of crystallography by the employment of X-ray methods of investigation, which has opened up an extraordinarily wide field of inquiry. Then, shortly before the death of Miller, the application of the microscope to the study of the mineral constitution of rocks led to the growth of the science of petrology. On its descriptive and determinative side, petrology is differentiated from mineralogy, in that it deals, not with separate minerals, but with the highly complex mineral aggregates, often on a microscopic scale, which constitute rocks.

At Cambridge the teaching of mineralogy has remained separate from the teaching of petrology, and until recent years there has been little cooperation between the departments concerned. This separation has adversely affected both studies.

The Syndicate are convinced that it is impossible in one department and under one professor adequately to develop both crystallography and mineralogy. They believe that the future development of crystallography lies mainly in fields bordering upon both physics and chemistry, while that of mineralogy is linked with petrology. They are, however, strongly of opinion that it is impossible to provide for these two subjects in a manner worthy of the importance of the subject or of the University by allocating them to any existing departments.

The primary recommendation of the Syndicate is that the existing Department of Mineralogy should be replaced by two departments, each with its own Chair; a Department and Chair of Crystallography, and a Department and Chair of Mineralogy and Petrology. The Department of Mineralogy and Petrology should be in closest possible relation with the Department of Geology, but should also work in cooperation with the Department of Crystallography.

The proposed regrouping of the subjects hitherto comprised under the title of mineralogy carries with it important changes in accommodation, in the organization of teaching, and in the examination system.

SYNTHETIC ROCKS

The Syndicate recommend that the premises of the existing Department of Mineralogy should be assigned to crystallography, and that a new building adjacent to the Sedgwick Museum of Geology should be provided for mineralogy and petrology, where facilities might be afforded for the initiation of research in Britain on the synthetic production of minerals and rocks on the lines so successfully followed at the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington. The Syndicate's recommendations for the readjustment of the examination system include the recognition of crystallography as an independent, but subordinate, subject in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos and the union of mineralogy and petrology in association with geology.

The discussion occupied two hours. There was general approval of the union of mineralogy with petrology and it was urged that this union was the really important part of the Syndicate's proposals, but several speakers hoped that arrangements might be made for the continuance of mineralogy in its comprehensive sense as an integral subject. A special plea was advanced by the Master of Pembroke for including crystallography with mineralogy and petrology in the same building.

RIDLEY HALL

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN JUNE

Ridley Hall, the Evangelical college at Cambridge, which grew steadily from 1881 to 1912 and has prepared 1,500 men for the ministry of the Church, will celebrate its jubilee this year with a reunion of old members. The celebrations will take place at the hall on June 18, 19, and 20, and many of the Bishops and prominent clergy who were trained there will share in them. In the last 50 years 28 old members have been raised to the episcopate and two have become Archbishops. Those engaged on the Imperial or missionary work of the Church numbered 275.

When Ridley Hall was opened in 1881 it consisted of the gateway, tower, library, principal's house, and only eight sets of rooms. Twelve sets of rooms were added, with other accommodation, in 1882; 10 years later 11 more sets of rooms were completed; the chapel was built in the same year, embodying some fragments of the old pulpit of Holy Trinity Church, which was used by Charles Simeon; and in 1912 11 sets of rooms were added and the chapel was enlarged. Though its capacity has thus increased greatly since its foundation, the hall will probably not be able to house all the old members who will wish to attend the reunion, but they will join again in its corporate life for the three days. Meals will be taken together and devotions will be conducted at the hall.

On the evening of the first day the Bishop of Bristol, the Bishop on the Niger, and the Archdeacon of Coventry will contribute to a historical retrospect of the college. On the following day Mr. J. F. W. Deacon will preside at the luncheon, and the speakers will be the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Bristol, and the Rev. A. G. Dodderidge. The Principal and Mrs. Gibson will give an at home, and later, missionary subjects will be discussed by the Bishop of Uganda, the Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, and the Bishop in Western China. In the evening, Canon A. J. Tait, Canon E. S. Woods, and the Rev. G. H. Harris will be the speakers.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY

Mrs. BALDWIN presided at a meeting of the London Municipal Society and the National Union of Ratepayers' Associations (Women's Section) at 10, Upper Brook-street, W., on Monday, when an address was given by Miss BRIGHT-ASHFORD on "Electricity and Smoke." In an appeal to the members to use their influence to increase the membership of the society, Mrs. BALDWIN said that in propaganda they were behind the Socialists. The municipal elections were being fought on political lines. The Socialists had said they were out to capture all the municipal seats. It was part of the work of the London Municipal Society to try to convince householders that the return of Socialist candidates would mean increased rates.

Mr. James Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs for Australia, chief delegate from the Dominion at the Naval Conference, is to be the chief guest at a luncheon arranged in his honour by the Royal Empire Society in the Cannon-street Hotel on February 4. Mr. Fenton is to address the Society on "The Economic Outlook in Australia."

STATE OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

AN OXFORD SURVEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, JAN. 28

An investigation into the present state of English agriculture has just been completed by the University Institute of Agricultural Economics. The inquiry was suggested by the fact that in some parts of the country farms are difficult to obtain, and those which become vacant are taken at once.

The report of the investigation, which has just been issued, declares that "over a large part of the country considerable difficulty will be experienced in finding any farm to be let, and, moreover, when one is to become vacant, there are perhaps dozens of applications for it. Even the moderately intelligent observer can scarcely fail to ask himself the reason. Is it probable that only the best farms come into the market? That is scarcely credible, because the good farms are too rare to be lightly vacated. Is it only the poorer and more inconvenient, in fact the marginal farms, which are changing hands, and, if so, is it to be supposed that there are so many men, men who have been born to the land and know of its present difficulties, who are anxious to plunge themselves and their families into financial perdition?

"What is true, beyond all question, is that in some parts of England there is not a farm to be let, and only by offering him a figure in excess of market prices can the tenant be persuaded to give up his holding—he credits a large amount of his assets to goodwill. It is equally true that in other parts of England there are farms being carried on by the owners for want of any tenant, farms which have been offered rent free for two and three years without success, and still no working farmers will come forward to invest their capital in them. In other words, although our national agriculture cannot be considered prosperous, yet, at the same time, to affirm its general depression is both unwise and untrue. The problem is essentially one of districts, of types of farm and types of farming. For the purposes of the inquiry it was deemed that the course of farm rents, combined with a consideration of the demand for farms or the difficulty of obtaining tenants, in this district or that, would show for England what the rural land market might show in another country."

From the information thus obtained it is declared by the report that depression cannot be said to exist in the west, and, conversely, the returns from the eastern parts of the country show the hardships under which the farming community is labouring. English agriculture is not suffering from one simple disease, and there is no one simple remedy which can be applied.

THREE CONCLUSIONS

"1. Some commodities, such as milk and market garden stuffs, are produced, owing to their highly perishable nature, under naturally protected conditions. Where advantage is taken of this natural protection farmers find themselves on a substantial basis of prosperity. Further, where immediate proximity to a consuming centre makes it possible to combine production with direct retailing the farmer is peculiarly fortunate, and the complaint is less of depressed agriculture than of depressed industry and the consequent contracted purchasing power of the consumer.

"2. Other commodities, such as corn and meat, enjoy no such natural protection or marketing advantages, but are produced in direct competition with oversea farmers. This competition is being met successfully: (a) by those who tend to conform to the practice of the farmers in the New World, by an extensification of methods, taking little more from the land than Nature gives, and in no way seeking to force production; (b) by those who occupy land 'good enough to eat,' which can be relied upon under almost any conditions to give a full return on the capital and labour expended upon it. It is being met with less success by those on certain types of soil, who are seeking to carry on established systems of farming under economic conditions which today leave them no margin on their expenditure.

"3. Apart from commodities, and to a lesser extent, perhaps, of soil types and farming systems, farmers who are able to operate their holdings without recourse to hired labour on any considerable scale are meeting the conditions of the times without difficulty.

SAXON BEADS AND BROOCHES

FINDS IN CEMETERY AT GUILDOWN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Further discoveries have been made in the Saxon cemetery at Guildown, on the Hog's Back, near Guildford, which is being excavated by Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. North, F.S.A.

The total number of bodies uncovered now reaches 79, but 55 of these were found before Lieutenant-Colonel North took over the work. It is now clear that the earlier Pagan Saxon burials were deeper and had not been reached in the first excavations. Six of these deeper ones have now been discovered, of which four contained grave furniture, but the overlying ones are still a mystery, as they are in all directions and often five or six in the same grave, but with nothing to date them except their teeth, which show them to be ancient.

No. 69 contained the body of a very old woman with no teeth in her head, large flints round the body, and evidence of a shroud or grave-wrapping. No. 75 contained the body of a woman, two fine bronze applied brooches by the right shoulder, with the pins and catches behind them, and a string of 26 coloured beads behind the head. No. 77 contained the body of a woman, a pair of bronze brooches, and a fine faceted, polygonal pendant of rock crystal, an earring with five beads on it, a bronze ring on the left hand, and several pieces of iron too corroded to identify.

No. 78 contained the body of a woman, with a small urn 4¼in. high and 4¼in. across near the head. It was inverted and empty, but very luckily was got out whole. There was a cruciform bronze brooch with an iron pin near it, a bronze belt-buckle with traces of material under it, probably of a belt, a bronze bracelet, and another circular bronze object, possibly a bracelet, with remains of some material inside it, and a remarkably fine string of 39 coloured beads, glass, amber, and pottery, with a bronze disk in the middle. The beads were in position and re-strung as found.

The excavations are still going on, and further discoveries may be expected. All the finds are being deposited in the Guildford Museum.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1830. Price 7d.

A French paper says that the wolves, pressed by hunger, traverse the different points of France in large numbers, and that in the night their howls create much alarm among travellers, and to the inmates of houses in isolated situations.

* * * *

We learn from Savoy that the snow on the mountains in that country is not less than 40 feet in depth. The thermometer on the banks of the Arve has fallen as low as 19 degrees. The lake of Morat is entirely frozen over, and that of Neufchatel is partly covered with ice. A young sportsman in that country killed, a few days ago, two eagles that measured 11 feet across from the points of their wings.—*Paris paper.*

* * * *

The widow of the unfortunate Louis Paul Courier arrived at Tours a few days ago to make her deposition at the examination of the three men apprehended on the charge of being the murderers of her husband. It would seem that there are some strong circumstances against Madame Courier herself, as she has been committed to prison.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

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THE BURDEN OF TITHE

At the annual meeting of the National Tithepayers' Association at Hanover-square, Mr. A. J. Burrows (chairman of the association) presiding, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Kedward, M.P., seconded by Mr. H. J. Body, was carried unanimously:—"That agricultural land ought no longer to bear the burden of the tithe, which in many cases cannot now be paid out of profits derivable from the land on which it is charged; and until such legislation can be passed as will free agricultural land from this burden there should be immediate legislation enabling tithepayers to obtain remission of the excess where the tithe exceeds 3s. in the pound of the annual value of the land."

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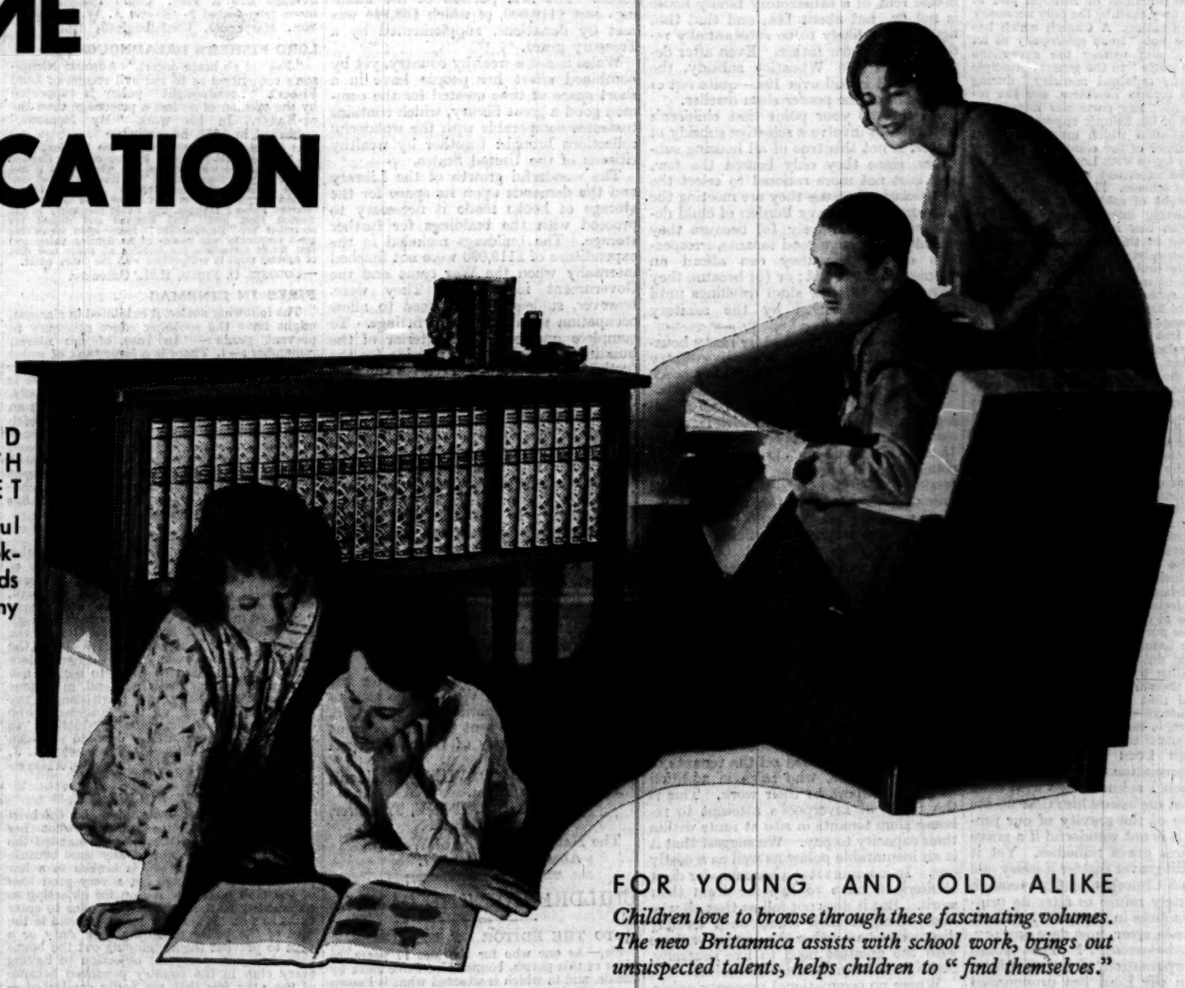

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COTTON INDUSTRY (55,000 words.)

Raw Cotton (17,750 words) — *written by John Aiton Todd, M.A., B.L. John Jewkes, M.Comm.*

Cotton Manufacture (15,200 words) — *written by Frank Nasmith, F.T.I. John Jewkes, M.Comm. H. Nisbet, F.T.I. Edward Allen, M.A.*

Cotton Trade (10,200 words) — *written by James Winterbottom, M.Sc.Tech. H. Glyn Hughes, B.Com. Thomas Ashurst E. Raymond Streat*

World-War Reactions (4,800 words) — *written by John Jewkes, M.Comm.*

Cotton Machinery (7,100 words) — *written by W. E. Morton, M.Sc.Tech. W. A. Hanton, M.Sc.Tech. F. Scholefield, M.Sc.*

3,500 AUTHORITIES

Here are listed a few of the 3,500 authorities who wrote the *new* Britannica under the editorship-in-chief of Mr. J. L. Garvin, the distinguished Editor of the 'Observer,' and the subjects on which they write.

Sir R. Redmayne	*Coal and Coalmining*
Sir J. A. Fleming	*Electricity Supply*
Sir W. J. Berry	*Shipbuilding*
Sir Westcott Abell	*Mercantile Shipbuilding*
C. E. R. Sherrington	*Railways*
J. L. Garvin	*Capitalism*
G. D. H. Cole	*Wage Systems in Industry*
Sir P. Nash	*Factory Construction and Planning*
Sir A. Ewing	*Steam and the Steam Engine*
Sir R. T. Glazebrook	*Industrial Research*
Arthur Greenwood	*Trade Unions*
Henry Clay	*Free Trade*
Sir J. Stamp	*Taxation*
Sir Otto Niemeyer	*Debt Conversion*
A. L. Bowley	*Price Statistics*
W. E. Dalby and H. S. Hele-Shaw	*Power Transmission*
Miss Sophy Sanger	*Labour Laws*
Allyn Young	*Supply and Demand*
H. A. Grimshaw	*Hours of Labour*
G. A. Burls	*Internal Combustion Engines*
A. Hartley Gibson	*Hydraulics*
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Letters to the Editor

CHURCHES IN SOUTH INDIA

EFFORTS FOR UNION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Hugh Cecil's letter in your issue of the 24th raises certain questions of great importance.

(1) He implies in it, and he has elsewhere stated, that the South Indian scheme for union of Churches "treats episcopacy as an open question." The scheme provides that there shall be Bishops in the united Church, and that "continuity with the historic episcopate shall both initially and thereafter be effectively maintained"; that the Bishops shall perform all the historic functions of Bishops, and in particular that they shall be the only necessary ministers of ordination. A Church which has such rules does not "treat episcopacy as an open question," and neither the exceptions proposed to be made "to the general principle of an episcopally ordained ministry" during the lifetime of certain ministers, nor the refusal to insist on "any particular interpretation of the fact of the historic episcopate" can shake the conclusion which must be drawn from the remainder of the constitution.

(2) I entirely agree with Lord Hugh that no opinion need be expressed by the Church of England on the scheme. The Church in India has never thought of asking its opinion. It wishes the existing intercommunion to be maintained, with one restriction, which has always appeared in the scheme. The former ministers of non-episcopal Churches who will be working in the united Church will not thereby be entitled to minister in the Church of England. The scheme cannot alter the rules of the Church of England. In some respects it proposes different rules for the Church of South India. But the independent Churches within the Anglican communion already exhibit differences in teaching and practice. Adherence to the Prayer-book of 1662 is not, even now, demanded of these Churches. Uniformity of doctrine is not a necessary conditon of intercommunion. If it were, how could any Anglicans desire intercommunion with the Roman and Orthodox Churches?

(3) On the other hand, I disagree with Lord Hugh about the Lambeth Conference. Our Church in India decided long ago that before taking the serious step of adopting the South India scheme it would ask the Lambeth Conference, as the assembly of all the Bishops in communion with it, to consider the scheme, and to say whether any of its provisions are wrong from the point of view of Church doctrine or principle. It is one of the oldest functions of Bishops meeting in solemn assemblies to make declarations, when necessary, on doubtful points of doctrine. Bishops are consecrated for this purpose, amongst others. The Bishops of the Lambeth Conference would be shirking a plain duty if they refused to give such advice when formally asked by one of the Churches therein represented. It seems to be assumed that because the Conference has—rightly enough—disclaimed any intention of giving orders, it can refuse to give advice. Morally, that course is not open to it.

Lord Hugh Cecil has expressed a generous appreciation of our movement in India, which I acknowledge with deep gratitude. Let me assure him that we are all well aware of the gravity of our proposals. But it is not wonderful if a grave disease requires grave remedies. Yet it would be a still graver matter if every one of the divided Churches of Christendom should resolutely refuse to alter its principles and practices in any point. Where some must be in error, how dare any say, "We cannot be wrong"? That would mean the perpetuation of our divisions. Against them our Lord has pronounced His judgment by working His characteristic works on both sides of the dividing lines. We must bow to His judgment and exert ourselves to make effective the unity which is His will.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN JAMES PALMER, Bishop.
The Garden Club, Jan. 27.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The death of Mr. Dixon, of Cleopatra's Needle fame, recalls to me the arrival of the famous obelisk in the Thames after its vicissitudes during the voyage from Egypt. The part played by my firm, then Tangye Brothers, in providing the hydraulic jacks utilized in erecting the obelisk, gave particular reason for myself, as a very small boy, to be taken to view it, or such portion as was visible, as it lay in its caisson in mid-stream. Just one top section had been opened up, exposing the upper surface of a very much cleaner monolith than now appears after a lapse of over 50 years in London's atmosphere.

Even to my untutored eyes the ingenuity of the achievement of its removal from Egypt was patent, and the vastness of the progress in the methods of handling great weights was demonstrated by the utilization of only four hydraulic jacks, worked by four men, on the Embankment, in place of the many hundred men aided by mechanical contrivances employed in its original erection in the land of the Pharaohs.

H. LINCOLN TANGYE.
St. Annes Hill, Chertsey, Surrey, Jan. 27.

THE GIANT TORTOISE OF MAURITIUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see in to-day's issue of *The Times* that the giant tortoise of Mauritius is to be preserved at the Natural History Museum.

When I knew it in 1911 it was almost quite blind. It was fed at the expense of my unit, a Sikh battery of the Hong-kong and Singapore Artillery, and was a great favourite with all of us. It used to wallow about in a muddy part of Line Barracks at Port Louis, until a medical officer condemned this as a mosquito-breeding place, and it was ordered to be made good by the authorities that were. The sappers prepared a nice concrete pond for the tortoise, into which it was duly introduced. The tortoise was delighted, and was left swimming about in it. After a time the men rushed up to say that the poor old thing was in distress and could not get out. A fatigue party was quickly organized, and it was carefully "parbuckled" out of the pond. Then somebody had a brain wave. A ramp was made, which enabled it to find its way in and out without assistance. It was very strong. There used to be a photograph of it walking about quite comfortably with a notoriously stout officer of the regiment and two others on its back.

So far as I recall, its diet was chiefly green stuff—lettuce, &c. Although particularly mentioned in the Treaty of 1810, when Mauritius was ceded by the French, the Government, in my time at any rate, gave nothing towards its upkeep.

T. M. WAKEFIELD, Lieutenant-Colonel (R.A., Rtd.).
The Nightingales, Southborough, Kent, Jan. 27.

We are asked to make it plain that the subscription "Devon" to the letter on "Beauty Spots Saved for the Public," published in *The Times* last Monday, was not that of the Earl of Devon, but was a pseudonym intended to indicate the county from which the letter was written. For reasons which were clear in the letter, the writer could not give his own name for publication.

CLEARING THE SLUMS

ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we reply briefly to your criticisms of the proposal for children's rent rebates? Your leading article regards such rebates as being unnecessary for two main reasons; first, that a satisfactory family house is likely shortly to be able to be built for an economic rent of 6s., and, secondly, that such rebates would involve "selective subsidization of wages out of public funds."

As regards the question of rent, an expert committee of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, after carefully examining the facts, has recently come to the conclusion that the lowest economic rent of a satisfactory family house is not 6s. but about 14s., and that that figure is not likely to be substantially reduced in the near future. Even after deduction of the Wheatley subsidy, the lowest rent is still over 10s.—quite out of the reach of the poorer slum dweller.

As regards your point that children's rent rebates involve a selective subsidy of wages, is not this true of all housing subsidies, since they only benefit the few, and is it not more rational to select the beneficiaries because they are meeting the temporary but heavy burden of child dependency than merely (*a*) because they are likely to prove good tenants, irrespective of whether they can afford an economic rent or not; or (*b*) because they have clung to their slum dwellings until actually dispossessed by the sanitary authority?

Plan (*a*) is that pursued by many housing authorities. It has cost the country vast sums, while failing to meet the needs of the worst-housed and poorest citizens.

Plan (*b*) is that of the Liverpool Housing Committee in connexion with its slum-clearance schemes. Its chairman suggests that the cost is not greater than the country could afford to bear. Let your readers judge for themselves from the following figures. On the two most recently completed Liverpool rehousing schemes the estimated deficits (shared equally between rates and taxes) are roughly £27 and £30 a dwelling per annum for 40 years—*i.e.*, more than double the present amount of the Wheatley subsidy. Yet the House of Commons spent many hours in debating whether the country could afford to retain this at its present figure. The reasons for the high cost are three: Slums usually occupy central sites, where land is expensive; in order to make the best use of the land several-storied dwellings are necessary, and that is a costly form of structure; the rents charged are about half those levied on the tenants of Wheatley houses, who have in addition to pay transport to their work. This is the result of Liverpool's attempt to rehouse slum tenants *in situ* at rents within their capacity to pay. We suggest that it is an inequitable policy as well as a costly one. In a seaport it is a hardship for dock workers to have to live far from their work. But it does not follow that all who have clung to their slums until forcibly dispossessed are either the poorest or those with the greatest need to live centrally. Some do so from sheer conservatism.

Where no occupational necessity exists, it is healthier as well as cheaper to rehouse on the outskirts of the city, and this is especially true of the children. We believe their needs can best be met through rent rebates and we fail to see why these, if properly administered, should demoralize. Are income-tax payers demoralized by receiving rebates for their children? If a reaction on wages is feared, is this not more likely to occur when all the tenants in a large housing area are subsidized than when the subsidy is limited to the temporary period of child dependency? If over-population is feared, does anyone suppose that a woman will bring a child into the world for the sake of getting 1s. 6d. off her rent?

We are yours faithfully,
ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.
E. D. SIMON.
House of Commons, S.W.1, Jan. 24.

DISARMAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The chairman and secretary of the Navy League in the letter published in *The Times* on January 27 speak of the "long-continued endeavours of the League of Nations Union" in favour of "unilateral disarmament." You will allow me to state emphatically that unilateral disarmament is not the policy of the union, and, apart from other objections, would not even achieve the end at which we aim. Our policy, advocated consistently since the foundation of the society, is all-round reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement.

GILBERT MURRAY.
League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1, Jan. 28.

MASTERS OF THE TEMPLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read an account in *The Times* of the 22nd inst. of the resignation of the Master of the Temple, the Rev. W. Draper, and also of the old Masters and Readers, which was very interesting to me, having for so many years watched the careers of Master and Reader since 1869, Dr. Vaughan being Master and Canon Ainger Reader. The latter I was most interested in. He came as curate to the Rev. Mr. Hazelhurst, of Alrewas, near Lichfield, three or four years before his appointment as Reader. I was astonished to hear him read the Lessons, the first time he did duty there. Never before or since have I heard such reading—so plain, so powerful, a melodious voice, it was delightful to hear. My brother and I had the very great pleasure of joining him at parties at the rectory (where he lived) and at a private house for musical evenings. Being fond of music the rector invited us to join. The rector and the Rev. Mr. Ainger were wonderful musicians. Mr. Ainger was always the life and pleasure of the parties, full of humour and fun, and also a beautiful singer. I always look on that time as the happiest in my musical life. All the years since first knowing him I have been interested in his work both as Master and Reader, and I was not surprised at his successful, useful life in the high position he attained. I am now in my 91st year and it was such a pleasure to read an account of his wonderful career, having known him so well when a young man.

JOSEPH LILLEY.
The Beeches, Appleby Magna, Burton-on-Trent.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we have the hospitality of your columns for a brief statement with regard to the National Library of Wales, which has just completed 21 years of its actual existence, celebrated recently at enthusiastic meetings, influentially attended.

The upkeep of the Library is met by an annual grant voted by Parliament, but we have been required to provide the buildings on the basis of a pound for pound grant from the Treasury for moneys received other than from public funds. The first portion of the buildings cost £119,000, of which £63,944 was met by donations, supplemented by a Treasury grant.

Wales is not a wealthy country, yet by combined effort her people have in a short space of time created for the common good a great library, which contains treasures comparable with the wonderful collections brought together by wealthy citizens of the United States.

The wonderful growth of the Library and the demands upon its space for the storage of books made it necessary to proceed with the buildings for further storage. The buildings included in the expenditure of £119,000 were not finished internally when the War came and the Government intervened. They were, however, sufficiently advanced to allow occupation with temporary fittings. To complete and equip the interior of the buildings erected and to provide for the further book storage involves an expenditure of £77,500, towards which the Government promises a further contribution of £35,000. The response to the appeal for the balance required, which received the warm approval of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, has been very favourable, but a sum of about £6,000 is still necessary to complete the fund.

We venture to place these facts before the public in the hope that this comparatively small amount will be made up quickly. It is not likely that any further appeal for buildings will be made as the accumulations of the fund bequeathed by the late Sir John Williams, Bt., will in due course meet the cost of further buildings, but under the terms of the Trust this fund is not available for the present emergency. We shall be glad to supply fuller information on application. Donations may be sent to either of us at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

DAVID DAVIES, President, Llandinam.
H. N. GLADSTONE, Treasurer, Hawarden Castle.
The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Jan. 27.

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who for the last 17 years, as vicar of this parish, bounded on three sides by canals, and in which is situated what is known as the Paddington Basin, and who in consequence comes very often into direct touch with barge folk, especially when they wish to be married or to have their children baptized, may I put in a plea on behalf of these families, whose peace and happiness and health is threatened by the Bill which a private member is introducing in the House of Commons this month?

The question of the impossibility of the children who live on the barges obtaining any sort of education is one of the main arguments of the proposer of the Bill. That argument might have carried some weight 20 years ago, but certainly carries none to-day, at least with those who know the facts of the case.

Several years ago a school for these children was established by a retired clergyman, mainly at his own expense, in the parish adjoining this. Since then this school has completely satisfied all the requirements of the education authorities, and has supplied the children while at the canal head with proper schooling. The same facilities are supplied at the other end of the canal at Brentford, and there is also a floating school being established. It would be difficult indeed to prove that the children do not to-day obtain all the education that is really necessary.

On the question of accommodation for living and sleeping on the barges I can also speak from direct knowledge of the conditions. As a member for many years—part of them as chairman—of the Public Health Committee of the Paddington Borough Council, under whose supervision the barges come from time to time, I had before me the reports of our canal-boat inspector. They were always very complete, and only very rarely unsatisfactory. The surroundings were clean and healthy and not, in any way a menace to morality. My own experience of the barge people has convinced me that they are far more healthy and cheerful than very many of those living in tenement houses. It is also quite refreshing to have a glimpse into the easy and happy view of life which their surroundings on the water induce them to take. Why should this be changed? Why should the family life of these people be broken up? Why should the women and children be forced, as they would be in these days of shortage of housing accommodation, to live in some narrow street in some poorly ventilated tenement-house because of an altogether imaginary lack of educational facilities, and because from time to time they may delight to help their parents in managing a barge? I sincerely hope that members of Parliament will hesitate before they allow this Bill to proceed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EVERARD HAYNES, Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington.
The Vicarage, St. Mary's-terrace, W.2, Jan. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Let me relieve Brigadier-General Makins's mind on one point. I will not answer for having read all the reports issued by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on this question, but I have read what I understood to be the authoritative summary of those reports circulated about a year ago, as well as the articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Child's Guardian*. I am aware that the society is to all intents the author of the extraordinary proposal now brought before Parliament. It was primarily because I failed to find in its publications any adequate justification for the measure that I was induced to trouble you with my letter of the 23rd inst.

I can only echo General Makins's advice to members to read the reports; to weigh the facts recorded in them with the evidence of Government inspectors of the barges, and with that offered by the different religious agencies which have worked among their denizens for years; and then to decide whether the present proposal represents—as any proposal infringing personal freedom and the sanctities of family life is bound to represent—the minimum interference necessary. Above all, let them look in the reports for facts and not for assertions. There is one cry which is recurrent throughout the advocacy of this measure and is distinctly audible in the society's own appeals for it: "The society demands it, and the society cannot err." That is not, I submit, a principle upon which responsible legislators under a free Constitution can fulfil their trust to their constituents.

I am, &c.,
GWENDOLEN CECIL.
Hatfield, Jan. 27.

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your generous comment to-day on the voluntary work of solicitors in this connexion will be much appreciated by their branch of the profession. At the same time the success which is attending the movement is primarily due to the care taken by the committee and their staff in the selection of deserving cases and the reduction to a minimum of the risks of disillusionment on the part of those who have the conduct of them. With the experience of three divorce suits brought by young women in hard circumstances, the impression left on my mind is that it has been a privilege to see them through.

GRAY'S INN.
January 27.

Points from Letters

PENSIONS IN THE SERVICES

Let us have equality of treatment among the fighting Services by all means. Temporary commissions were granted to pensioned Warrant and N.C. Officers of the Royal Marines (and equivalent ratings in the Royal Navy) during the War, some of whom had been pensioners for a considerable period. These officers eventually received retired pay at from £250 to £300 a year according to the rank attained by them as officers. Among them were men who received Army commissions from the Royal Marines. The Army W.O. or N.C.O. similarly commissioned reverted to his pre-War status for pension, even those who held such commissions in the Royal Marines. Others actually serving at the outbreak of the War were discharged to pension, commissioned, and then retired on the pension of their Warrant or N.C.O. rank held before the War, having served continuously for 20-30 years. Their pensions average £75 a year. Could inequality be more pronounced?—MAJOR A. W. HARRINGTON, Marygold, Chandlersford, Hants.

LORD FISHER'S DREADNOUGHTS

"Fas est ab hoste doceri." Admiral Nicholson's contention as to the evil results of Lord Fisher's "Dreadnought" policy is supported by the opinion of no less a personage than the ex-Kaiser. In his work "My Memoirs," published in 1922, he wrote:—

> At the first conference regarding the introduction of the "Dreadnought" type of fighting ship by England I set once agreed with Admiral von Tirpitz that it had robbed all pre-"Dreadnoughts" of their value and consigned them to the scrapheap. . . . Admiral von Tirpitz remarked that, as soon as the other nations had followed Fisher's example, this would also apply to the English Fleet itself; that England and robbed her enormous pre-"Dreadnought" force—upon which her great superiority was based—of its fighting value, and that would necessitate her building an entire new fleet of fighting ships in competition with the entire world.

—COLONEL C. FIELD, R.M., Gateacre.

FIRES IN CINEMAS

The following notice, if exhibited in cinemas, might have the soothing effect necessary to prevent panic:—"In case of fire alarm, remember:—1. There is a large tank of water just over the film-box ready for immediate use (or some such positive proof that there is no real danger). 2. If you keep your seats, you will get your money back within half an hour." No. 1 shows the precautions which have been taken. No. 2 proves the confidence of the management in these precautions, and appeals to a wish common to all disappointed people. The combined effect might prevent that fatal rush to the doors. It is a psychological problem.—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALEX. H. GORDON, Chalfont St. Giles.

OPERA AT THE SCALA THEATRE

The brave attempt to give the British public some measure of historical survey of the growth of opera has apparently not been a financial success. I trust that you will, nevertheless, allow some who are deeply interested in musical effort to express through your columns their keen appreciation of the performances at the Scala Theatre during the first weeks of the year. That we need more preliminary cooperative effort to secure that such undertakings shall not end in serious loss is obvious, but this is a criticism of the public rather than of the musicians, who deserve our gratitude for productions to which they had manifestly devoted so much thought and enthusiasm.—PROFESSOR H. J. FLEURE, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

CLUBS AND THE POLICE

If your correspondent Mrs. L. Gilchrist Thompson will try to imagine what her feelings would be if the police demanded the right to enter her home at any time because it is known that the law is broken in a few private houses, she will get a very good idea of the club members' reason for objecting so strenuously to the right of the police to enter clubs at will. It is not a desire to stand in the way of the police executing their duty or a wish to prevent them stamping out the bogus club, but just a natural objection to having every club in the country penalized because of the very few that are badly conducted.—Mr. W. GRACEY, Dulwich, S.E.22.

TREE PLANTING

I trust that Professor G. M. Trevelyan's plea at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Saturday for the planting of deciduous trees will receive wide notice. I have seen many noble trees—oak, elm, and beech—laid low in these parts by the recent gales, and have been distressed to find no young ones growing up to take their places. With the continuous breaking up of large estates I fear that we can look less and less to individuals—and to Nature—to carry out this planting, but I hope that public bodies, especially those to whose care are committed large tracts of land in the interests of the preservation of natural beauty, will regard this work as a part, and an important part, of their duties.—Mr. J. A. HILLMAN, Ashtead, Surrey.

BROKEN CHINA

Since my letter on "Broken China" was published in *The Times* I have received many letters from experts and others. As a result of this correspondence I have had to abandon the theory of the growth of crystals as the cause of the phenomenon, the substance I mistook for crystals proving to be an accumulation of glaze which had found its way into the cavity in the stem of the dessert-dish at the time of glazing. The possibility of vibration, or sudden change of temperature, being ruled out in my case, the only feasible solution of the mystery which I have yet received is that of the director of a well-known firm of potters who tells me that a porcelain vessel sometimes acquires an inherent strain in the course of manufacture which causes it subsequently to break with a report like that of a pistol. He seems, however, to see considerable difficulty in believing that a vessel can retain this disruptive impulse for a quarter of a century, which is the lowest estimate I can put on the age of my dessert service.—Mr. HUGH GOODACRE, Ullesthorpe Court, near Rugby.

THE CINEMA IN EDUCATION

The pictures which supplement the author's text in modern school history books are surely there for the sole purpose of firing the child's imagination and helping to fix more vividly in his mind various events. How much more scope then for living pictures, which, far from being a "sensational photographic representation of a historical event," would be able to depict whole sequences of events, much of which in print might make the dullest reading for the ordinary child. The field of the cinema in this particular direction, as in others, is unbounded.—Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, 44, Porchester-square, W.2.

ETIQUETTE IN LETTERS

I have a little book entitled "The Science of Etiquette," published in 1836, in which the following rules, amongst others, are given for the guidance of letter-writers:—"Always remember that the terms of compliment at the close of a letter, 'I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,' &c., are merely *forms, signifying nothing*. Do not therefore avoid them on account of pride or dislike to the person addressed. Do not presume, as some do, to found expectations of favour or promotion from great men who profess themselves your obedient servant. In writing a letter of business it is extremely vulgar to use satin or glazed gold-edged paper. Place the date at the top of the page. In letters, not on business, to gentlemen, always place the date at the end of the letter. To a person, whom you do not know well, say 'Sir,' not 'Dear Sir.' It formerly was usual in writing to a distinguished man to employ the form 'Respected Sir,' or something of that kind. This is now obsolete."—ELOISE I. BURY, Dysart, Budleigh Salterton.

SIR GODFREY KNELLER

The attitude of present-day criticism towards the work of Sir Godfrey Kneller is displayed by your Art Critic when, in speaking of a Kneller portrait, he says that it "is unusually inspired for the artist." With every diffidence, may one suggest that it is time this man's own work should be more differentiated from the mass, which at best was "touched" by him? Doubtless there are a good many pictures by Kneller as fine as that which surprised your critic by its inspiration. To give one easily seen instance, the Marquess of Tweeddale in our National Gallery is very fine. Kneller drawings too can be very distinguished.—FRANCES L. EVANS, 6, Hornton-court, W.8.

TRANSPORT IN LONDON

Among the various suggestions contained in Mr. H. J. Leaning's letter Paddington, Waterloo, Euston, and Liverpool-street are proposed as the group termini of the main-line railways; all others are to go. To the lay mind it occurs that traffic congestion on the roads leading to these termini would be very materially increased, even with the removal of suburban traffic, unless the streets adjacent were also replanned at the same time. Suburban peak loads usually operate morning and evenings only. Main-line peaks can be expected according to time-tables arranged by the companies. Consider school leaving and starting periods, race meetings, summer holidays, Bank Holidays, &c., and their present effect on the traffic in the vicinity of 15 termini, and imagine that load thrust on to the streets surrounding the proposed four. Doubtless this has been considered by the London Society. Might we know how they proposed to deal with that question?—Mr. H. H. GLANFIELD, Hampstead, N.W.3.

A NATIONAL CAST MUSEUM

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The proposals of the recent Royal Commission on the National Museums include, as is well known, the formation of a cast museum for the comparative study of sculpture. The congested assemblies of casts in Bloomsbury and the Victoria and Albert Museum should, the Commissioners urge, be turned to use, but the centre of the new National Cast Museum is tentatively fixed at the Crystal Palace, where (states the Report) "since the casts have been cleaned and rearranged, there is now a well-exhibited collection." Fresh attention was drawn to this nucleus group of casts a few days ago at the annual general meeting of the Crystal Palace Trustees. "Restorations on the art side," remarked the general manager, "are proceeding. The architectural courts and statuary are now really worth inspection."

A visit to the Crystal Palace on a week-day untroubled by circuses or dog shows certainly confirms at first sight the accounts given of the casts' cleaning and rearrangement, but the place is obviously far from being thronged with students. Since the War Museum left the Crystal Palace in 1923 it is estimated that £11,500 has been spent on the casts to counteract the dirt and neglect into which they had fallen since the outbreak of the War and even earlier. The large architectural courts, the Alhambra Court and the Egyptian Court, for instance, have now quite a cheerful look under their coats of new paint, and the painted and panelled Renaissance ceilings repay their special lighting. It is true that part of the Renaissance Court is now enclosed in a small dance hall and the Assyrian Court has completely disappeared. The Pompeiian Court, too, is not open to the public, but has still to have its crumbling paint and plaster tackled. But given limited funds, the trustees have been wise in making sure that the restoration was carried out well and piecemeal rather than hurriedly and roughly.

With this to their credit, however, the administration might surely have carried their good intentions further. It can hardly be on grounds of expense that the individual statues outside the courts have still something of the fortuitous air of an auction jumble. Why is Mr. Gladstone still shown staring so indignantly at the back of "Venus caressing a dove," and why is a medieval St. Peter from Cologne still allowed to threaten a cheaply finished sun-dial from a bee-keeping exhibition? Prince Eugene standing out in the middle of the floor must perhaps continue to be ogled by the mechanical "Mademoiselle Yvonne," who tells fortunes for a penny in the slot. Here the incongruity is due to the double function of the Crystal Palace as a some-time art gallery and a present-day place of amusement. But there is no need for anachronisms in the juxtaposition of the works of art themselves.

NEED OF RELABELLING

While a rearrangement of the casts is desirable, a more pressing need is that of better labelling, coupled with the issue of a descriptive catalogue. The present small handbook to the Crystal Palace certainly mentions the casts of such outstanding works as the fine Gothic tracery from Ely, Lincoln, and Winchester Cathedrals, but there is little advantage in naming some 30 or so works among perhaps 3,000. The art student, if he is to be tempted to Sydenham, must know both what is in this cast museum and what is not. The layman must have some annotations to the history and styles of the artists represented and some account of the details of costume or design. There exist in the archives of the Crystal Palace copies of the original handbooks written by the experts of 1854. Their information may often need to be corrected by modern scholarship, but it should form an excellent starting point.

Moreover, even in this vast hall, a little weeding-out is necessary. The examples of antique and medieval work are for the most part unique casts, obtained through the good offices of Prince Albert and Lord Malmesbury by the original organizers in the mid-19th century. The antique examples are well designed, though the Temple of Karnak is dwarfed in scale to harmonize with its neighbours. But there is a surplus of Victorian sculptors and a small accretion of more recent works, selected apparently upon no principle other than that it was offered as a gift.

Some separate treatment, apart from artistic merit, must, in any case, be given to the apparently endless series of portrait busts concealed in the upper gallery. Some of the contributions to this extraordinary Dictionary of International Biography have become amusingly confused on their plinths. It is hard to know what a bust of Hawkshaw the 18th-century theologian is doing upon a support labelled on one side with the name of Napoleon I. and on the other with that of the present Queen, then Duchess of York. A representation of an unidentified painter is labelled upon one side "Goethe," on the other with the name of an eminent 19th-century citizen of Bombay. Expert advice will be necessary if this gallery is to be sorted.

The Royal Commissioners made their report on the Cast Museum a little tentative, yet it would be extravagant to allow so remarkable a collection as exists at the Crystal Palace to fall again into decay, and it is certainly wasteful to allow it to exist in a state of muddle.

SYON PARK SEWAGE SCHEME

TWICKENHAM RATEPAYERS' PROTEST

A resolution was passed unanimously at the annual meeting of the Twickenham Ratepayers' Association in the Library Hall, Twickenham, urging the Middlesex County Council to abandon the scheme to acquire Syon Park for sewage purposes.

One of the speakers was Mr. J. RAMSBOTHAM, Keeper of Botany at the British Museum, who remarked that an up-to-date sewage system they must have, and if Syon Park was the only place that could be used, then, in face of all the opposition, they must have Syon Park. There was no getting away from the fact that they must pay the price for the way they lived together. But there must be many places in Middlesex where they could have a sewage disposal farm equally effective to the one proposed at Syon. It might seem paradoxical, but to some of them the best view in Kew Gardens was not in Kew Gardens; it was across the river, and was an all-the-year-round view. It was the only piece of untouched England he knew of within many miles of Richmond or Twickenham. If sewage works were made there it was quite obvious there must be some sort of concrete enclosure to prevent the water getting into the sewage farm. They should strive in every way to prevent the project at Syon House, which, if it was not necessary, was simple desecration.

MRS. PANKHURST'S STATUE

UNVEILING BY MR. BALDWIN ON MARCH 6

The casting of Mrs. Pankhurst's statue, which is to be unveiled by Mr. Baldwin on March 6 in Victoria Tower-gardens, has now been completed. Tickets for the ceremony are being sent to all subscribers to the Memorial Fund. In case of any oversight application should be made to the hon. secretary, or hon. treasurer, Lady Rhondda, 15, Gayfere-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

The dedication by the Bishop of Barking of the headstone over Mrs. Pankhurst's grave in Brompton Cemetery has been postponed to June 14, the anniversary of her death.

OLD SOUTHWARK COTTAGES TO BE DEMOLISHED

A number of cottages in Union-road, Southwark, believed to be a century old, have been closed for demolition. Union-road was formerly known as Horsemonger-lane, and derived its name from Horsemonger gaol for debtors and criminals of the county of Surrey. The last public execution took place in 1849, when a man named Manning and his wife were hanged outside the prison, a short distance from the cottages. According to local records more than 50,000 people were present at the execution. Leigh Hunt was imprisoned there on a charge of libelling the Prince Regent in 1813.

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OMNIBUS STOPPING PLACES

The Minister of Transport announces that with a view to the improvement of traffic conditions at congested points, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, he has decided on alterations in the stopping places for omnibuses and tramcars at the under-mentioned places:—

Bromley Common junction with Southlands-road (St. Luke's Church); Bromley-road junction with Beckenham-lane; Burdett-road and Grove-road junction with Mile End-road; Camden-road junction with Brecknock-road; East-road junction with City-road; Edgware-road, London, at (a) Kingsbury-road, (b) Colin Deep-lane, (c) Colindale-avenue, (d) Burnt Oak; Goyre-road junction with Rosendale-road; Earl of Aberdeen P.H.; Kensington-road at Palace Gate; Kilburn High-road at Kilburn and Brondesbury Metropolitan Station; Mare-street junction with King Edward's-road, Hackney; Peckham Rye junction with Barry-road; Whitechapel High-street, Gardiner's Corner.

These alterations will be put into operation to-day.

MISS BONDFIELD ON CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour, speaking at Burnley on Saturday night, said that women were deeply concerned with the reorganization of industry, by which it was hoped existing difficulties would be overcome. In the present transitional stage of industry young people were badly in need of guidance. Through the Juvenile Advisory Committees, which she hoped to see greatly strengthened this year, they were able to give vocational guidance to a limited extent. If children were to go into mechanized industry, where skilled handiwork was replaced by machines, they needed a clear understanding of the right use of leisure, in order to develop the initiative which was no longer called forth in the industry in which they made their living.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

BOROUGH COUNCILS' ATTITUDE

UNDERGROUND CHANGES

The proposed Charing Cross Bridge was the subject of several questions at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, over which Lord Monk Bretton, the chairman, presided.

ADMIRAL HUNTER asked the chairman of the Improvements Committee whether the statement that the Westminster City Council had been entirely disregarded in reference to the Charing Cross Bridge Bill was true; whether Westminster was petitioning against the measure; whether the work proposed in connexion with the Charing Cross District Railway Station involved alterations to the position of the platforms or only to the booking offices; and whether the works at the Strand station meant diversion of the line or surface alterations only?

SIR PERCY SIMMONS replied that the Minister of Transport and representatives of the Improvements Committee met a deputation from the Westminster City Council on November 4. On the question of the provision for road improvements beyond the Cavell Statue, the Minister of Transport, with the Council's concurrence, was in communication with the city council. The latest date for lodging petitions in the House of Commons was February 12, and information would then be available as to the petitions (if any) which had been deposited. The platforms at Charing Cross Underground were to be extended in a south-westerly direction, and modifications would be made to the booking offices and above-ground structures. The scheme involved no alteration to the platforms or the railway at the Strand station. Improved escalator access was proposed.

Replying to another question, Sir Percy Simmons said that no exact date could be given as to when the model of the Charing Cross Bridge would be available for members. It was hoped, however, that the model would be completed within the next few weeks. If the model was not wanted immediately on completion for Parliamentary purposes he would try to arrange for its exhibition at the County Hall.

In reply to the REV. A. G. PRICHARD, SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that the Council had been informed by the Lambeth Borough Council that it had been decided to lodge a formal petition against the Charing Cross Bridge Bill. With regard to a recent letter of Sir Banister Fletcher to the Press, he did not wish to add anything to the report of the Improvements Committee last week and the statement he made in the Council, except that the decision to prepare a model of the scheme was not in any way to be attributed to Sir Banister Fletcher's speech in his inaugural address at the Royal Institute of British Architects on November 4, and that the Improvements Committee had already decided that in due course the Council should be advised to obtain designs for the scheme by open competition. The Minister of Transport and he were receiving representatives of the Lambeth Council on Thursday.

FIVE YEARS' PROGRAMME

Mr. E. G. CULPIN asked whether any agreement had been come to with the Ministry of Transport as to priority in carrying out improvement schemes within the County of London; and what was the position at the present time, so far as the Council was concerned, of the proposal for a five years' programme for London?

SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that consideration of the matter had not yet been completed. It had been in abeyance for some time owing to great pressure of work in connexion with the Charing Cross Bridge and other important improvement schemes. The Improvements Committee had not yet been able to deal with the question of a five years' programme. The matter would be dealt with as speedily as circumstances would permit.

On a report of the Special Committee on Unemployment, Mr. PERCY HARRIS drew attention to the fact that in January, 1929, 76,302 men were on the live unemployment register at the London exchanges. For the present month the figures were 83,461. He hoped that with the transfer of Public Assistance to the London County Council those figures might go down. There were still improvements to be made in London which would be of benefit, and add to its wealth. The river needed improving, and the Embankment walls raising as a protection against flood. There were road and railway communications which needed attention. He hoped that something might be done to bring forward schemes which would have the effect of reducing such figures.

SIR WILLIAM RAY said he was unable to see that the Council could have done much more. They had been able to join with the Government in four large schemes, and the General Purposes Committee the day before decided that they would go forward with three or four more of a similar kind. As soon, however, as any big scheme was put forward it was immediately assailed, as the Charing Cross Bridge scheme had been. Mr. Harris would neither bless it nor curse it, but took up the attitude of leaving it alone.

MR. HARRIS.—I am going to vote for the second reading in the House because I want something done.

At the instance of Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, Miss Rosamond Smith undertook to make representations to the British Board of Film Censors, with a view to securing the addition of the word "only" to the "A" certificate so as to make it read "for public exhibition to adult audiences only."

MR. JOHN PERRING informed Mr. J. P. Blake that drawings had been prepared and bills of quantities were being taken out in connexion with the building of Section "D" of County Hall. He hoped it would be possible to report on February 11 with regard to tenders. According to present arrangements, it should be possible to begin work in June.

FLOOD PREVENTION WORKS

MRS. HARRY DAY asked the chairman of the Main Drainage Committee whether he had received a communication from the Borough of Southwark on the danger of floods caused by the rise in the level of the Thames. Had the Council taken any steps to expedite the necessary work to the Embankment walls of the river for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the serious damage which occurred during the floods of 1928?

MR. J. C. DALTON replied in the affirmative. The letter was dated December 11 and spoke of the rise in the level of the River Thames consequent on the recent gales. The highest levels reached during the preceding two months were 2ft. 6in. at Hammersmith and 2ft. 3in. at Waterloo Bridge below the standard level of the flood protection works. This month the tide rose to 1ft. 4in. below standard level at Hammersmith and 2ft. 8in. at Waterloo Bridge. The Council had taken steps to expedite necessary improvements. Works specified or approved by the Council had been carried out to the banks of 304 premises on the river front. Works had been specified or approved on a further 46 premises. The results of the progress made was that all banks on the Thames within the county damaged by the flood of January, 1928, had been made good and other banks had been strengthened where that had been found necessary. In addition, the question of the future standards of flood protection works had been considered and discussed with representatives of other authorities concerned, and a report would shortly be made to the Council.

In reply to Mr. JOHN STEAKMAN, Mr. C. W. MATTHEWS said that he anticipated that the original estimated net surplus of £40,899 from tramway revenue for 1929-30 would be exceeded.

MARKING OF IMPORTED MACHINERY BELTING

The Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act have reported in favour of an Order respecting imported machinery belting (including conveyor and elevated bands) other than belting of metal. It is essential, they say, that the method of marking shall be of such a character that it can be readily checked by the Customs authorities without risk of injury to the goods or delay to trade. The Committee think that the case will be met by requiring the indication of origin to be indelibly marked on a label securely attached to each coil by a band, the ends of which are brought together in a lead seal. Where the belting is recoiled in the United Kingdom into smaller coils, or is cut into strips or shorter lengths before being sold or exposed for sale, they consider that each portion sold or exposed for sale should bear a label marked with an indication of origin, securely attached to the coil or belting, and also that where any portion of belting is sold from a coil or roll a label bearing the indication of origin should remain attached to the coil or roll from which it is sold. The report is published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 3475, price 9d.).

AMSTERDAM AND MOSCOW

I.L.P.'S MOVE FOR FUSION OF INTERNATIONALS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Independent Labour Party is resuming its endeavour to bring about the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Internationals. Acting on its own responsibility as a body separately affiliated to the Socialist International and without consulting the Labour Party, it has informed the Socialist Parties of Europe that it is taking the initiative in preparing definite proposals.

When a similar resolution came before the Socialist International in 1926 it was rejected by 247 votes to three. Notwithstanding this overwhelming defeat the I.L.P. is to try again. In doing so it will once more display on the European stage the divergence of its opinions and policies from those of the Labour Party—a divergence which tends to become more marked in this country on questions of domestic policy.

When the National Administrative Council of the I.L.P. came to this decision is not made known, and the first intimation of it has come from abroad. In a letter dated from London on January 6the Secretary of the party makes known that the N.A.C. has adopted the following resolution:—

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party again directs the attention of the working-class parties in all countries throughout the world to the clamant need for unification of the workers' forces within one all-inclusive International.

The continuing exploitation of subject and oppressed races by policies of Imperialism, the increasing internationalism of capitalism, the menace of Fascism, and the ever-present danger of war render imperative the creation of an International which shall combine all sections of the workers' movement, not only among the white peoples, but including the workers of all countries, irrespective of race or colour.

The council believes that the bitter experiences of the workers everywhere since this appeal was first made in 1927 have strengthened enormously the forces working for unification.

It resolves, therefore, to take the initiative in preparing and urging definite proposals for achieving international unity upon the L.S.I., in the confident belief that these proposals will meet with a ready response in many sections of the world working-class movement.

The letter also states that the N.A.C. appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., Mr. P. J. Dollan, Miss Jewson, Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Paton (the secretary), "to formulate proposals to give effect to the resolution," and that the proposals are to come before the next meeting of the council.

SUBSIDIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

WAR OFFICE SCHEME

The War Office is inviting applications to fill vacancies in its scheme for subsidizing motor vehicles. Vehicles eligible for the subsidy are rigid-framed six-wheeled ones built to the War Department chassis specification. They are equipped with pneumatic tires and are of the following makes and types:—Albion (S.K.31); Crossley (I.G.L.3); Guy (B.A.X.); Karrier (W.O.6), (R.M.6) and (F.M.6); Leyland (Terrier); and Thornycroft (A.3) and (A.5).

A vehicle of each type has been submitted to exhaustive tests as to stability and performance, under War Department scrutiny, to ensure reliability under all conditions of service. Owing to their capacity for cross-country work, the vehicles are particularly suitable for loading on almost any condition of ground, thus saving double handling of the load. Detailed particulars of the vehicles may be obtained from the makers. Practically any type of goods-carrying body is acceptable; but where special trade requirements necessitate an abnormal body, the chassis can be enrolled without the body.

The subsidy agreement gives the War Department a right to purchase the vehicle if it is required during a national emergency. There is no obligation to hire to the Department at any time.

The subsidy offered is £120, payable half-yearly in advance by six instalments, the first being paid on enrolment. A vehicle being acquired by hire purchase can be enrolled under the scheme; in this case the agreement provides for the subsidy paid to the legal owner being credited to the hire-purchaser as received.

Further information will be supplied on personal or written application to the Chief Inspector of Subsidized Transport, Hyde Park Barracks, London, S.W.7, or to one of the Area Inspectors of Subsidized Transport, whose addresses are:—For Scotland and Northern Ireland, 50, Wellington-street, Glasgow (tel., Central 1325); for Midlands and Northern England, 52, Corporation-street, Manchester (tel., Central 8444); for West of England and Wales, 84, Park-street, Bristol (tel., Bristol 7728).

"COOPERATIVE" TRADING CONCERNS

LONG DEBATE OVER A WORD

For more than two hours yesterday a Standing Committee of the House of Commons discussed a provision restricting the use of the word "cooperative" in its application to trading concerns which is contained in the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill introduced by Mr. David Grenfell (Gower, Lab.).

SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) said the proposal would give a very unfair monopoly of the use of the word "cooperative" to what was generally known as the Cooperative Movement. This would prove detrimental to the interests of the agricultural and fishing industries, who were hoping by future cooperative enterprise to raise themselves out of the slough of despond into which they had fallen.

MR. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) urged that the Cooperative Movement was sufficiently protected by the Companies Act against the intrusion of spurious concerns. He moved to omit from the Bill the sub-section embodying the proposed restriction.

MR. GRENFELL contended that the cooperative activities of the agricultural and fishing industries would not be affected by the Bill, as there was no intention of interfering with existing societies. The object of the proposed restriction was to stop the formation of fraudulent companies.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON (Ilford, U.) ridiculed the proposal, and said that fraud would not be stopped by merely restricting the use of particular words.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) denied that the proposal conferred any monopoly in the ordinary sense. Anyone could join the Cooperative Movement.

Mr. Womersley's amendment was rejected by 20 votes to 12, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

£1,500 NECKLACE STOLEN FROM SHOP WINDOW

MAN CHASED AND CAUGHT BY MESSENGER

Shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday the window of Messrs. James Robert Ogden and Sons, Limited, 41, Duke-street, Piccadilly, was smashed by a man, who used a brick wrapped in cloth. Putting his hand through the hole he snatched at a rope of pearls, valued at £1,500, cutting his wrist rather badly. He ran away, but was closely followed by Leslie Blakie, a messenger, aged 18, of Lollard-street, Lambeth, who is employed at a boot shop opposite, and by one of Messrs. Ogden's assistants.

The messenger overtook the fugitive in Mason's-yard, Piccadilly, and after a struggle overpowered him and held him until the arrival of a policeman. Part of the necklace, containing 102 pearls, was still in his possession. The man was taken to Vine-street police station, and will appear at Marlborough-street Police Court to-day on a charge of stealing the necklace.

At the opening on Saturday of the new premises of the Irish Literary Society at 39, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, a portrait in oils of the nonagenarian president, Mr. Richard Ashe King, painted by his wife, a sister of Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, was unveiled and presented.

BRADFORD SHOP MURDER

ACCUSED MAN'S ALLEGED STATEMENT

William Warne, 44, greengrocer, of Baildon Green, near Shipley, again appeared before the magistrates at Bradford yesterday on the charge of murdering Mrs. Edith Buckton, 39, at her shop in Wakefield-road, Bradford, on the night of December 30-31.

Mrs. Buckton, who was known to some people in the district as Mrs. Warne, was found lying dead under a rug and some sacks in an unfurnished upper room at the rear of her shop. Her skull had been shattered by blows from some heavy blunt instrument.

Mr. W. H. Leathem, solicitor, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that there was an admission in the case which was corroborated by a volume of circumstantial evidence, but as it was made to a witness—a woman—who became to some extent an accomplice after the fact, that evidence could not be placed before the Court with that reliance attaching to an ordinary witness. In addition, the terms of admission were not such as could be accepted by the prosecution. The prisoner, while admitting that he killed the woman, described himself as having committed that act in a different manner from the way in which the prosecution believed it to have been committed.

Describing the career of Mrs. Buckton, Mr. Leatham said that she married a man named Buckton, who was 25 years older than she was. The marriage was unhappy, and she left him in 1921, and lived with another man. After the death of the second man she went to Sheffield, where, in 1924, she met Warne, who had a wife still living. Warne and Mrs. Buckton lived together fairly happily at Sheffield. In 1927 they came to Bradford and took the shop where the crime was committed. On October 3, 1927, Warne went through a form of marriage with her at Bradford Register Office.

Afterwards the couple began to quarrel, and on November 13 last Mrs. Buckton called in the police and had Warne excluded from the house and shop, as the tenancy was in her name. Warne went to live with his sister at Baildon Green. He then began to molest Mrs. Buckton in the streets. Once he threatened to "do her in." On December 29 Mrs. Buckton had a schoolgirl from one of the neighbouring houses to sleep with her. Had she not taken this step she might have met her death a night earlier than she did.

The police entered the premises on December 31 by means of a broken window which, it was suggested, was also used by Warne. They found Mrs. Buckton in a back upper bedroom of the shop. She was lying face downwards on a mattress. Her partly clothed body was covered with rugs, and her skull was fractured in two places, evidently by blows from a heavy blunt instrument. In the front bedroom was a pile of feathers such as would come from a pillow. The feathers were bloodstained and there were stains on a quantity of material which had come from the mattress. The corners of the mattress had been, apparently, cut away. In the kitchen downstairs pillow cases and a bolster, apparently recently washed, were hanging up to dry.

Mr. Leathem said that it was suggested that the murderer was concealed in the house while Mrs. Buckton was out during the evening, and that after she had returned home and gone to bed, probably while she was asleep, the murderer caught her by the throat with his left hand, and then struck her 10 blows on the forehead, fracturing her skull. It was suggested that the blows were caused by a 4lb. weight kept on the counter in the shop.

Mr. Leathem added that certain articles of clothing, including a georgette dress, a navy blue dress and coat, a fox fur, and a hat, were missing from the premises. Four photographs were also missing. A quantity of charred cardboard was found on the premises, so that apparently the photographs had been burned. His suggestion was that Warne went back to his sister's house at Baildon Green in the early hours of the morning and spent the night at the shop washing some articles and burning others.

When asked by his sister where he had been, he said that Mrs. Buckton had sent for him. He went on to say:—"She started singing and screaming in my face. I turned to her sharp and she picked up a weight and threw it at me. I picked up another weight and she ran upstairs and I hit her with it. I waited to see if she came round, but she did not."

That statement, said Mr. Leathem, did not agree with the state of affairs as found by the police. The evidence about the clothing was not consistent with the prisoner's story, and any screaming inside the shop would have been heard by neighbours. Later in the day, Mr. Leathem went on, Warne was seen by his sister to be burning a pair of old boots and she saw him with a parcel and a suitcase. She took possession of the suitcase, tore it open, and burned the contents, which were two dresses, a coat, and a fur.

Referring to the alleged motive for the murder, Mr. Leathem said: "Warne bore a strong grudge against Mrs. Buckton. His motive was almost one of revenge. He regarded her as the cause of his downfall and declining business. She tricked him into going through a form of marriage and into getting the shop premises transferred to her name."

Evidence was called for the prosecution, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

A SCOTTISH RAILWAY COLLISION

REPORT BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The railway accident on the L.M.S. at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, on October 16, when a 20-ton brake van broke away from a goods train and, after being derailed, was run into by a passenger train, was the subject yesterday of a report by Colonel A. C. Trench, of the Ministry of Transport. The driver and firemen of the passenger train were slightly injured, while five passengers suffered from slight injury or shock.

The cause of the breakage of the coupling was a small patch of faulty welding, and Colonel Trench expresses the view that it was unlikely that the flaw could have been detected on inspection. Attention is drawn to regulations which provide that a guard must be in the brake van to attend to the brakes when a train is set back at Alton Heights, but Guard Craik, after getting the signal from Signalman Allan to set back, passed the signal to his driver, and then ran alongside the train, and was 14 wagon lengths from the van when the train came to a standstill.

Craik saw that the van was separated from the train, but thought that it was stationary, and went up the embankment to attract the attention of the signalman and the driver. The van started downhill, and Allan passed the alarm to the signalman at Lesmahagow, who, "with commendable promptitude," set the road for the loop to catch the runaway and rushed out with the red flag to warn the passenger train. The van passed him at 40 miles an hour. When the passenger train emerged from the tunnel it passed the home signal, which was at danger, before striking the van.

"Both Allan and Craik are to blame for neglect to carry out the prescribed regulations, of which they were well aware," the report comments. "This is a typical case of a regulation to enforce a safety precaution which may be unnecessary nine times out of 10, and the accident shows the result of disregarding the regulation."

THE HULL DRAIN ACCIDENT

The inquest on the bodies of the three workmen who were gassed in a drain at Hull on January 21 was opened yesterday at Hull. Their names were ALFRED DUNN, aged 28, CHARLES PURCELL, 37, and WILLIAM ALEX CURRIE, 58.

Dunn was the first to enter an inspection chamber 13ft. deep and 2ft. 6in. wide. He was gassed, and Purcell and Currie lost their lives in efforts to save him. The CORONER paid a tribute to the heroism displayed.

Evidence was given that the deaths took place on the site of a new cemetery, where drainage work was in progress. The drains, however, were as yet unconnected with the main sewer.

The CORONER stated that the technical investigation into the source of the gas had not been completed, and adjourned the inquiry. He had, he said, invited the Home Office and the Ministry of Health to be represented in the proceedings at a later date.

The Urban Council of Sandy, Bedfordshire, has decided to present a factory site free to the first firm to open works there. Nearly £100 has already been raised by public subscriptions, and the preparation of the site will give work to unemployed thrown out of work by agricultural depression.

ORCHIDS AND HARDY SPRING FLOWERS

SHOW AT WESTMINSTER

There was a good display of flowers at the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show, which was held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. Orchids predominated, but, besides other greenhouse plants, there were many exhibits of hardy spring flowers, together with one group of fruit and one of vegetables. Several garden architects showed plans and photographs of gardens, and many artists had paintings of flowers and gardens. There were also many exhibits of garden requisites, such as summer-houses, stone ornaments, and tools of various sorts.

One of the best groups of orchids was staged by Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., who had many *Odontoglossum* and *Odontioda* hybrids and several other noteworthy kinds, such as the pretty brick-red *Oncidioda* "Medina," *Cataselum discolor*, and *Cattleya amethystoglossa*, an old species now seldom shown. Messrs. Sander also had a good group containing a variety of orchids. Among the outstanding plants were a dark form of *Phalaenopsis Schilleriana*, *Cymbidium* "Erica Sander" variety "Contrast," the Burmese *Saccolabium bellinum*, and *Laeliocattleya* "Edzell" variety "Majestic," which received an award of merit. The last-named plant has well-formed flowers with a very deep-crimson lip. *Cypripedium* hybrids formed the greater part of the group shown by H. G. Alexander, Limited. Some of the best were "Petrel" variety "Illustre," "Valencia," and "Sundown," which, except for a white margin, has the whole of the dorsal sepal flushed with a pleasing purplish shade. Messrs. Armstrong and Brown had *Cypripedium* hybrids backed by varieties of *Odontoglossum* and edged by *Masdevallia Schroederiana*. *Cymbidium* and *Cypripedium* hybrids predominated in Messrs. Cowan's exhibit, and *Cattleya* hybrids were the feature of the group shown by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co.

Lady Hadden sent from her garden at Berkhamsted an attractive collection of *Calanthe Veitchii*, and Baron Schröder showed a rose-cerise *Calanthe* called "Stella," which received a first-class certificate. Baron Schröder also sent another of his fine orange-yellow *Brassocattleya* hybrids called "Flavida" "Dell Park Variety," which received an award of merit. The same award was made to a new *Cypripedium* named "Lady Stanton" "Chardwar Variety," shown by Miss A. B. Moore. The lateral segments and lip of this flower were reddish brown, and the white dorsal sepal was flushed with green at the base and beautifully spotted with brownish red.

Messrs. R. and G. Cuthbert had an attractive display of hyacinths. The varieties were "City of Haarlem" (yellow), "La Victoire" (rose), "L'Innocence" (white), and "Nimrod" (pink). The best group of carnations came from Messrs. Allwood Brothers, who had especially good vases of "Spectrum" (bright red), "Maud Allwood" (apricot), "Topsy" (crimson), and "Wivelsfield Buttercup" (yellow). They also showed a new variety called "White Senator," which received an award of merit because of its suitability for cutting and market. Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. had good vases of the bright scarlet "R. A. Nicholson," "White Pearl," and the cerise "Thomas Ives." Carnations were also shown by C. Engelmann, Limited. Varieties of the greenhouse *Azalea indica* and *Astilbe* "Gloria" were sent from Hillegom, Holland, by Messrs. Walter Blom and Sons.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

A small but pleasing group of flowering shrubs was staged by L. R. Russell, Limited. Well-flowered forced plants of the double pink form of *Prunus triloba* were the outstanding feature, and in addition they had *Garrya elliptica*, *Rhododendron praecox*, *Prunus Amygdalus* "Clara Meyer," *Daphne Mezereum*, the double white variety of *Prunus japonica*, and several kinds of camellias. Conifers, shrubs, and a few early flowers like the winter aconite were shown by the Orpington Nurseries. The shrubs included the hybrid heath *Erica darleyensis*, which produces its rosy purple flowers from November to May, and the Chinese witch-hazel, *Hamamelis mollis*, which bears yellow blossoms in mid-winter.

Messrs. Patrick showed the winter jasmine and *Berberis Aquifolium*, two fine plants which should be in every garden because of their value for cutting during the winter. The former flowers from Christmas onwards, and the handsome bronzy foliage of the latter is excellent for the "ground-work" of vases of many things. Mr. R. C. Notcutt sent *Prunus subhirtella autumnalis* and *Viburnum fragrans*, and Mr. Arthur Turner showed a good form of winter-sweet, *Chimonanthus fragrans*. All three of these shrubs are flowering in the open now and, as their names imply, the last two are sweetly scented. No garden should be without either. Messrs. R. Gill and Sons, of Falmouth, showed *Rhododendron Nobleanum* and other early-flowering kinds, together with varieties of camellias.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS

There were several exhibits of early-flowering bulbous and rock-garden plants, arranged with dwarf shrubs as a background. Messrs. Barr and Sons had, among other plants, *Galanthus byzantinus*, *Eranthis cilicica*, *Narcissus minimus*, the white hoop-petticoat daffodil *N. Bulbocodium monophyllus*, the light blue form of *Iris reticulata* called "Cantab," and the fine variety of *Crocus chrysanthus* named after Mr. E. A. Bowles. Winter-flowering pansies were a feature of the exhibit from Messrs. Waterer, Sons and Crisp, who showed also the giant snowdrop *Galanthus Elwesii*. Messrs. W. Wood and Son had, among bulbous plants, *Iris persica* var. *Tauri*, and among shrubs *Hamamelis arborea* and the lemon-yellow *H. Zuccariniana*. The hybrid *Iris sindpers*, the blue *Scilla sibirica*, and several varieties of *Erica carnea* were noteworthy in a well-arranged exhibit from Messrs. Wm. Cutbush and Son. Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons showed many early-flowering rock-garden plants, including several saxifrages. Mr. G. P. Baker sent from his garden at Sevenoaks pans of two good forms of *Iris histrioides*. One, called "Baker's Variety," was of a particularly deep blue, while the other, called "Lady Beatrix Stanley's Variety," had rounded falls.

A collection of late apples was shown by Messrs. J. Cheal and Sons. The new dessert variety "Saltcote Pippin" looked particularly attractive, and there were also good dishes of those excellent old kinds "Adams's Pearmain" and "Cornish Aromatic." Messrs. Sutton and Sons staged a good collection of salad vegetables, which admirably demonstrated what a great variety of tempting material for salads may be had even in January if a little thought and trouble are given to the matter.

THE ABBEY SACRISTY

DEAN AND CHAPTER AND THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey met yesterday to reconsider their plans for the new sacristy, in the light of the recommendations of the advisory committee over which Archbishop Lord Davidson presided.

The advisory committee's report (which was published in *The Times* of January 16) recommended the Dean and Chapter to reconsider the Poets' Corner site, and, if this should prove inadequate, to consider a scheme combining the Poets' Corner site with the octagonal crypt of the Chapter House, by means of an underground passage and stairway. At their meeting yesterday the Dean and Chapter are believed to have limited their discussion to two principles which guided them in the adoption of their own plan (providing for a new building on the east side of the north transept). Those principles are (1) that there should be no risk of interference with the foundations of the Abbey, and (2) that none of the ancient stonework should be cut.

To carry out the advisory committee's proposals as they stand would mean cutting through 17ft. of solid masonry underground, to make an approach to the crypt of the Chapter House, and also the enlargement of the 13th-century door into St. Benedict's Chapel. The Dean and Chapter, being very unwilling to depart from their two principles, are understood to have reaffirmed them yesterday, and to have deferred until later consideration of how far the recommendations of the weighty committee which has advised them may be followed without infringing those requirements. The Dean and Chapter will meet again on February 11.

The London Safety First Council has awarded its meritorious service medal and £2 to Mr. Henry Taylor, a London General Omnibus conductor, of Greenside-road, Shepherd's Bush, who stopped a runaway horse at West Ealing.

THE SALE ROOM

BOOKS AND PORCELAIN

Both Sotheby's and Christie's resumed their sales this week, in each case somewhat later than usual.

On Monday Sotheby's began a four days' sale of books from various sources, the more important lots so far disposed of including:—A set of the *Sporting Magazine*, 1792-1870, 156 volumes—£100 (Rimell); R. de Saint-Non, "Voyage Pittoresque ou Description des Royaumes de Naples et de Sicilie," 1781-86, in old French red morocco with the arms of Marie Josephine Comtesse de Provence, second daughter of Victor Amadeus King of Sardinia, and wife of Louis XVIII.—£51 (Maggs); C. J. Apperley, "The Life of a Sportsman," 1842—£53 (Spencer); R. L. Stevenson, "A Child's Garden of Verses," 1885—£55; two of Sir J. M. Barrie, "The Little Minister," 1891—£163; and "A Window in Thrums," 1889—£35 (all bought by Messrs. Maggs and in original condition); J. Galsworthy, "The Forsyte Saga," 1922, a signed copy—£27 (Porter); R. J. Adam, "Works in Architecture," 1822—£112 (Parsons); and W. Shakespeare, a copy of the Fourth Folio, 1685, except for a few minor defects a complete copy in good condition—£290 (Maggs).

Christie's sale yesterday of Chinese porcelain, carvings in hardstones, and textiles, from various sources, totalled £1,832; a coral group of two ladies on rockwork base, 9¼in. high, sold for 160 guineas (Davidge); and another of a lady, with parrot and branches of fruit, for 45 guineas (Philips and McConnell).

FURNITURE AND PICTURES

Hurcomb's sales on Monday and yesterday at Calder House, Piccadilly, included a set of Hepplewhite carved rail back dining chairs, which fetched £300 (Lewis); a Sheraton mahogany and inlaid break-front secretaire bookcase—£140 (Timms); a Chippendale mahogany armchair—£175 (Block); a pair of Queen Anne walnut oblong stools—£135 (Lewis); a picture by a Dutch artist of the Duke of Marlborough's Campaign in the Netherlands—£190 (Walker); and A. Mignon, flowers in a glass vase—£125 (H. Davis).

PRAYER-BOOK REVISION

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO BISHOP KNOX

MR. R. C. HART DYKE, chairman of the council of the World's Evangelical Alliance, presided at a meeting held yesterday at 19, Russell-square, at which Bishop Knox was presented with an address on vellum, the gift of members and friends of the Alliance in recognition of his services to the cause of Protestantism during the controversy over the revision of the Prayer-book. The address contained the following sentences:—

On behalf of the council of the World's Evangelical Alliance, which incorporates many interests devoted to Christian unity, we desire to express to your lordship our deep regret that, through advancing years, you have been compelled to relinquish active leadership in undertakings devoted to the vindication of our national Protestantism. We wish also to place on record our heartfelt gratitude for the part you have been permitted by God to take in defeating recent efforts to medievalize the service of our National Church.

The REV. J. A. SHARP, president-elect of the National Free Church Council, said he felt that during the Prayer-book controversy the Bishop voiced the Protestant conviction of the English people.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP said that Bishop Knox's sacrifices were known only by his friends, and his energy was that of a man inspired with a great sense of mission.

PREBENDARY HINDE added his tribute, and PROFESSOR BERESFORD PITE said that they looked forward to future important service by Dr. Knox.

BISHOP KNOX, replying, said that what had been done could only have been accomplished by the united forces of the Protestantism of the National Church and the Free Churches. He foresaw conflicts in the near future which would require unity among all Protestant Christians for the maintenance of the Truth of God as revealed in Holy Scripture.

Sir Daniel Hall, in a paper on "Settlers' Problems in Kenya," which he read before the Dominions and Colonies section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday, said he had seen few countries more taking to the farmer's eye, or where a man could look forward with more confidence to settling down and founding a family, than Kenya.

BLACKMAIL CASE SENTENCES

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR TWO MEN

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), the trial was concluded of ARTHUR FREDERICK VICTOR HAFNER, 49, stockbroker, and THOMAS WILLIAM MULHOLLAND, 42, fruit bottler, on bail, on the indictment charging them with conspiring together and with others unknown to cheat and defraud such women as should be induced to part with money to them. Other counts in the indictment charged the defendants with demanding £200 from a widow, who was referred to in the case as "Mrs. H." with menaces and with intent to steal the money, and with obtaining that sum from her by false pretences. The defendants were also charged in other counts with obtaining money from two other widows by false pretences. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

The jury found the defendants *Guilty* on the counts charging them with conspiracy to defraud and demanding money with menaces. The RECORDER discharged the jury from giving a verdict on the other counts.

The RECORDER sentenced Hafner to 21 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Mulholland to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division on the charge of conspiracy; and on the charge of demanding money with menaces he sentenced Hafner to five years' penal servitude, and Mulholland to three years' penal servitude, the sentences to run concurrently. Mulholland was also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. Anthony Hawke prosecuted; Mr. Walter Hedley, K.C., and Mr. L. A. Byrne defended Mulholland. Hafner conducted his own defence.

Hafner, addressing the jury in defence, said there was no intention on his part to defraud the three women from whom he was stated to have obtained money. As soon as a business deal went through he expected to have funds enough to repay part of the money and to form a trust company to work a tin concession and give the three women shares in that company. It had been said that the three women were poor, defenceless widows, but "Mrs. H" was the widow of an officer, another of the women kept a boarding house for many years, and the third woman had been a publican for some years. In reference to the charge of demanding money with menaces, Hafner said that the day after Mulholland visited the flat "Mrs. H" gave him (Hafner) £200, saying, "Give this cheque to that awful man." Hafner denied that he used any threats to "Mrs. H." "Am I to be deprived of my liberty and to be heavily punished on the uncorroborated statements of 'Mrs. H'?" he asked.

The jury, after a short consultation in the box, found the defendants *Guilty*, as stated above.

Inspector Horwell said that Hafner in June, 1920, at the Central Criminal Court, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude on a charge of fraudulent conversion of property while carrying on business as an outside stock and share broker. In May, 1924, at the same Court, Hafner was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for fraudulent conversion of money. He was a British subject of Bavarian extraction. He was the son of the late Chevalier Hafner, a highly respected Bavarian, who for many years held the appointment mentioned of director of Continental travels for Royalty. Mulholland had a good character. He was employed for 13 years at Woolwich Arsenal.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY

In view of the fact that there has been some misunderstanding regarding the revision of Army officers' pay and retired pay, which takes place on July 1 next, the War Office calls attention to the following written answer given by the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons yesterday in reply to questions:—

"Standard rates were fixed in July, 1919, for officers' pay and retired pay, and in accordance with the conditions then laid down these standard rates are subject to revision periodically upwards or downwards in relation to the variation in the cost of living. A revision is due as from July 1 next. At present the standard rates are subject to a reduction of 6 per cent. On the recognized basis of revision they would be subject to a reduction of 8 per cent., in lieu of this 6 per cent., from July 1 next, but it has been decided that the reduction shall be limited to 7 per cent. The question will be further considered at the end of 12 months."

News in Brief

Mr. A. C. TUPP, who was a cornet player in the old Eton College Volunteers' band for over 30 years, has just died at the age of 70.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become the patron of the Health and Happiness Exhibition to be held at Olympia in July.

Ernest Glover, 22, a cleaner, was trapped between buffers on the L.N.E.R. at Colwick, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday, and received fatal injuries.

Mr. J. Sumner Dury has resigned his clerkship to the Clutton Union, which he has held since 1895. He has had over 51 years' Poor Law experience in London, Bath and Bristol.

Frederick Dovey, of Caledonian-road, King's Cross, who was blown into the air and injured when four electric mains exploded in Upper-street, Islington, on Monday, died in the Royal Free Hospital yesterday.

Ernest Benjamin Langford, 55, works manager to an engineering firm at Burton-on-Trent, who 20 years ago was one of the best track cyclists in the Midlands, was found dead early yesterday in a workshop adjoining his house.

Last year 29,158 London school children went to the hopfields. Of these 24,049 went with parents or guardians, and 827 with other persons, from schools with ordinary holidays. In addition, 4,282 went from schools which observe "hop-picking" holidays.

At Hereford yesterday Harry William Hart, a former secretary to the Herefordshire General Hospital, was committed for trial at the Herefordshire Assizes on charges of forging a receipt, converting money to his own use, and making false entries in a receipt book.

Three deserters from the French Foreign Legion, two Germans and a Dane, have been landed at Leith from the Danish ship Erik Boye, in which they had stowed themselves at Susa, North Africa. The respective Consuls at Leith have arranged to have them shipped home.

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 18th and 19th public meetings at Broadway Buildings to-morrow and on Friday, when evidence will be heard from the Chief Constables of Oldham, Bristol, Cambridge, Flintshire and Cardiff. The meetings will begin each day at 11 a.m.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Secretary of State for India proposes shortly to make one appointment as District Medical Officer on the Indian State Railways. (p. 3)

The Royal Society make an announcement concerning the Government grant for scientific investigations. (p. 1)

An advertiser wants to buy or borrow original photographs illustrating public and social functions, or events of general interest, before 1880. (p. 1)

The County Council of Durham are prepared to receive applications for the position of Deputy County Engineer and Surveyor. (p. 3)

A reward of £10 is offered for a lost square-cut emerald. (p. 1)

HOIST ACCIDENT IN GLASGOW

MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Owing to a hoist falling 80ft. in the preserved meat factory of Messrs. R. D. Waddell, Limited, Napiershall-street, Glasgow, yesterday, David Gordon, of Buckley-street, Possilpark, Glasgow, was killed, and John Watson, 26, the hoistman, William McDonald, 17, Alexander Stark, 18, William Handyside, 15, and James Smith, 25, all of Glasgow, were injured.

The hoist, in which was 10cwt. of bone meal, was being lowered in a seven-storey building by the hoistman, Watson, when it jammed at the fifth floor. Before it restarted five employees stepped into it and almost immediately the hoist began to fall. All efforts to stop its prog

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD

"A SCENE BEHIND THE SCENES"

By CALLISTHENES

We noticed some days ago an account in one of the London newspapers of how a "famous pianist" made a "scene" at a rehearsal a few hours before he gave a concert.

Presumably the trouble has all blown over by this time, but we admire so heartily the attitude taken up by the musician that we think it worth while to put our admiration on record.

Towards the end of the morning rehearsal the pianist, who was rehearsing with an orchestra, found that only half-an-hour was left for a Mozart concerto.

After thirty-five minutes hasty running over it the conductor pointed out that the time was up. The pianist protested. "Music," he said, "cannot be made like that. It does not matter to me, but it is not fair to Mozart."

Time for further rehearsal was still refused and the pianist then made an offer to the ninety members of the orchestra to pay them out of his own pocket for extra time to rehearse.

It was explained to him that they had other engagements and they could not play any longer.

According to the newspaper report the pianist then said he would refuse to play unless he could have further rehearsal.

Later, however, he was induced to change his mind, and, according to the critic, orchestra and pianist played as if inspired, the pianist receiving an ovation.

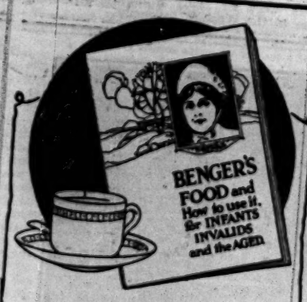
Talking it over afterwards the pianist said: "Great music requires time and repose. You cannot be whipped into it. You have to meet it in a spirit of love and enthusiasm."

We can readily believe that the orchestra played as if inspired. They had had the inspiration of seeing a man ablaze with enthusiasm for his work, passionately disappointed because he was being robbed of his chance of thoroughness, willing to make financial sacrifice for it.

That is always an inspiring sight. Every one works the better in company with such a man. It is an example which it is our duty to emulate. It is an example which is a duty to ourselves and to others to furnish.

Not only music but industry in this country can only flourish in proportion as it is enriched by this spirit, for it is not only music but industry which must be met with "a spirit of love and enthusiasm."

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



Post free

This booklet is a little work of authority. It contains a concise guide to the rearing of infants, dainty invalid recipes which relieve the monotony of plain milk diet for invalids and the aged, and much other valuable information.

A copy will be sent post free on request to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester.

BENGER'S Food

Regd. TRADE MARK.

Sole Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., MANCHESTER, England.

LEEDS CIVIC PLAYHOUSE

"COCK ROBIN"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JAN. 28

Cock Robin, described as a comedy "thriller" from America, by Elmer Price and Philip Barry, was produced at the Leeds Civic Playhouse last night. The play has had a long run in America, and this is its first production in Europe. It abounds in tense situations, with adequate relief in comedy.

The play shows an inner stage on a stage, and begins with a party of amateurs rehearsing. Through a transparent curtain the audience sees these amateurs and the producer at work on a scene in which Hancock Robinson (from whose name the title is taken) is supposed to be wounded by a bullet in a duel. The second act shows the amateurs producing their play. When Robinson is shot the players observe that something is wrong; the transparent curtain falls, and it is discovered that a real bullet has been fired. Five players are known to have hated Robinson in his private life and the process of freeing the actors from blame begins. Then one confesses to having put a live cartridge in the pistol, whereupon it is found that the bullet entered the man's shoulder and that a knife is stuck in the victim's back. For the third time the duel is staged—this time in order that from the auditorium the producer's secretary may detect the culprit. The climax is ingenious and the identity of the culprit unexpected. The play is a satire on the amateur actor and lends itself to some clever character studies. Mr. J. S. Hutchinson plays the part of McAuliffe; Miss Margaret Inchbold is the producer's secretary; Mr. A. Hartop, of Bradford, the lawyer, who conducts the examination after the murder; and Miss Sybil Armitage the gushing president of the society.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

PLAN TO ADVERTISE BRITISH GOODS

A scheme to use multilingual talking films to assist British industrial groups and commercial firms to sell their goods abroad is announced by British Publicity Talking Films, Limited, a subsidiary company of Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited. It is proposed to place facilities at the disposal of the leading industries and commercial firms of recognized standing to enable them to make under expert guidance sound films which can either form part of the regular equipment of their sales organization, or can be used for demonstration purposes in shops and at exhibitions and fairs. Similar facilities are also to be offered to business firms for the making of talking films in English only, for exhibition in English-speaking countries. The films, it is stated, can be made at a low cost and in almost any language.

It is intended, so far as possible, to produce these films for their educative and entertainment possibilities, and exhibitors throughout the country will be invited to include them in their normal programme. Film advertising hitherto has not made much headway in this country, chiefly because the usual productions had not much to recommend them in the way of entertainment and they were shown only in the smaller cinemas, to which the exhibition fee offered was a consideration. In the opinion of the organizers of the scheme, however, the advent of the talking film has changed the situation. The addition of speech makes it possible to tell an interesting story or give an educative account of production processes in much less film footage than was required by the silent film, thus increasing the entertainment interest of the advertising film while keeping it well within the limits which it must occupy in the normal cinema programme.

The contract between the British and Dominions Film Corporation, Limited, and the Gramophone Company, Limited (H.M.V.), for the joint production of talking films has been terminated by mutual consent. Four talking films have, however, already been made by both companies at the studios of the British and Dominions Film Corporation. Of these, *Splinters* has already been successfully exhibited; *Rookery Nook* is to be shown on February 11 at the New Gallery; and *The Loves of Robert Burns* and *Wolves* will be shown during next month. The pictures will be distributed in the United Kingdom under the agreement between the Gaumont-British Corporation and the British and Dominions Film Corporation.

BRITISH TALKING FILMS

Six more British sound films, all of which are available as quota films, have been completed by the British International Pictures, Limited, and these will be shown privately at the Alhambra on consecutive Thursdays in February and March. Appropriately enough the first of these films to be shown will be a screen *revue* entitled *Elstree Calling*, in which Miss Lily Morris, Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Mr. Jack Hulbert, and many other artists whose names are well known in the variety world will be seen and heard through the cinema in the house in which they have appeared with such success in person. The second presentation will be *Raise the Roof*, the first British back-stage romance, with Miss Betty Balfour in the principal part. The other films to be shown are *A Compulsory Husband*, with Mr. Monty Banks and Miss Gladys Frazin in the cast; *Song of Soho*, which, as the title implies, deals with life of London's foreign quarter; *The Road to Discontent*, a talking and dancing film, in which Miss Anna May Wong will be heard speaking English and Chinese; and finally *Harmony Heaven*, with Miss Pollie Ward, Mr. Stuart Hall, and the Tiller Plaza Girls in the company. Many of the scenes in this last production will be in colour.

Five more British sound films are to be made almost immediately by the same company at their Elstree studios. In the first, adapted from Mr. Dion Titheradge's play, *Loose Ends*, and directed by Mr. Norman Walker, the role of Malcolm Forbes will be played by Mr. Owen Nares; the second film, *Suspense*, a War-play by Mr. Patrick MacGill, is to be directed by Mr. Walter Summers. The screen version of Mr. John Van Druten's play, *Young Woodley*, will be made under the direction of Mr. Thomas Bentley, in collaboration with the author; and *Enter Sir John*, by Miss Clemence Dane and Miss Helen Simpson, will be directed by Mr. Alfred Hitchcock. A trilingual talkie, *The Two Worlds*, will also be produced by Mr. A. E. Dupont, the director of *Atlantic*, which is in its second month at the Alhambra.

Two more productions, *The "W" Plan*, to be directed by Mr. Victor Saville, and another picture to be produced by Mr. Harry Lachmann, the director of *Under the Greenwood Tree*, will also be made during the year.

Gainsborough Pictures are using the Elstree studios to complete *Balaclava*, which was interrupted by the recent fire at their Islington studios, as well as for the production of *Symphony in Two Flats*, for which the American screen "star," Miss Jacqueline Logan, has been brought over from Hollywood to play opposite Mr. Ivor Novello.

AN EMPIRE FILM

One Family is the title that has been chosen for the film dealing with the British Empire, which is now being made by British Instructional Films at their studios at Welwyn. This is the picture of which a large part is taken within Buckingham Palace, thus bringing to the screen scenes that have never before been photographed. The cast is as remarkable as the setting. In the film India will be represented by Miss Dadabhoy, daughter of Sir Manecksji Dadabhoy; Canada by Lady Keeble, perhaps better known as Miss Lillah McCarthy; Australia by Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry; New Zealand by Lady Ravensdale; South Africa by Lady Carlisle, and the Irish Free State by Lady Lavery. The film will also contain scenes of Kafirs treading the grapes for South African brandy; a Scottish crofter's cottage on the coast of Scotland; a farm in Wicklow, Ireland; and views of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and industrial England. The film will be set to stirring music and amusing dialogue, and should prove of interest throughout English-speaking countries. It is being directed on the Klangfilm apparatus by Mr. Walter Creighton, and is expected to be shown in London early in March.

In connexion with the showing of talking films a non-inflammable sound-screen has been invented by the Western Electric Company, and this will shortly be available to the 500 cinemas in this country which are equipped with their sound apparatus. Although fireproof sound-screens are at present in general use, it has been impossible up to now to make them so perfect as those used for silent films, because of the porous surface that is needed for the showing of talking films. The new screen, however, gives increased light-reflection, thus enabling the picture to be quite as sharp and clear as in a silent film. The sound-screen has been invented, after a long period of experimental work, at the Western Electric research laboratories in America.

Among the interesting films to be seen in Central London this week is *Hallelujah*, the first all-negro talking film, which is now being shown at the Empire. An Indian film, *A Throw of Dice*, is to be seen at the Polytechnic; at the Plaza *The Mighty*, with Mr. George Bancroft in the principal part; and at the New Gallery, Mr. Jack Buchanan and Miss Irene Bordoni in *Paris*.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Atlantic.*
ASTORIA.—*The Locked Door.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Foolish Wives* and *The Imaginary Voyage.*
CAPITOL.—*Flight.*
CARLTON.—*Welcome Danger.*
EMPIRE.—*Hallelujah.*
KINGSTON.—*Bulldog Drummond* and *The Return of the Rat.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Paris.*
PLAZA.—*The Mighty* and *The Wife's Birthday.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*A Throw of Dice.*
REGAL.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
STOLL.—*Safety* and *Bulldog Drummond.*
TIVOLI.—*The Sky Hawk.*

PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

A conference convened by the Hampshire Rural Community Council and the Isle of Wight Architectural Association to start a Hampshire and Isle of Wight branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England will take place at the South Western Hotel, Southampton, to-morrow, at 3. The speakers will include Lord Crawford, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. Guy Dawber, and Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. Lord Malmesbury will preside.

CRITERION THEATRE

"MILESTONES"

By ARNOLD BENNETT and EDWARD KNOBLOCK

John Rhead	ALLAN JEAYES
Gertrude Rhead	CLARE EAMES
Mrs. Rhead	ALICE O'DAY
Samuel Sibley	OLIVER JOHNSTON
Rose Sibley	EMMIE ARTHUR-WILLIAMS
Ned Pym	DOROTHY CRESTON
Emily Rhead	VIOLA LYEL
Nancy Sibley	GUY PELHAM-BOULTON
Lord Monkhurst	DOROTHY CRESTON
Arthur Pryce	VIOLA LYEL
The Hon. Muriel Pym	GUY PELHAM-BOULTON
Richard Sibley	ION SWINLEY
	JOAN HARBEN
	MICHAEL MAC OWAN

Only the commonplaces (they say) are true, and though, in the interests of good talk, if of nothing else, we may dissent from this dreary assertion, it must be allowed that homely, familiar commonplaces make excellent dramatic stuff. The commonplaces of this play are of universal interest. The Rheads and the Sibleys grow old and scoff at steel ships as their fathers scoffed at ironclads; they marry against the wishes of their parents, and are furious when their children propose to do the same; they take up causes with enthusiasm, and are slowly disillusioned. Time plays them some astonishing tricks, but we can all sympathize with our fellow-victims. Though the play stops a couple of years short of the War, and so just fails to bring the audience of to-day into the picture, it has still, as its friendly reception last night shows, a dreadful fascination for us. The mere spectacle of successive generations amuses and touches us.

Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Edward Knoblock have wisely made no effort to bring their play up to date. We need not wonder what the Rheads and the Sibleys of the present generation are doing. We know that they are tending to repeat with mechanical fidelity the mistakes of the last generation. Doubtless some of them, collectors perhaps of antimacassars and wax flowers and other things richly evocative of a vanished period, are in the stalls, dwelling delightedly on the old fashion plates that the revival once more exposes, contrasting the hoops and frills of 1860 with the bonnets and bustles that Du Maurier drew in 1885, hearing their great-grandfathers salute each other familiarly as "tulips," and seeing through a cloud of associations much of their own lives. How much they see depends a good deal on the young girl who breaks off her engagement and who lives to repent it as an old maid. Miss Clare Eames, handling the part tenderly yet firmly, gives it its proper place in the revival. Mr. Allan Jeayes, as the go-ahead young Rhead and the stern parent and doddering old grandfather of later years, is admirable. So is Miss Emmie Arthur-Williams as maiden, matron, and grandmama. In minor parts there is some clever acting by Miss Viola Lyel, Mr. Ion Swinley, and Mr. Pelham-Boulton. But Miss Dorothy Cheston is never wholly at her ease at any time during the evening, and the play suffers in consequence.

OLD ITALIAN MUSIC

CONCERT AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

Mr. Anthony Bernard, with a picked team of solo and choral singers, the strings of his London Chamber Orchestra and two harpsichords (one of which he played himself), undertook last night the fascinating task of illustrating for us the music contemporary with the pictures on the walls of Burlington House. After a choral prologue (Gastoldi's "O compagni allegrezza") and an apt address on "Music of the Italian Renaissance" delivered by Miss Nesta de Robeck, a programme was given which began with a madrigal by the 14th-century composer, Francesco Landino, and proceeded more or less chronologically to its culmination in a large and varied group of Monteverde's works for voices and instruments in combination.

The audience seated facing the Venus of Botticelli and surrounded by the Titians and Giorgiones could not fail to realize that the Italian painters solved their problems of form, design, and balance while the musicians were still fumbling with theirs. Arcadelt, foremost of the Venetian madrigalists, was born a few years after Giorgione had died, and it is only in the 16th century that a classical style can be claimed for the musical art of Italy. While song number in this programme had some distinctive charm of its own, and Mr. Bernard and Miss de Robeck had taken great pains with the selection, it was with the madrigals of Corteccia, Arcadelt, di Lasso, and others, that the bigger style of art made its appearance. Di Lasso's Echo song is as symmetrical as that wedding feast of Botticelli which hangs to the left of the Venus; Luca Marenzio's "L'aura che' l verde Lauro," and Gesualdo's "Donna se M'ancidete" add a poignancy of expression to their designs comparable to that of the same artist's outcast woman. In one respect, however, this programme was not quite fair to the musicians of the Renaissance. There was only one Church piece, a "Laudate Dominum," of Palestrina, and without Church art neither the music nor the painting of the Renaissance can be estimated.

The vocal music was sung partly by a choir and partly by groups of solo voices, and generally well sung. It had all been carefully prepared, and any shortcomings seemed to be due to the fact that the singers had not quite got to that point in which the preparation can be forgotten in an unconstrained interpretation. They were for the most part English singers singing in Italian, and much of the musical idiom must have been as strange to them as the language. Mme. Slobodskaya's performance of Monteverde's soliloquy "The Soavita," and the combination of Miss Victoria Mulvey, Miss Anne Wood, and Mr. Irvine Nicolson in his delicious scherzo "Violetta," both deserve special mention. The beauty of the string interlude in this last and others of Monteverde's works took one by surprise, and his madrigal "Lasciatemi Morire" stood out as one of the masterpieces of the programme, and was evidently felt to be so by the singers, who excelled in their interpretation of it.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S YACHT FOR SALE

The Duke of Westminster's yacht Flying Cloud is for sale. The yacht was built specially for the owner at Leghorn in 1927, to the design of Mr. J. H. Barbour, who modelled her more or less on the lines of the former Flying Cloud. The new vessel is estimated to have cost over £100,000. The Flying Cloud is a four-masted schooner of about 1,200 tons and carries about 14,500 square feet of canvas. She is fitted with an auxiliary oil engine with twin-screws. She has a length of nearly 200ft. and a speed under power of eight or nine knots.

TREFOREST SCHOOL OF MINES

The Glamorgan Education Committee yesterday adopted the recommendation of a sub-committee to convert the Treforest School of Mines into a technical college at a cost of £110,000. Alderman Wm. Jenkins, M.P., the chairman, said the school would be the only one in Wales that would be able to grant a diploma in mining, and the new departments which it was proposed should be added would make the school equal to any institution of its kind in the country.

HONOUR FOR LADY BAILEY

The Royal Aero Club have awarded the Britannia Trophy for the year 1929 to Lady Bailey for her 18,000-mile flight from England to South Africa and back. The presentation will be made at the forthcoming dinner of the club, at which the Duke of York is to be present.

ART EXHIBITION

THE FINE ART SOCIETY

Though there is no obvious connexion between them, the present exhibitions at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, of recent water-colours of "The Isles of the Aegean and Beyond," by that very popular painter Mr. Cecil Hunt, and drypoints by Miss Mily Possoz, by a Belgian artist, do lend themselves to comparison because they represent respectively a rather portentous and an engagingly frivolous attitude to subject matter. Of the two Miss Possoz is by far the more serious artist, but she finds life itself amusing. To put into a sentence what it is that repels in the water-colours of Mr. Hunt, he seems to be trying to do what Turner did in his latest water-colours without the preliminary labour that Turner went through. Of Mr. Hunt's skill in handling water-colour there can be no question, but there is no grasp or even recognition of structure under the skill. It is this, as much as anything, that makes his colour displeasing. His colour is not too bright intrinsically, certainly it is not brighter than Turner's, but it looks too bright because it does not respond to the changes of plane, which, whether they occur in solid facts or atmospheric volumes, give logic to the colour of the latest and slightest Turner drawing. In looking at Mr. Hunt's water-colours one ceases to wonder why young English artists are driven to Cézanne. Probably Cézanne is not nearly such a good model for the young English artist as Turner, but he did mark with excess of logic the relations between colour and form. For lack of these relations Mr. Hunt's colour is obtrusive—with a slaty effect—even when he paints grey.

Mr. Hunt's work has been sharply criticized because his reputation will bear it, and there is little likelihood of any of his admirers being put off by what is said here. For ourselves we find something to admire in his slighter and more modest drawings. In "Entering the Dardanelles" the way the golden headland seems to sit upon the heaving water is very well realized, and "Bay of Eleusis," "Piræus-Athens," "Bosporus," and "On the Acropolis, Athens," all show some recognition of the conditions under the superficial cleverness with which they are executed.

With some reflection of Marie Laurencin in her sophisticated types and of Laboureur in her technical methods, Miss Possoz has a good deal of her own. The compositions—mostly of Latin "flappers" in their diversions—are Baroque in the sense of realizing masses in movement in all three dimensions of space, and they are very lightly handled. Her drawing is not remarkable for character, but it is very successful in plastic suggestion—"Cat on the Table" for instance—in varying atmospheric conditions. "Out in the Rain" is very wet indeed, and the little black hurrying figures in the distance are a joy to behold. "The Mandolin Lesson," "Amusement," "The Observatory Garden," "Varina," "Young Girl under a Parasol," and "On the Banks of the Seine at Meulan" are other delightful pictures. Many of these drypoints are printed in colour.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the music to be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

1.15 to 1.35 p.m.—"Land of Hope and Glory," "Old Folks at Home," "Prelude" (Heller), "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "Come Back to Erin."
2.0 to 2.20 p.m.—"Thou Art Gone from Me" (Parcell), "John Peel," "Alice, Where Art Thou?" "Melody in F" (Rubinstein), "Passing By" (Purcell), "Serenade" (Schubert).
7.0 to 7.20 p.m.—"Land of Hope and Glory," "Ample Lauris," "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," "Chanson Triste," "The Rosary" (Nevin), "When Other Lips."

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS

The first public meeting of the Christian Social Council was held last night, at the Small Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

DR. ADOLF KELLER, Director of the International Christian Institute, Geneva, said that they were discovering that the world was becoming an economic unity. Could the Churches lag behind the world in acquiring this new knowledge of mutual interdependence? They were gaining for the Churches a wider horizon. The Church had to give a soul to the huge body of Internationalism at Geneva.

The REV. A. E. GARVIE, D.D., said individual effort was not adequate to meet the social needs of the time. What was necessary was collective effort, not only the collective effort of the Churches and the collective effort of the cities, but also of the nations, and the collective effort of all the nations, because the problems were world-wide problems.

THE SAN REMO CHESS TOURNAMENT

RESULTS IN TENTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The 10th round of the San Remo Tournament was played yesterday, and again Dr. Alekhine won his game, still keeping his lead of two points. His next two rivals, A. Niemzowitsch and A. Rubinstein, were paired against each other, and this game was won by Rubinstein, Reuter's message stating that Rubinstein won by means of a fine combination in which he gave up a bishop for two pawns.

The leading scores are:—Dr. A. Alekhine, 9½ points; A. Rubinstein 7½ points; A. Niemzowitsch 6½; Dr. M. Vidmar and S. Tartakower 5½ each.

The results of this round were as follows:—Vidmar beat Colle; Alekhine beat Romih; Tartakower beat Ahues; Yates beat Grau; Monticelli beat Kmoch; Maroczy drew with Araiza; Rubinstein beat Niemzowitsch; Spielmann against Bogoljubow was adjourned, Bogoljubow having the advantage.

The following is the full score of the game between E. D. Bogoljubow and M. Monticelli in the fifth round:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE E. D. Bogoljubow	BLACK M. Monticelli	WHITE E. D. Bogoljubow	BLACK M. Monticelli
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	21. Kt–B 4	R–R 3
2. P–Q B 4	P–K 3	22. R–B 2	P–B 4
3. Kt–Q B 3	B–Kt 5	23. P–Q 5	R×P
4. Kt–B 3	P–Q Kt 3	24. Kt×R ch	Q×Kt
5. B–Kt 5	B×Kt ch	25. B–Q B 4	R–B sq
6. P×B	B–Kt 2	26. P×P	R×P
7. P–K 3	P–Q 3	27. R–Q 2	Q–K 2
8. B–Q 3	Q Kt–Q 2	28. Q–K 1 ch	R–B sq
9. Castles	Q–K 2	29. B–Q 3	P–K 5
10. Kt–Q 2	P–Q R 3	30. B×K P	B×B
11. B–R 4	P–K Kt 4	31. P×B	Q×P
12. B–Kt 3	Castles (Q)	32. Q–B 2	Q–B 3
13. P–Q R 4	P–Q R 4	33. P–B 4	P–Kt 5
14. R–Kt sq	Q R–Kt sq	34. B×R P	P×P
15. P–B 3	P–B 4	35. P–Kt 3	R×P
16. P–K 4	P–R 5	36. R–Kt 3	Kt–K 4
17. B–K sq	P–K 4	37. B×Kt	Kt–K 7 ch
18. P–R 3	Kt–R 4	38. K×R	R–B 8 ch
19. P–B 5	Q P×B P	39. K–B 2	Q–R 8 ch
20. P–Q 5	Kt–B 5		Kt–Kt 5 mate

—Reuter.

An exceedingly clever ending by the young Italian player.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL

The annual general Court and public meeting of the London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School, Watford, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday. Mr. ARTHUR W. ACKLAND, who presided, presented the annual report, which stated that the 116th annual festival dinner on December 5, under the presidency of Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, realized the sum of £21,000, which had for the moment materially relieved the anxiety. There was also a gift of £5,000 from the Stock Exchange Mutual Subscription Fund. Mr. Gilbert Johnstone was appointed hon. treasurer, in succession to the late Mr. Arthur Pennington Blathwayt. Mr. Royle F. Bristowe was elected a president of the schools, and Messrs. Lionel de Rothschild, D. C. Rutherford and Basil Wilson as vice-presidents. The following were appointed the board of managers for the ensuing year:—

The Chairman, Sir Park Goff, Messrs. John Fisher, D. C. Rutherford, Royle F. Bristowe, George Norbury, George H. Chandler, Rupert Clutterbuck, J. Graham Akroyd, Douglas Matheson, Geoffrey Newburn Walker, Geoffrey M. Cohen, and H. P. Hansell.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

PROPOSED CHANGES IN ST. MARY'S, OXFORD

OXFORD, JAN. 28

In Convocation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presiding, the appointment of the Rev. V. J. K. Brook, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, as Censor of Non-Collegiate Students for five years, from next June, was approved.

In Congregation Mr. E. W. B. Gill, Fellow of Merton, proposed a Statute to make certain alterations in the arrangements for the auditing of college catering accounts recently instituted on the recommendation of the Royal Commission. It is proposed that in future the audit shall take place only once in five years, and that an advisory committee of the Bursars' Committee should be set up.

Mr. P. E. Roberts (Worcester) gave notice of amendments which would bring the women's societies, at their request, into the inspection.

The degree of M.A. was conferred by Decree on Professor Robert Robinson, D.Sc., Manchester, Fellow of Magdalen, and Waynflete Professor of Chemistry.

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH

The PRINCIPAL of HERTFORD introduced a Decree to give the consent of the University to certain structural alterations in the south wall of Adam de Brome's Chapel, which are proposed in connexion with a scheme for the rearrangement of the interior of St. Mary's Church. The Principal explained that the desire of the vicar and parish council was to increase the accommodation of the church and to open up its beauties. It was intended to remove the gallery on the north side and to replace the wall between the church and Adam de Brome's Chapel by a wooden partition with double doors. This would throw open the whole nave, and the chapel, while it could still be self-contained when so required, would become a transept of the church and could accommodate considerable numbers. A quotation from Hearne showed that this was the arrangement before 1733, when the present brick wall was built.

The Principal explained that it was not intended to alter the position of the pulpit or the seats of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors and that any new arrangement of seats which might be made would not in any way be inconvenient for the hearing of the University sermon. He believed that the change would facilitate the use of St. Mary's as the religious centre of the University and would greatly improve its æsthetic appearance.

PROFESSOR C. C. J. WEBB opposed the Decree, and expressed his regret that only so small a matter had come before the University when it was proposed to make a great change in a historic church. He also maintained that the augmentation of the benefice was a more important matter than any structural alteration. He referred to possible schemes in the future for the union of benefices in Oxford, and thought that the present scheme should be postponed until these larger changes were under consideration.

Mr. CYRIL BAILEY, Fellow of Balliol, speaking as a member of the parish council of St. Mary's, gave an assurance that the plans of the council would be made public and any criticism upon them welcomed, and that the augmentation of the benefice would be included as one of the objects in any general appeal which might be made.

The Decree was carried by 47 votes to 10.

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 28

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the election of a Hulsean Preacher for the next academical year will be made before the end of the present term. Candidates are requested to send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor before next March 1.

The Director of the Solar Physics Observatory has appointed Mr. J. C. Dobbie, M.A., Trinity, to be First Junior Observer for five years.

The General Board have appointed Mr. H. McCombie, M.A., King's, a member of the Council of the School of the Physical Sciences until December, 1935, and Mr. H. Thirkell, M.A., Clare, a member of that council until December, 1930, in the room of Mr. Lees, resigned.

The following have been appointed chairmen of examiners:—

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, PART I.—Professor Barnes, D.D.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, PART I.—Professor Barker, Litt.D.

Twenty-six fresh students matriculated last Saturday.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
WAGNER CONCERT.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
AUSTRAL Soloist
ALBERT COATES Conductor
OVERTURE, "TANNHAUSER"
PRELUDE AND LIEBESTOD, "TRISTAN"
ELIZABETH'S GREETING, "TANNHAUSER"
PRELUDE TO ACT 3, "MEISTERSINGER"
GOOD FRIDAY MUSIC, "MEISTERSINGER"
BRUNNHILDE'S BATTLE CRY, "WALKURE"
AND FROM "GOTTERDAMMERUNG"
IMMOLATION OF BRUNNHILDE
SIEGFRIED'S JOURNEY TO THE RHINE
SIEGFRIED'S FUNERAL MARCH
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 2s. 6d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
TO-MORROW, at 8.
ELGAR PROGRAMME
Overture, "In the South."
Concerto in B minor, for Violin and Orchestra.
Symphony No. 1, in A flat.
ALBERT SAMMONS
SIR EDWARD ELGAR
2s. to 12s., from KEITH PROWSE, or at Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
FRIDAY NEXT, at 8.
Conductor:
ERNEST ANSERMET.
Suite, No. 4, in D ..... Bach
Suite, "Fêtes Campl." for Viola, Chorus, and Orchestra ..... Vaughan Williams
"La Mer" (Esquisses Symphoniques) ..... Debussy
"Rugby" (Mouvement Symphonique) ..... Honegger
"Chant du Rossignol" (Poème-Symphonique) ..... Stravinsky
BERNARD SHORE.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

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YORK-GATE, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1.
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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
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DUKE'S HALL
STUDENTS' ORGAN RECITAL
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, at 3.
Programme includes Violin and 'Cello Solos and Songs.
LENT HALF-TERM, FEB. 20th.
PRACTICE CONCERT
EVERY WEDNESDAY at 8 p.m.
L.R.A.M.
Last day of entry for Easter Exam., 14th February.
"Tickets and Prospectuses, &c., can be obtained on application.
A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH. World's finest Ice Surface. Daily 10, 3, and 7.45. Admission 2s. 6d. all sessions except special Ice Cabaret nights, Thurs. and Sats., admission 3s. 6d. Car Park. Restaurant. Tea Lounge. Skates on sale and hire. Book tables. Riverside 0393. Wed., Jan. 29th, special Fancy Dress Ice Carnival at 7.45, costumes. Friday evening, Jan. 31st, ICE HOCKEY MATCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. LONDON. Admission 2s. 6d.

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDID SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.
EXTENSION OF LICENCE TO-NIGHT.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Sessions, 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters, 2s. 6d. spectators, 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition, Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurants fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased.—Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 ..... MADAME BUTTERFLY
Matinee, To-morrow, 2.30 ..... CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 30 ..... TOSCA
Fri., Jan. 31 ..... THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Matinee, Sat., Feb. 1 ..... TURANDOT
Sat. Eve., Feb. 1 ..... LA BOHEME
Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 28s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Parke-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
IOLANTHE.
Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
RUDDIGORE.
Feb. 3.—"Trial" & "Pirates." Feb. 6.—Patience.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. LAST WEEK.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
IN THE ZONE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. To-night & Subs., 8.30.
Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. First Mat., Sat.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. 8.15 (Exc. Fri.). Th., Sat., 2.30.
ARMS AND THE MAN.
Friday, 5 p.m., MAN AND SUPERMAN (in entirety).

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.15. Tues., Sat., 2.30.

Imperial and Foreign News

THE HUNGARIAN POISONERS

WHOLE VILLAGE INVOLVED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SZOLNOK

The murders by poison at Szolnok have struck the imagination of the whole world. Isolated instances of persons getting rid of members of their families with the help of poison are not altogether rare ; but a whole village addicted to the practice for nearly 20 years, and dispatching a series of fathers and mothers, husbands and sons with the same uniform ruthlessness, is something new. Whatever its explanation—perverted morality, mass suggestion, or a primitive instinct for the preservation of society by the extermination of the unfit—the phenomenon is peculiar and striking.

Thirty-six persons in all have been put on their trial for murder before the Szolnok Court. All except two of them are women. Eight have so far stood their trial, and of these two have been acquitted, two sentenced to death, three to imprisonment for life, and one to imprisonment for 15 years. These are the three sentences which the Hungarian penal code provides for persons convicted of murder. There are three Judges on the bench, and the verdict rests with them, trial by jury having been suspended in Hungary since the short spell of Communist government which followed the War.

The charges are similar in every instance, and the accused are from the same locality—a remote corner of the flat Hungarian plain which stretches south-east from Budapest. Early last summer the Szolnok police received an anonymous letter informing them that a villager of this locality, who had ostensibly died from natural causes some time before, had in reality been poisoned with arsenic by his wife. This information bore out suspicions which had been founded some years before on country gossip and other anonymous letters, so far unconfirmed. The body in question was exhumed and found to contain arsenic. Inquiries were made and other bodies were dug up. In all, 50 bodies were investigated, 46 of which were found to contain arsenic.

POWER OF THE MIDWIFE

A number of people were arrested, mostly women. They all stoutly denied their guilt at first, but under cross-examination some of them confessed. The sum of the evidence revealed that arsenic poisoning had in the course of about 20 years become a well-established practice in that district. The first deaths traced date back to several years before the War; they were most frequent during the years 1921-23, and they have continued up to the present day. A fresh case has occurred even since the inquiry began. The poison was obtained by washing the paste off fly-papers. It was mainly supplied, and instructions for its use given, by the village midwife, an old witch of a woman known as Fazakas *néni*, or "Auntie Fazakas," who had a bad name with the police for procuring miscarriages. She had been charged several times, but the Court had never been able to obtain a conviction as no one in the village would give evidence against her.

Fazakas *néni* seems to have held a position in Tiszazug not unlike that of a witch-doctor in an African tribe. She was by far the strongest influence in the locality. Partly by force of character and partly by blackmail she had all the other women in the village under her thumb. In 1924 the authorities had exhumed a body on the strength of another anonymous letter ; on this occasion no arsenic was found. The old letter was examined again in the light of recent events, and the handwriting was found to bear a close resemblance to that of Fazakas. It was no doubt a trick to throw dust in the eyes of the police.

Fazakas *néni* was arrested and questioned. She was then released again and kept under observation in the hope that her movements and communications would betray other culprits. After a certain time orders were given for her arrest, but Fazakas *néni* had sworn that she would not go to prison. As soon as she heard that the gendarmes were coming she took poison herself and died before they could lay hands on her.

How was it possible in 20th-century Europe for crime of this dark character to become popularized to such an extent and to remain so long undiscovered ? The first important circumstance is the character of the locality. The name of Tiszazug is given to a sort of peninsula which is enclosed in a narrow bend of the River Tisza about 20 miles south of Szolnok. Nagyrev, the largest collection of houses in it, has about 2,000 inhabitants.

AN ISOLATED COMMUNITY

These people live, so to speak, at the end of the world, cut off from the rest of the country by the river and by a tongue of land which is waterlogged half the year. Little comes to them from outside to sharpen their wits. Their minds are absorbed by the struggle for existence, for the land is not easy to cultivate, and none of them has much of it. Their mental and physical standard has been lowered by long inbreeding. They cannot be regarded as an altogether primitive community, for there has been a school in Tiszazug for more than 100 years ; but in that backwater their minds stagnate.

I visited the 30 accused and convicted women in Szolnok prison. They proved to be a typical collection of middle-aged and elderly village bodies such as one can see on a market day in any country town in Central Europe. Anything less like a gang of poisoners one cannot imagine. Here and there were bad faces ; one evil-looking old hag with skin like a toad and furtive eyes looked the part of the village witch ; another hard-faced harridan whom one could imagine easily taking life was Marie Kardos, who had just been sentenced to death for dispatching her husband and son. But with these exceptions their black head-cloths framed simple, docile faces in which one could read no harm. In point of fact the answers given by most of the women at the trial revealed that they had only a faint idea of the awfulness of their crimes.

There is a particular circumstance which helps to account for this state of bliss. In out-of-the-way villages like these, where even the titular heads of the community, the mayor and the village schoolmaster, are on much the same cultural level as the rest, the moral tone depends entirely on the priest. At Tiszazug during the period in which most of the deaths occurred the pastor (the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church) was an old man who saw little of his parishioners except in church. In the absence of any moral direction of control the women easily followed the lead of the midwife.

In searching for reasons for the murders the Hungarian journalists have been quick to discover some passionate motive, such as love or greed, as, for instance, in the case of Juliana Földvari, who is believed to have poisoned first her husband and then the man who lived with her after his death ; or in that of Julie Lipka, who dispatched first her bosom crony after the latter had bequeathed to her all her property, and then her half-brother and his wife, from whom she also inherited. After listening to the observations of Dr. Kronberg, the head of the legal executive of Szolnok county, who acts as public prosecutor, I am inclined to think that these conclusions have been pushed too far. The trial has so far been singularly devoid of dramatic colour. On the first day the Courthouse was packed with an eagerly interested crowd, but the attendance soon dwindled. In almost every case the idea of removing an unfit member of the family was probably uppermost. Nearly all of the persons who died by arsenic were, through illness, age, or drunkenness, burdens to their households, *bouches inutiles*. The fact that nearly all the victims were invalids helps to account for their deaths having attracted so little remark.

The practice easily spread. One village gossip, complaining of her trials, would be told by another in a whisper that Fazakas *néni* could give her a medicine which would put an end to them. The midwife had convinced her customers that it would be impossible to trace the use of "the water" ; it had neither taste nor smell ; if ever they were asked whether they had not put something in their rheumaticky husband's soup all that they had to do was stoutly to deny. So the word was passed from one to another. Nothing was remarked. No awkward questions were asked. The drones died one by one, but the word "murder" or "sin" was never pronounced. Like a flock of sheep the simple creatures followed Fazakas *néni's* advice, and the wicked old crone gathered in her fees. Eighty pengö (nearly £3) was a typical charge.

The women are remarkably secretive. Apparently in only two cases were men privy to the deed. It makes the task of elucidating the truth exceedingly difficult for the magistrates. In some cases the women confessed, then denied the truth of their confession, gave a new version, and then denied it again. As bedrock of the evidence there is always the presence of arsenic in the bodies ; the difficulty is to establish who administered it ; in one case there are as many as six suspects.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

PROSPECTS OF NEW CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 28

The prospects of the renewed conference on Customs arrangements between Rhodesia and the Union, which opens here to-morrow, do not appear too favourable. Sir James Maxwell, the Governor, is not representing Northern Rhodesia, having sent three officials. Tobacco interests in South Africa are clamouring for a protective duty against Southern Rhodesian tobacco, and representative tobacco growers in South Africa have met for a conference here on the eve of the Customs conference. Pressure on the South African Government from this quarter is exceedingly heavy, and is backed by General Kemp, the Minister of Agriculture. The Southern Rhodesian delegates can hardly agree to terms by which South Africa would penalize Rhodesian tobacco growers, and advices from Rhodesia suggest that a strong section of public opinion there would not be adverse to another breakdown in the Customs conference.

On the other hand, there are substantial influences pressing for agreement, notably the mercantile and manufacturing interests in South Africa. The desirability of an agreement on political grounds is also generally admitted. But it would be foolish to anticipate that the conference will easily find a solution of its troubles, and the disposition at the moment among those having inside knowledge is towards pessimism.

Much will depend on the willingness and ability of Mr. Havenga, the Union Finance Minister, to impress a statesmanlike view on his Cabinet colleagues. General Hertzog is inclined to take a reasonable view of the situation, but both he and Mr. Havenga may succumb to the pressure of the farmers, who want protection against competition from Southern Rhodesia.

RED PROPAGANDA ABROAD

SOVIET'S NEW INTERNATIONAL FUND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 28

The central council of the Profintern (Red Trade Union International) has issued urgent instructions to its executive bureau to organize a new international fund to be used to stimulate the revolutionary movement, particularly in Australia, India, South Africa, Latin America, and the Philippines, and to induce workers in the Mother Countries to give the maximum support to strikes and revolutionary outbursts in the colonies.

The international propaganda committees which are to be formed for this purpose must be taken outside the U.S.S.R., preferably to the industrial districts of Europe, but Soviet delegations to the committees must play a decisive role in their management. The Soviet trade unions must henceforth take international functions as "an integral part of their daily work" ; they must take over the leadership of the international working class in impending struggles, and must take the initiative in providing the finances for the organization of the committees.

ALLEGED MEXICAN MURDER PLOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 28

The Mexico City police announced to-day that they had frustrated a plot by followers of Señor José Vasconcelos, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, to assassinate President Portes Gil and the President-elect, Señor Ortiz Rubio, to blow up several public buildings and seize the reins of government. Several days ago they arrested 19 persons. Two of them, women, they released as guiltless. All the other 17, according to the Chief of Police, Señor Valento Quintana, have confessed to joining in the plot. Several of those arrested are students and their alleged leader, who is also under arrest, is a lawyer, named Roman Millan.

According to Señor Quintana, the plotters planned to massacre the guard at the Government power-plant and seize arms at the factory in the centre of the city. Then they were to shoot rockets loaded with dynamite into the air, and, while the terrorized population was running about in confusion, they were to shoot the President and President-elect and seize the government.

Our Lisbon correspondent says that Commander Cabecadas, who with the late Marshal Gomes da Costa and General Carmona was prominent in the *coup d'Etat* of May, 1926, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Angola in place of Senhor Cunha Leal. When the general meeting of the Bank is held in March the shareholders will be asked to confirm the appointment.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY

SOCIALISTS AND FORCED LABOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 28

The debate on the Budget for the Colonies was begun in the Chamber to-day. M. Piétri, Minister for the Colonies, who had returned from the Naval Conference for the purpose, was present, together with M. Chéron, Minister of Finance. The estimates called for an expenditure of 515,242,000fr. [approximately £4,277,000], an increase of 30,749,000fr. over last year's appropriation.

The report on the Budget, which appears in the name of M. Léon Archimbaud, is of particular interest at the present time since it deals with the chief reason put forward by this country to justify its naval claims. At the same time it reveals the increasing importance attached here to colonial development.

The report points out that public opinion, for so long indifferent to the significance of its vast possessions, has at last awakened to the necessity—realized by the British two centuries ago—of "thinking imperially." The War showed how even Germany, for all her industrial organization, was forced at last to yield before the vast oversea resources of the Allies. The report deals with two methods of Colonial development. The first consists in offering the products of civilization to the native, and by creating a demand for them creating also the necessary industry ; the second lies in the initiation of agricultural and industrial enterprise. Although the second of the two conceptions is admitted to be the better for all concerned, the report points out that in sparsely populated and primitive areas, such as West Africa, such a method of development is a long and difficult business.

The great difficulty facing French colonial enterprise is the lack of labour or the poorness of its quality, and sometimes a combination of the two. The report does not pretend either that forced labour is desirable or that it has been suppressed ; but it claims that some kind of compulsory system in some of the Colonies is essential at the moment in the interests of the inhabitants themselves. With the example of Dutch enterprise in Java as a standard, it is held that the French African Colonies should in 100 years be supporting in comfort 200,000,000 inhabitants, who will be guided and organized by an *élite* of Frenchmen, to the advantage of both sides.

The debate to-day opened with a Socialist attack, led by M. Nouelle, on forced labour in Equatorial Africa.

M. Nouelle accused the Government of countenancing a system of sheer slavery in conditions so vile that 20,000 natives had died at Brazzaville alone. He asked whether the Government was prepared to stop such "recruitment" or whether it was going to intensify it. The Government's policy in Indo-China was sharply criticized by M. Doriot, who warned the House that Communism was rife in the East, and that France would inevitably find herself dragged into a real struggle against the forces of Communism unless she was prepared to give much more freedom of expression to the people of the country.

M. Varenne, who replied defending the Government, admitted that there was room for improvement in Colonial administration, but pointed out that a spirit of discontent was not limited to French colonies, as could be realized by those who followed the present difficulties of Great Britain. Although independence for Indo-China was almost certainly an impossibility, the Government was anxious to give the natives a larger measure of control of their affairs as and when it became possible.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION FLIGHTS

WILKINS EXPEDITION'S PLANS

(From Sir Hubert Wilkins)

DECEPTION ISLAND, JAN. 27

We shall make two or three more exploration flights if successful in our race against the rapid approach of unfavourable weather. Our research vessel, the William Scoresby, with our Lockheed monoplane on floats, will leave here to-day for some point west of Peter I. Island. That will be our starting point for the flights, and our trip will last about three weeks.

We hope to fly from the edge of the pack ice to new land far south of us. If we can locate suitable ice for skis we will equip our aeroplane with these and fly over the Ross Sea.

All our plans depend on the weather. Desperate attempts against bad weather at this late season are not warranted : in case of accident rescue would be difficult.

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BRITISH RATIFICATION OF OPTIONAL CLAUSE

AUSTRALIAN FEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 28

The *Argus*, in the course of a leading article on the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the Optional Clause, describes the defeat of the Unionist amendment [which urged an additional reservation to safeguard the freedom of action of the British Navy] as "unwelcome news for Australia." The newspaper says :—

The risk Great Britain takes is serious enough, but Australia's safety is endangered. The decision must make the utility of the Navy at a time of international crisis very uncertain. At any moment the fate of the Empire may be dependent upon a judgment of a foreign Court. Nothing which was urged in favour of the action to which the Commons has agreed can alter the fact that it means a less powerful Navy, if only for the reason that its operations in war time will be liable to restriction at the bidding of a tribunal owing no allegiance to the Empire. Without the protection of a strong British Navy, Australia is helpless. The House of Commons as at present constituted is indeed proving a poor friend to the Commonwealth.

GREEK SHARE OF REPARATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, JAN. 28

M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, spoke for two-and-a-half hours in the Chamber last night on his activities at The Hague Conference.

According to the figures given by M. Venizelos, Greece will receive £300,000 annually for 59 years from German reparations ; an average of £341,000 annually for 36 years from Bulgaria ; £363,000 annually from Hungarian reparations for 18 years ; and £87,900 annually for 37 years, being the value of *bienscédés*, from Czechoslovakia. Thus Greece will receive from reparations an annual mean sum of £1,182,400, as against the £200,000 received up to the present from Germany, and the £30,000 from Bulgaria. Greece pays for War debts an annual mean sum of £386,700 to Great Britain, £64,000 to the United States, and £25,000 to France, an annual total of £476,000. The Greek Budget will now benefit from reparations by £706,000 annually for the first 14 years and £344,000 for the remaining 22 years. Besides the foregoing sums, the Conference granted Greece compensation for losses suffered by Greek citizens during the period of neutrality.

In conclusion, M. Venizelos said that Greece, in common with other countries, was passing through anxious times, but that a country which managed to pay off annually 1,000,000,000 drachmas of National Debt justified optimism with regard to its future.

Floods in several low-lying parts of the Riviera have caused a temporary interruption of traffic, and several houses have been evacuated. The rain ceased yesterday morning and the floods are now subsiding.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

REVIVAL OF EXAMINATIONS URGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 28

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, introduced this morning a resolution recommending the Government of India to revive competitive examinations for the recruitment of the Indian Medical Service, which have been in abeyance for 14 years, to hold them annually in India, and to make it obligatory for entrants to hold a medical qualification registrable in India.

Examinations for entrance to the I.M.S. were suspended in 1915 owing to the War, and it has since proved impossible to induce British candidates to sit for the examinations. The present situation has naturally given rise to a demand for increased facilities for Indian recruitment. Under the Secretary of State's orders, 67 per cent. of the appointments are reserved for British recruits and 33 per cent. for Indians, but British recruits can be secured only by selection and by the offer, as a special inducement, of the right to retire on gratuity after a brief period of service—a right which, however, is rarely exercised. Meanwhile, Indian medical students are pressing for wider facilities to enter the service.

Mr. Jayakar had made it plain in his speech that his demand for insistence on degrees registrable in India was in reply to the British Medical Council's threat not to recognize Indian medical degrees without special inspection. Now that the Indian medical colleges were passing under the control of Indian doctors there should, he said, be reciprocity in these matters.

In reply to this point the Government spokesman said that the recommendation, if given effect to, would operate harshly against Indian medical men who held British degrees. The Government proposed shortly to introduce a Bill for the establishment of an Indian Medical Council corresponding to the Councils in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

The fate of Mr. Jayakar's resolution was settled by the English Non-Official Group. Colonel Gidney, formerly of the I.M.S., an Anglo-Indian member of the group, personally offered to support the motion if it were amended so as to make the demand one for simultaneous examinations in England and India.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, the group leader, then formally moved an amendment in the terms Colonel Gidney had suggested, but further providing that the degree registrable in India should be obligatory only for the entrants' examination in India.

The resolution, thus amended, was adopted, the Government not challenging a division.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLY INCIDENT

MEMBERS AND MR. PATEL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 28

The dispute between the Government of India and Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, in regard to the control of the public galleries has not been settled, and the galleries remain empty owing to the President's refusal to issue tickets. Mr. Arthur Moore, a member of the non-official European group, to-day asked Mr. Patel whether it was his intention, without consulting the House, to keep the galleries empty indefinitely.

Mr. Patel.—The hon. member should give notice.

The non-official European members, as a group, are opposed to any step likely to precipitate a storm over the matter in the Chamber, especially as the Viceroy summoned their leader for a conversation about the trouble. The attitude of the Indian parties is similar. There is a general hope that the Viceroy will discover a path to a settlement, but no one knows what development is shaping behind the scenes, and the impatience among non-official members is growing.

INDIAN AIR MAIL

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 28

After having practically given up hope of seeing a regular air service between Bombay and Karachi within the next 18 months, Bombay now learns that, provided a suitable landing ground is obtainable here, and also if the public will promise its support, Imperial Airways are prepared to institute a regular air mail service between this city and Karachi as soon as the monsoon is over.

Although the Government of India imposes a surcharge on letters sent by air mail from Karachi to Delhi, Imperial Airways state there will be no surcharge on letters sent from Karachi to Bombay. Since it is hoped to shorten the time between London and Karachi by one day, a total saving of three days will be made if the Bombay-Karachi service is introduced. Imperial Airways propose to circularize mercantile firms here, asking for an estimate of the amount of mail which can be guaranteed. At present about a quarter of a ton is carried weekly by air from India to Europe.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT INDIAN FESTIVAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28

It is expected that between two and three million pilgrims will be present to-morrow at the Kumbh Mela (Bathing Festival), held every twelfth year at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna rivers at Allahabad. Pilgrims have been arriving in great crowds during the past few days. A dispute arose yesterday at the Mela between a number of Sadhus (a Hindu sect) and Sevati Samiti scouts, a voluntary organization which does useful work in helping the pilgrims. The Sadhus attempted to force an entrance into the scouts' camp, and later attacked the police station on the Mela ground. Armed and mounted police restored order. Seven Sadhus and ten scouts were injured, but none seriously.

HEAVY RAINS IN QUEENSLAND

LONG DROUGHT BROKEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, JAN. 28

The drought that has held in its grip wide areas of the pastoral districts of Queensland for periods ranging from four to seven years has been definitely broken by the occurrence of general monsoon rains.

Since the rains began last week several inches have been registered over the whole of the pastoral country, and large areas are now under water. At Barcaldine a boat was towed along the main street, a spectacle never hitherto seen there. The Bulloo, Warrego, and Thomson rivers and Cooper's Creek are several miles wide, showing the greatest volume of water seen in those watercourses for 12 years. The floods may cause some slight damage to towns along the western watercourses, but that will go unnoticed in the general expression of relief at the breaking of one of the worst droughts on record.

A RELIC OF BUDDHA

DISCOVERY IN MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 28

Buddhists everywhere will be interested in the discovery by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent of the Southern Circle of the Indian Archæological Survey, of what the department regards as an authentic relic of Buddha.

The relic was found in the course of excavations which have extended over two years at Nagarjunikonda (Nagarjuna's Hill), an ancient Buddhist site on the right bank of the Krishna River in the Palnad Taluq of the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency, where many examples of the Amravati School of sculpture and important inscriptions in the Brahmi script of the third century have been found. The inscriptions, mainly on the shafts of the stone pillars of a large ruined *stupa* (relic shrine), show that the monument was founded by Princess Chantisiri of the Ikkhaku Dynasty, which reigned in the Andhra country in the Lower Krishna District during the second and third centuries, and was called Mahachaitya, or the great *stupa*. It was consecrated by the deposit of a relic (*dhatu*) of the Buddha himself. Dr. Hirananda Sastri, Government epigraphist, says that the exact wording of the majority of the inscriptions is sanctified by the sacred *dhatu* of the perfectly Enlightened One.

Mr. Longhurst found remains showing that the *stupa* was originally a massive brick and plaster cupola, resting on a drum plinth 5ft. high and 102ft. in diameter. It was surrounded by a gated wall enclosing a procession path, and in the plan it takes the form of a wheel, the spokes being represented by the brick walls radiating from the centre of the structure, while two inner circular walls divide it into 40 little chambers filled with earth. Mr. Longhurst found in one of these chambers on the north side a broken earthenware pot, filled with hard red earth, in which were embedded a few white crystal beads near the surface. The earth was then sifted and a tiny round box ¾in. in diameter was discovered. The box contained a fragment of bone, about the size of a pea. This box, with a few gold flowers, pearls, and garnets, was originally enclosed in a silver casket shaped like a miniature *stupa* 2¼in. high. The casket was corroded and broken, but members of the Archæological Survey say that as this relic is the only one recovered from this *stupa* it is, in all probability, the very relic of Buddha himself mentioned in the inscriptions.

Other important discoveries at Nagarjunikonda include four Buddhist monasteries, six temples, and several smaller *stupas*, some of the latter faced with sculptured limestone slabs, similar in style to the beautiful Amravati reliefs in British and Madras museums. Over 100 magnificent panels, illustrating scenes from the life of Buddha and other subjects, have been recovered. Much more is expected from continued researches on this site.

** Nagarjuna, who flourished in the latter half of the second century, was important as the founder of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. The earlier sect (Hinayana or "Lesser Vehicle") aimed at the benefit of the individual only, whereas the "Greater Vehicle" had as its chief goal the attainment of Buddhahood with a view to save all living creatures through all the ages to come.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who will be one of the conductors at Cologne during the Operatic Fortnight, has consented to conduct the opening performance of the festival, *Die Meistersinger*, on April 21, and Mozart's *Così fan Tutte* on April 29. It is also hoped that his engagements will permit him to conduct one other opera during the Cologne Fortnight, possibly Richard Strauss's *Salome*.

AUSTRIAN RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

PARTY LEADER'S PLAIN SPEAKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JAN. 28

A storm of recrimination has been raised in Germany and Austria by a speech by Herr Kunschak, leader of the Christian Social Party—the strongest political party in Austria—and the Chancellor, Herr Schober, will have a delicate task in allaying it.

Speaking of the economic plight of Austria, Herr Kunschak drew attention to the four years of futile endeavours by Austria to obtain from Germany a commercial agreement which would leave the trade between the two countries not one-sidedly to the advantage of Germany, as it is now. The German Government, he said, was probably unconscious of the fact that the two countries were linked by a common destiny, and he described it as a painful sign when Austrians in Tirol, Salzburg, and Upper Austria spoke of certain of the German border towns as enemy country.

Commenting on Austro-German relations, the *Neue Freie Presse* asks why Austria and Germany should not have been able to initiate cordial economic relations at least as quickly as Germany was able to do with France. While the value of Austrian exports to Germany decreased by 52,000,000 schillinge [approximately £1,500,000] in the first 10 months of 1929, that of German exports to Austria increased in the same period by 44,000,000 schillinge [approximately £1,300,000]. An enduring trade agreement with Germany must be reached at an early date, the newspaper says, "because it is unthinkable that Austria's ruin should be permitted to continue at the present pace."

Herr Kunschak's attack on the German Government has undoubtedly displeased all those here who have set themselves the task of leading Austria into the German fold.

RUSSIAN GENERAL'S FATE

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 28

General Koutepof, regarded as a leader of the colony of Russian *émigrés* here, has been missing since Sunday. Fears are entertained by his compatriots as to his fate. On Sunday morning he was to have attended a memorial service at a Russian Church in the Rue Mademoiselle. The service was to begin at 11 o'clock, and General Koutepof left his house in the Rue Rousselet at half-past 10. He was not seen again. It is known that he did not pass a point in an adjacent street which lay on his way to the church, where he was to have been met.

For some years General Koutepof had been head of the organization of Russian ex-Service men here, the purposes of which were primarily benevolent but also political. He enjoyed a degree of authority greater than any other Russian General among the military section of the Russian *émigrés*. As head of this organization he was particularly disliked by the Bolshevists, who believed that the organization maintained a certain amount of communication with Russia. In consequence of this he had been advised to refrain from going out unattended, and had followed this advice until a few months ago, when he protested that it was absurd.

The General's career in Russia both before and after the War was distinguished. He was Colonel of the Preobrajensky Guards, and after the War fought with both Denikin and Wrangel. He was physically a strong man, and it is thought unlikely that he could have been attacked in the open street in broad daylight.

The police, who are well aware of General Koutepof's political and benevolent interests, have been making inquiries, but so far nothing has become known as to the result.

Telegrams in Brief

The first Vatican City wedding has been celebrated in the Vatican Parish Church.

A Soviet tribunal at Voronezh has sentenced to death two village priests who were charged with non-payment of a special tax.

Mr. Justice Dethridge, president of the Australian Arbitration Court, has made an award reducing wages in the fruit-growing industry.

The seaplane in which Warrant-Officer Dal Molin was killed while flying over Lake Garda on January 18 was recovered on Sunday. The airman's body was not in it.

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Howard have arrived at Government House, Ottawa, on a farewell visit to Canada.

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, has sent a message of congratulation to Mr. F. C. Chichester, the New Zealand airman who recently flew alone from Croydon to Australia.

The hearing of the application by the British authorities for the extradition of Francis Lorang, which was to have taken place in Paris yesterday, has been postponed for a week.

An action for seditious libel is being brought by the Jamaican Government against Marcus Garvey, the negro agitator, who has accused the Government of attempting to shed innocent blood.

Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes has been appointed a member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to Sir Thomas Moir, who, as a result of serious illness, has been forbidden to do any arduous work.

Our Paris Correspondent states that by the will of his widow the collection of relics of Anatole France are bequeathed to the Musée Galliera. The collection includes the large paper editions of his works and letters written by him to his wife.

Hassanein Bey, the explorer of the Libyan Desert, who was on a flight from Croydon to Egypt, has met with a mishap. His aeroplane crashed as he was landing at the air port at Pisa yesterday. The machine overturned, but Hassanein Bey escaped unhurt.—*Reuter.*

AIR ACCIDENTS IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 28

The pilot and four passengers of an air liner were killed yesterday at Fairfax Airport, near Kansas City, when the machine sideslipped at a height of 500ft. as the pilot was attempting to make a landing after a journey from Wichita, Kansas.

When the aeroplane struck the ground there was an explosion. The fire that followed burned the bodies beyond recognition. The dead are Mr. Dyke Laudeman, the pilot; Mr. C. R. McKinnon and Mr. James B. Eggert, Chicago business men; Miss Margaret Dice, St. Joseph, Missouri: and Mr. William Flynn, Kansas City, a theatre proprietor.

Mr. Gordon Smith, who was learning to fly, and Mr. Jack Loasby, an instructor in flying, were killed at Rochester, New York State. The machine crashed when Mr. Smith was trying to make a landing.

"RED" PROPAGANDA IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

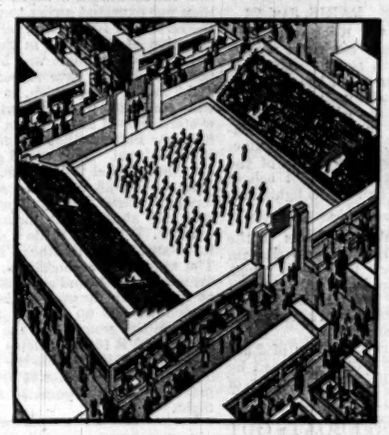
PARIS, JAN. 28

The police of Nancy have arrested a third civilian on a charge of being concerned in a Communist plot to spread sedition in the Army and factories in the region and elsewhere in France. He is André Rouchon, editor of a Communist newspaper, *La Lorraine Ouvrière et Paysanne*.

The police allege that they have discovered documents at the house of Lhote, one of the two other civilians arrested, showing that he had solicited and received a subscription for the purchase of machine guns for the "Red Army."

Other Foreign News on following page

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE



HEALTH and Happiness are of the first importance to the individual and to the nation. Sports, Physical Culture, Personal and Domestic Hygiene, Holidays and Travel, Conditions of Work, the Welfare of the Children, and every aspect of life conducive to Health and Happiness engage more of our time and thought than anything else—and rightly so.

To give a still stronger stimulus to this growing movement, "The Daily Chronicle" has originated this, the most important Exhibition ever held in this country.

The Co-operation of the British Charities Association and the official support of the Medical Profession, through the President of the Royal College of Physicians, has been secured. In addition the active support of the very influential group of London and Provincial newspapers and illustrated periodicals associated with "The Daily Chronicle" is assured. *Success is Certain.*

THE

HEALTH & HAPPINESS EXHIBITION

OLYMPIA JULY 16-26th, 1930

A Spectacular Central Feature.

A splendid Arena with ample seating accommodation will be the central feature of the Health and Happiness Exhibition. In it will be staged athletic and physical culture contests, displays, and other features of interest to all. Among those taking part in these displays will be picked teams from the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Valuable trophies will be offered to be competed for by Athletic Clubs, Business Houses, Schools, etc.

Nothing like it has ever been attempted before. It will provide a graphic illustration of the Health value of the physical exercise, the sports and games for which this country is famous.

Educational Features.

Each section of the Exhibition will have as its focal point an educational feature, those of a technical nature being produced under the guidance of a Medical Committee nominated by the President of the Royal College of Physicians. These will demonstrate the Health-giving habits of life and the principles which should govern the purchase of requirements.

Eight Main Sections.

The eight main sections each with its educational Feature will be

Physical Culture and Sports.	**Domestic Hygiene.**
Infant & Child Welfare.	**Personal Hygiene.**
Food, Beverages and Cooking.	**Clothing and Footwear.**
	Holidays and Travel.
	Industrial Welfare.

Round the educational Features will be grouped exhibits of firms whose products can thus be demonstrated in the most appropriate setting.

The presentation of these educational features under the auspices of a medical committee of unquestionable standing is bound to arouse enormous interest and to attract a vast number of visitors in search of authoritative information and guidance.

An Opportunity for Progressive Concerns.

Progressive business concerns whose products or services meet with modern requirements of Health should link up with this National movement. The Health and Happiness Exhibition affords them an opportunity such as has never been possible before.

For full information about this National Enterprise, which is organised by 'The Daily Chronicle' and British Charities Association in aid of the Voluntary Hospitals, write to

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS EXHIBITION,
Exhibition Offices,
DRURY HOUSE, RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

The whole of the profits from the Exhibition will be distributed among the Voluntary Hospitals through the medium of the British Charities Association.

D.C. 10—185.

THE SPANISH DICTATOR

RESIGNATION OF OFFICE

SWIFT ACTION

NEW MINISTER APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 28

The Marqués de Estella, the Prime Minister, resigned to-day, and General Berenguer has been named by the King as his successor.

To-night a Council of Ministers was held to consider the situation which had arisen. The Marqués de Estella left the Council Chamber at 8 p.m., after the Council had sat for an hour and a half. When passing through the crowd of Pressmen in the antechamber, he said simply, "I am going to dress and proceed to the Palace." As it is etiquette that Prime Ministers shall resign in full uniform, it was as if he had said, "I am going to hand to the King the resignation of the Cabinet."

On leaving the Palace this evening, the Marqués informed Press representatives that he had presented to King Alfonso the resignation of the Cabinet and that his Majesty had asked General Berenguer to form a new Cabinet. He added that the reason for his resignation was personal and concerned his health. He then returned to the Council Chamber, where he informed the Ministers that the King had accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

In none of these conversations, as officially reported, was any allusion made to the result of the consultation of the 17 high officers of the Army and Navy. The King was most complimentary when speaking to the Marqués de Estella and asked him to thank the Ministers for their loyalty and devotion.

To-night, the Marqués de Estella will prepare an announcement to the nation, informing the people of the end of his dictatorship. The statement is awaited with much curiosity. There is not the slightest indication at present whether the new Government will be a continuation of the Dictatorship in another form or whether General Berenguer, who was formerly affiliated to the party of Count Romanones, will endeavour to form a constitutional Cabinet.

The news of the resignation spread like wildfire, and the word was on everyone's lips that those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword. For some months the Marqués de Estella has been struggling to maintain the fiction of discipline in the Army. His recent appeal to the Captains-General was in the nature of a last desperate expedient.

The most curious feature of the situation, and one which is reassuring for the maintenance of law and order, is the detachment with which the nation appears to be regarding the crisis. It is as if it were looking on at a show. It is not known what the reply of the Captains-General has been, but evidently it was sufficiently dubious to justify the King in withdrawing his confidence from the Marqués de Estella; and the adverse opinion of the Army must be considered as the primary cause of the crisis.

FORMER DICTATOR'S CAREER

SIX YEARS IN POWER

Events have moved swiftly to a climax in Spain. It was only on Sunday that it was announced that the Marqués de Estella, virtual Dictator since September, 1923, had decided to consult the Army and the Navy on the continuance of the Dictatorship. None of the Ministers was consulted before he took this course, nor was the King informed. Within five minutes of a decision against him, he declared, he would throw up his office.

The fallen Dictator was born in 1870, and since he reached the age of 14 (when he entered the General Military Academy) his life has been divided between the Army and politics. At 27 he was a lieutenant-colonel. His first political speech, in 1916, cost him his office of Military Governor of Cadiz. It contained the famous phrase, "Ceuta for Gibraltar, and to hell with the rest of Morocco." In 1922 he was appointed Captain-General at Barcelona.

On September 13, 1923, after a year of preparing and plotting, he carried out the *coup d'Etat* which called into being a Military Directory. On his own authority he proclaimed martial law, and, in the name of the Army, demanded the dismissal of the Cabinet. On the following day the King, over the telephone, accepted the proposal for the setting up of the Directory. To his new task the Marqués de Estella brought great energy, resourcefulness, and geniality. His outstanding constructive achievement was the defeat of Abdel Krim and the establishment of Spanish authority in Morocco after a succession of military set-backs which had sorely tried the resources and the temper of the nation.

The opposition to his rule grew, in spite of the Dictator's achievements in Morocco and at home. In 1926 and 1929 there were revolts of Artillery officers and his efforts to conciliate the political leaders under the old régime. The Army—the instrument which brought him to power—came at last to distrust the usefulness of his continued rule.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER

General Berenguer, who succeeds the Marqués de Estella, is one of the most distinguished officers in the Spanish Army—a military man without being a militarist, he has been described. His work as Minister for War was so successful that in 1919 he was sent by the Government to Spanish Morocco with full powers to deal with the situation there.

The disaster at Anual occurred in 1921, but for two years General Berenguer was maintained in power, and was publicly congratulated in Parliament by Ministers for his work as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. In 1922 he resigned, and in the following year it was decided to put him on trial for negligence in his duties and responsibility for the rout of 1921. By the sentence of the Supreme Military Court, promulgated in June, 1924, he was placed on the Reserve list, but in less than a month he was amnestied. In March, 1925, he was appointed Captain-General at Corunna, and in 1926 he was selected by the King as the Chief of his Military Household.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

SWISS GOVERNMENT DIFFICULTIES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 28

Although it became clear yesterday that the activities of the Egyptian Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau would result in the closing of two or three of the principal channels by which dangerous drugs are sent from Europe to the Near East, further discussion in the League Opium Advisory Committee to-day of the problems arising from the revelations made by Russell Pasha indicated certain difficulties in the way of an immediate and complete control of the European drug traffic.

The French delegate, M. Bourgois, repeated his promise of a new decree, which in a few days would introduce in France a complete system of drug supervision, and the Swiss delegate, Dr. Carrière, insisted that under the new Swiss system of drug supervision (which comes into force on Saturday next) a repetition of such cases as those revealed by Russell Pasha's officers and the Swiss police would not be possible. But Dr. Carrière admitted that it had been impossible to withdraw the licence of a Swiss manufacturer of large quantities of drugs reaching Egypt, because his licence had been granted by the Zürich Cantonal authority and not by the Federal authorities. Owing to the complicated character of the relationships between the Swiss Federation and the Cantons, a judgment of the Courts would practically be necessary before the licence could be withdrawn. Action on lines which had been suggested by the British delegate would require a revision of the relations between the Federation and the Cantons. Such a revision was contemplated, and meanwhile it was proposed to act indirectly by administrative measures. The nature of those measures, however, could not be publicly indicated, as traffickers might thus be forewarned.

At the beginning of the session Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British delegate, produced a detailed list of European firms whose names had been associated with Russell Pasha's and earlier drug revelations, and asked what control had been placed upon the activities of those firms. It was in reply to this question that M. Bourgois and Dr. Carrière made their statements. Sir Malcolm also expressed his conviction that in a number of cases the forwarding agencies were playing the part of accomplices. The Portuguese delegate, Senhor Vasconcellos, held that the penalties on traffickers were insufficient, and the Chinese delegate, M. Woo Kaiseng, suggested that extraterritoriality caused much of the trouble experienced by the Chinese police in their efforts to cope with the illicit drug traffic, as it enabled many of the traffickers to leave China and escape punishment. M. Woo Kaiseng drew attention to the statement made by the British delegate that the British authorities would immediately withdraw protection in the case of persons engaged in smuggling.

Russell Pasha thanked the committee for its appreciative references to the work of his bureau, and mentioned the names of the principal members of the bureau responsible for the results already achieved. He hoped at a later date to give the committee the result of other important investigations which the bureau had in hand.

BRITISH STEAMER LOST

GALLANT RESCUES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, JAN. 28

The British steamer Knebworth, on a voyage from Blyth to Bayonne with a cargo of coals, encountered a heavy gale yesterday and went ashore in Biarritz Bay last night. She broke in two this morning abaft the funnel, and the after part is nearly submerged. Heavy seas and the great gale greatly hampered the work of rescue. Eventually a life-line was got to the ship, and several of the men were brought ashore. Communication was then broken, but efforts to rescue the remainder of the crew continue.

The names of the men saved are given as follows:—William Tait, Henry Coutts, W. Alexander, Ralph Birlinson, Thomas Blackburn, Basley Hansen, Norman Wright, and Richard Waller. A very heavy sea is still running. Robert Tait, donkeyman, was washed overboard last night and drowned.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 28

It appears that the Knebworth sent out a wireless message last night reporting that she was in serious difficulties and asking that a tug might be sent. The message was received by the port radio station at Bordeaux, which, however, failed to establish further communication with the vessel. The tug Tourbillon was sent out in the early hours of the morning. The Knebworth went ashore on the rocks at the foot of the lighthouse at Biarritz.

Lloyd's state that the owners of the Knebworth have received a telegram stating that the crew have been saved, but a Reuter message last night said that 15 men remained on the wreck. A Biarritz message to Lloyd's says the Knebworth is a total loss.

The Knebworth is a steamer of 2,555 tons gross, built in 1919, and owned by the Robert Stanley Shipping Company, of Newcastle.

EAST COAST LIFEBOATS OUT

The Sheringham sailing lifeboat was launched at 9.30 last night in response to flares seen off Sheringham and east-north-east of Weybourne. An hour later the Cromer lifeboat was summoned and went in a northerly direction to help the Sheringham boat. The sea was calm and the air clear.

CROSSWORDS

A DAILY PUZZLE IN "THE TIMES"

The institution of a weekly crossword puzzle in *The Times* has brought a widespread demand from readers for a daily puzzle. A new series will therefore be begun in *The Times* next Saturday, and will continue every day. The solution of each puzzle will be given in the issue following its publication.

The solution of the puzzle from *The Times Weekly Edition* which was given last Thursday will be published, together with a new puzzle, to-morrow, when the next issue of the *Weekly Edition* appears.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Gladstone was issued yesterday morning:—"Lord Gladstone's condition to-day is giving cause for anxiety." Lord Gladstone was reported last night to be about the same.

The condition of Lady Reading, who is seriously ill at her home in Curzon-street, was yesterday stated to be unchanged.

Madame Kirkby Lunn was reported last night to have had a fairly good day and to be a little better.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Aldershot Gas, Water and District Lighting.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Martins Bank.
J. Alfred Pratt and Company.
Provincial Electric Supply.
Sun Life Assurance Society.

FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI

NEW LEGAL PLAN

CHINESE CONTROL PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 28

Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, yesterday disclosed the main points of the new agreement relating to the Shanghai Provisional Court which, having been negotiated by delegates of the Powers and the Chinese Government, is now under consideration by the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

Under this agreement Consular officials will no longer have the right to watch proceedings; the foreign chief clerkship is abolished; the executive police officers will be appointed by the Court; prisons, hitherto under the sole control of the Municipal Council, will be under the charge of the Chinese authorities; a branch of the High Court will be established by the Government to function as a Court of Appeal for the reorganized Court, with a final appeal to the Supreme Court at Nanking; only Chinese civil and criminal procedures shall be applied; the agreement is to be effective for three years.

The conditions set forth appear to involve the complete surrender of control by the Municipal Council, but it is understood that, though the Court will appoint its own police, the force for the purpose will be seconded from the municipal police and will be under an officer who will keep close watch in all matters affecting the maintenance of order within the International Settlement.

Comment may be reserved until the full text of the agreement is available, but it is permissible to say now that the agreement causes a good deal of misgiving among qualified observers as increasing the opportunity for the abuses which arise in Chinese judicial administration and as undermining the power of the Municipal Council, which is responsible for the welfare of the Shanghai settlement.

It was stated a few days ago by Wang Chung-hui that if the agreement is not signed this month the Government will proceed with the reorganization of the Court as from February 1, a threat of unilateral action not calculated to create a favourable atmosphere for an experiment whose processes will demand much good will and close cooperation among all concerned if it is to succeed.

R 100 STILL FLYING

CRUISE OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

CARDINGTON, JAN. 28

R 100 continued her cruise over Southern England to-day, and is expected to return to the mooring tower here to-morrow morning, when she has completed a flight of 48 hours, unless there should be some marked deterioration in the weather in the meantime.

At 1 a.m. to-day she was over Dover, and she continued her tour of the coastline, reporting herself 16 miles east of Lowestoft at 4.30 a.m. and being seen faintly through the clouds at Yarmouth some time after 7 a.m. At 8.15 a.m. she was over the Newark light-vessel, proceeding in a south-westerly direction, and at 10.15 a.m. a message from the ship stated that she was over London. There was a thick mist at the time, and it is doubtful whether anyone saw her, though many people heard the sound of her engines. Nothing more was reported until 1.30 p.m., when R 100 sent a signal that she was nine miles south by east of Swanage. From there she set a westerly course, and at 4.47 was over Portland Bill still heading for the West. At 7.20 she had reached Plymouth, which was visited yesterday, and for the first time since the flight began she reported that she was in clear weather, and apparently this opportunity was being taken to carry out some turning trials.

Late weather forecasts here indicate that the conditions to-night will be better than was expected earlier to-day, and this should help R 100 to carry out the original intention of remaining in the air for the full 48 hours. There are 56 people on board, and they have already spent one night in the ship, which, it is expected, will continue to manœuvre over the western side of England, as the weather forecasts indicate that a wind may come from the west. This would give the ship a following wind to her base.

If she should decide to return before daylight, there would, of course, be no difficulty about night mooring in clear weather. R 100 has made a most successful return to the masthead late at night. The temperature conditions, in fact, are far more equable and generally favourable at night than during the day, when the sun's heat sets up varying temperatures between the ground and the layers of air above. If R 100 completes a 48 hours' flight she will have made the longest flight of the new airships, for R 101, so far, has not done much beyond 30 hours in one flight.

AIR RACE ROUND EUROPE

DETAILS OF THE COURSE

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The International Touring Race for light aeroplanes, to which reference was made recently in *The Times* and which includes England for the first time, is to be supported by entries from Germany, Spain, France, England, Poland, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. The start and finish will be at Berlin, and obligatory stops are to be made at Brunswick, Frankfort, Rheims, St. Ingelvert, Bristol, London, Paris, Poitiers, Pau, Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, Nimes, Lyon, Lausanne, Berne, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Breslau, Cracow, Warsaw, and Königsberg or Danzig. The race starts on July 20 and the finish at Berlin is on August 7.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Foreign Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Joseph Addison, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Riga, Reval, and Kovno, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague.

Mr. Addison entered the Diplomatic Service from the Foreign Office in 1906, and in the following year acted as Assistant Secretary to the British delegates at the second Hague Peace Conference. After serving for two years in Peking, he returned to the Foreign Office, where he remained until 1913. He was promoted Acting First Secretary in Paris in 1917 and three years later Counsellor of Embassy, to serve in Berlin. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary at Riga, Reval, and Kovno in 1927.

NEW TOTALISATORS

Two mechanized portable totalisators, which have been approved by the Betting Control Board, were tested yesterday, one on the Folkestone racecourse and the other on the racecourse at Thirsk. A description of the working of the machine at Folkestone will be found on page 6.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PLENARY MEETING ARRANGED

THE COMMITTEE TO FRAME AGENDA

A plenary meeting of the Naval Conference has been called for to-morrow morning at St. James's Palace. The decision was taken at a meeting of the heads of the delegations yesterday morning, when the task of collecting, selecting, and arranging the subjects which are to be brought before the Conference in due course was continued.

From the outset the delegates have recognized the desirability of summoning the full Conference at the earliest possible moment. But it must not be inferred from the fact that the Conference has been called together that the agenda has now been agreed upon, or that it has been possible to reconcile the differing views as to the order in which the various problems before the delegates should be discussed. To-morrow's meeting will be devoted to the appointment of a committee—drawn from the five delegations—to go on with the work of framing the agenda of the Conference. The terms of reference of this "steering committee" will also be settled. The principal delegates have been discussing the programme of the Conference for over a week in private. To-morrow they will appoint a committee to continue formally what they have informally begun. The fact that a plenary meeting has been called is an indication that the private discussions have gone a long way towards the settlement of the terms of reference of the proposed committee. That is the best indication that some progress with the preliminary work of the Conference has been made.

Up to the present the French and the Italian proposals on the subject of the agenda have been the only ones before the delegations. A change has now been introduced as the British delegation has renewed its original proposal for limitation of tonnage strictly by categories, and the Italian delegates may therefore withhold for the present their suggestion that there should be first of all agreement on the general level of naval strength and on the percentages to be allotted to each Power. In that case the first subjects for consideration would be not the rival French and Italian "theses" but the divergent French and British proposals for limitation by total tonnage or by categories.

INFORMAL MEETINGS

The informal meetings between the delegates were continued yesterday afternoon. At 4.30 the British and Japanese delegations met, and an hour later there was a meeting between the British and the French delegates. Both these meetings were held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons in order to cause as little interruption as possible of the Parliamentary work of the British representatives. At the close of the meeting with the Japanese Delegation the following official announcement was issued:—

The Japanese and British Commonwealth delegations met to-day at 4.30 in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons and discussed questions in which both countries are interested. Certain points were referred to the experts for report.

To-morrow's plenary meeting of the Conference will be held in the presence of the Press. There is no room in St. James's Palace large enough to allow of the holding of a meeting in the presence of the 200 or 300 journalists who are describing the Conference for the newspapers and newsagencies of the world; but accommodation can be provided for 78 journalists and it is proposed that this should be allocated as follows:—Great Britain, 12; France, 12; America, 12; the Dominions, 12; Japan, 11; Italy, 6; and countries not directly represented at the Conference, 13. Permission was also obtained to instal loud speakers in another large room in St. James's Palace for the benefit of those journalists who have to be crowded out of the Conference room itself.

The delegates were entertained at dinner by the Pilgrims last night. Lord Grey of Fallodon, who presided, proposed the toast of the Conference, and Signor Grandi replied—in English, as is his custom—on behalf of all the delegations. He declared that the peoples expected "actual and not merely apparent reductions" in naval armaments, that they were no longer satisfied with commonplaces and "glittering generalities," but were "waiting to compare deeds with words." Mr. Henderson also spoke. A report of the dinner will be found on page 19.

An address by Mr. Stimson on the Conference and its purposes was broadcast last night to the peoples of America and Great Britain. Mr. Stimson explained the problems before the delegates and uttered a "word of caution" against the rumours of "crises" which have been circulated in some quarters. The address is fully reported on page 19.

FRENCH VIEW OF ITALIAN CLAIM

M. BRIAND CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 28

It was to be expected that the conversations between France and Italy would give rise to some sharp comment here, and the expectation was certainly fulfilled to-day. "Pertinax," who is acting as Special Correspondent in London of the *Echo de Paris*, holds M. Briand responsible for the melancholy fact that Franco-Italian relations are forced to bear the burden of the first clash. "Pertinax" ascribes the difficulties of the French delegation to a dispatch sent by M. Briand, or authorized by him to be sent, on December 23, 1921, to M. Sarraut, and published in the French Yellow Book of Documents on the naval conversations of that period. The dispatch is as follows:—

With regard to Italy, as to light forces and submarines, we are making no obstacle to her obtaining the same figure as ourselves; but we do not admit that the figure demanded by her should be the basis for determining our own.

Thus, observes "Pertinax," "M. Briand not only conceded to the Rome Government in the Treaty of 1922 equality with France in the matter of cruisers, but he also promised equality for the other types of warships."

In other quarters anxiety is shown lest the discussion with Italy should get on to a false note, and for this reason the hope is again expressed that the scope of the Conference may be strictly limited. It is realized that, having regard to the French view of French requirements, the discussion of percentages with Italy can serve no useful purpose at the present stage. At the same time, this divergence of views is not regarded as likely to imperil the Conference, and, on the whole, the prevailing tone is still optimistic.

WELSH MINES

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

INDEPENDENT OWNERS' PROTEST

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

A committee of independent coalowners in South Wales, representing an output of nearly 11,000,000 tons a year—or about two-ninths of last year's output of South Wales mines—has been formed to organize opposition to the Coal Mines Bill. Sir Clifford Cory is the chairman. A similar committee has been formed by the coalowners of Yorkshire and the Midlands, and the South Wales committee endorses, generally, the strong criticisms contained in the memorandum of the Yorkshire and Midland owners which was summarized in *The Times* of January 17.

The statement of the case of the independent coalowners of South Wales has, however, some special features. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the ascertained loss on the production of coal in the South Wales district in the three months from August to November last was 2.43d. a ton, and that the total losses of the coalfield during the last three years had been £13,750,000—a sum which does not include interest on debentures or on bank overdrafts. More than any other coalfield, South Wales depends on the development of the export trade, and to further that development the traders themselves constructed the Barry dock undertaking, and statutory powers were obtained which involved the expenditure of many millions at Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, and Port Talbot. The coalowners have also spent enormous sums on the establishment and upkeep of foreign agencies and especially foreign depots "all of which have been built up on an expanding and prosperous trade."

FEAR OF RUINED TRADE

The South Wales independent coalowners are aghast (the statement proceeds) at the action of the Government in deliberately promoting a Bill which definitely aims at checking that development, artificially restricting outputs, and thereby rendering abortive the enormous sums of money already sunk for the provision of the trade, both in the docks and railways and at the collieries, and will necessarily throw out of employment large bodies of workmen to swell the number of the unemployed. . . . The restriction of working hours, the restriction of output, and the departmental control of a huge industry, now, for the first time in the history of the country, proposed to be put into force, will, as the independent coalowners are satisfied, not only ruin the business, which has been gradually, but none the less surely, recovering from the disastrous strike of 1926, but will throw up the price of coal against not only the domestic consumers, but all the other stable trades of the country, and thereby react with inevitable repercussion throughout the whole industrial and economic trades circles, leading to disaster, wholesale unemployment, and extra taxation.

Further, the statement expresses profound disappointment that assurances which were understood to have been given to the South Wales Coalowners' Association that statutory compulsion would be applied only if voluntary efforts failed have not been adhered to. The South Wales Independent Committee "contains members whose adherence to the voluntary marketing scheme of the South Wales Marketing Association was given wholly on the faith of such assurances, and therefore on the faith that any marketing scheme relating to prices or quotas would be operated wholly by the trade itself and by those with the fullest possible knowledge of all the varied and intricate circumstances, both technical and commercial, applying to the trade." The statement adds:—

The proposals to establish Board of Trade control and regulation through the central and district schemes, embodying possibly a tax on the South Wales coal trade for the purpose of subsidizing other districts, is in the opinion of the objectors wholly disastrous, without precedent, and, while grossly unfair to the South Wales owners and workmen, is also economically and financially unsound.

THE QUOTA SCHEME

The quota scheme is described as utterly unsuitable for the South Wales export trade. The export trade is recovering, as a result of the expenditure of enormous energy and money, and at this time to reduce the South Wales output (to the benefit partly of other districts) would be to the detriment of the shipping and transport trade generally, would involve the closing of more mines, and would throw out of work large numbers of men employed in the ancillary trades and businesses relying thereon. Other coal-producing countries are pursuing the opposite policy of stimulating output.

The operation of an arbitrary quota on the single pit companies (the statement says) can be disastrous. In a group with a total output of, say, 4,000,000 tons, a quota restriction of 15 per cent. would mean 600,000 tons, and the group would stop altogether one colliery or pit. The same quota restriction in a single colliery would either result in the stopping of a district, thereby bringing the output below the economic figure, or would result in the loss of one day per week work, and in either case would result in an increase of 1s. 6d. per ton. Similarly, for large exporting collieries which have spent hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of pounds in establishing foreign depôts, the restriction of quota would mean passing over to their competitors the benefit of the outlets for their outputs provided by the establishment of these depôts, and therefore confiscation without compensation.

As to hours of work, this hits the South Wales district more than any other district in the country, for the reason that generally speaking the cost of production is higher than in other districts, and the restriction of half-an-hour will in itself impose further increases in working cost of as much as 1s. 6d. per ton. In most cases this would mean bringing the cost of placing the coal on the market above a commercially economic figure, and the colliery would have to close.

Forced amalgamations are severely criticized on the ground that amalgamations with concerns in a crippled condition must be destructive to commercial success. The formation of a National Industrial Board is also condemned. Finally, the statement says that the result of the Bill would be "to place the consumers under the stranglehold of a series of monopoly combines."

BANK OF ENGLAND

DR. O. M. W. SPRAGUE TO SUCCEED MR. STEWART

The following announcement was issued by the Bank of England yesterday:—

The Bank of England regret to announce that they are about to lose the services of Mr. W. W. Stewart, who for the past two years has acted as economic and statistical adviser to the Governors. They are pleased to state, however, that Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University, has consented to take up the work shortly to be relinquished by Mr. Stewart. It is expected that Dr. Sprague will enter upon his new duties in or about July next.

SUBSIDENCE ON SEA FRONT

Part of St. Leonards Parade, measuring about 60ft. by 30ft., collapsed yesterday, revealing a large cavern, about 15ft. deep, where the sea has undermined the foundations. The first signs of the subsidence were noticed on Monday, and workmen were about to investigate when the collapse occurred.

COMMONS AND COAL

MINISTERS' TARIFF POLICY

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

A fusillade of fiscal questions in the House of Commons to-day produced little impression upon the Government. MR. THOMAS, indeed, stated that he "had made the necessary representations" after having received a memorandum from the Society of Motor Manufacturers, but it was not at all clear whether he was advocating or merely transmitting their case to Mr. Snowden. MR. GRAHAM refused to move from the Government's declared policy on safeguarding in response to a similar resolution from employers and employed in the Nottingham lace industry, and even declined to receive a deputation. Finally he declared his intention to pursue the idea of a tariff truce, although the Irish Free State was the only Dominion which had declared in favour of taking part in the forthcoming conference.

The debate on the money resolution of the Coal Mines Bill completely collapsed before the tacit agreement of all parties to reserve their criticisms for the Committee stage of the Bill itself. MR. GRAHAM could not even give very definite figures of the cost of the Bill, but he thought that the district committees of investigation, whose principal duty would be to watch the working of marketing schemes in the interests of consumers, might absorb £35,000 a year. The Commissioners who were to study and frame schemes of amalgamation might require £250,000 a year more, because their work would require the employment of a considerable technical staff. Part of this money might be recoverable from the industry, in so far as the work paid for might reasonably be charged to the amalgamated enterprises which it produced.

MODE OF PROCEDURE

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER's chief fear was that the resolution was too narrow. It might rule out altogether amendments, such as his own, to establish a judicial Commission to hear consumers' complaints. He declared that amalgamations must not be loaded with the charge of having to pay promoters' profits; and that good pits must not be handicapped by being compelled to amalgamate with bad. That would, indeed, give the inefficient a valuable vested interest. He asked, therefore, that the Commissioners should start operating where amalgamations were *prima facie* promising. Upon the general principle of compulsion he was ready to approve the removal of obstructive opponents of a sound scheme.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE backed him up generally, though pointing out that overcapitalization of amalgamations would be impossible if they were effected on a fair valuation of the property of the parties. He suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn, after debate, and redrafted to put all *bona fide* amendments of the Bill in order, on the understanding that in its new form it would not be debated.

MR. GRAHAM'S PROMISE

The Socialist back-benches showed how fully they had accepted the story of the obstruction of beneficent legislation by the Opposition by raising futile points of order against this very sensible suggestion. MR. GRAHAM snubbed them by at once accepting it in the form of a promise to adjourn the debate when all who wished had spoken, and to redraft the resolution if it were found to endanger any substantial amendment.

In reply to some further questions by COLONEL LANE FOX upon the duties of the Commissioners, he explained that the present intention was to appoint three—a chartered accountant, a lawyer, and a mining engineer. He could not dictate their procedure, but he imagined they would deal with promising propositions first, would encourage voluntary amalgamations, and rule out inflated flotations. He endorsed MR. OLIVER STANLEY's suggestion that they should have statutory power to require the production of evidence. The feature of all his speeches was a determination, while keeping to the framework of the Bill, to be extremely conciliatory during its future stages. It was largely owing to his attitude that the House agreed to report progress at a very early hour.

The Government were conciliatory also when SIR HERBERT SAMUEL objected to a clause in the Charities Regulation Bill which, he declared, endangered many generous actions by requiring persons to obtain a licence for house-to-house collections. This might check a frequent and admirable practice of collecting on behalf of a widow, or a poor person in difficulties. The Government promised to amend it in Committee, and so secured the second reading. A couple of small matters were disposed of on the motion for adjournment before the House separated.

THE UNEMPLOYED

A DECREASE OF 2,861

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

On January 20, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,075,800 wholly unemployed, 316,700 temporarily stopped, and 80,900 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,473,400. This was 2,861 less than a week before, but 47,780 more than a year before. The total on January 20, 1930, comprised 1,092,900 men, 43,200 boys, 292,900 women, and 44,400 girls. The following are details:—

	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
—	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Jan. 20, 1930				
Men ..	828,700	185,300	78,900	1,092,900
Boys ..	38,600	4,500	100	43,200
Women ..	171,000	120,000	1,900	292,900
Girls ..	37,500	6,900	—	44,400
Total ..	1,075,800	316,700	80,900	1,473,400
Jan. 13, 1930				
Men ..	833,546	191,285	77,591	1,102,422
Boys ..	38,135	4,709	115	42,959
Women ..	186,881	118,828	1,860	287,367
Girls ..	36,514	6,977	22	43,513
Total ..	1,074,876	321,797	79,588	1,476,281
Jan. 21, 1929				
Men ..	849,710	187,833	73,621	1,110,964
Boys ..	39,797	4,754	88	44,639
Women ..	183,938	94,065	1,373	229,377
Girls ..	35,476	5,242	22	40,740
Total ..	1,058,921	291,895	75,004	1,425,620

MEMORIAL TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The King has commissioned Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A., the sculptor, to make a portrait in marble of Queen Alexandra, to be placed on the wall in Sandringham Church. The portrait on the tablet set between two stained-glass windows erected as a memorial to the late Queen in St. Alban's English Church, Copenhagen, which the King of Denmark unveiled last month, was also the work of Sir Bertram Mackennal.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

There was a good deal of satisfaction among Conservative and Liberal members last night at Mr. Graham's undertaking that the financial resolution for the Coal Mines Bill shall, in its final form, be sufficiently widely drawn to enable both sections of the Opposition to move those amendments which they regard as essential. The resolution, either in its present terms or in amended form, will be put down again as soon as possible, for it is hoped to begin the Committee stage of the Bill next week.

Mr. Graham met yesterday morning the members of the Special Committee of the Liberal Parliamentary Party who have been appointed to deal with the Coal Bill. The Committee consists of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Tudor Walters, Sir John Simon, Mr. E. D. Simon, Mr. Clement Davies, and Mr. Ernest Evans. The conference met, it is understood, at the request of the Government, to see whether some arrangement could not be reached on the two sets of amendments proposed by the Liberal Party and by the Government. There was some surprise when it was known that the meeting had been held at 25, Old Queen-street—Mr. Lloyd George's headquarters. Mr. Graham was accompanied by officials of the Mines Department, and it is understood that the discussion, which lasted for over an hour, was of a general character. A number of points raised in the two sets of amendments were touched upon, and the proceedings were adjourned until to-day. The main difficulty at present is said to be that the Liberal proposals cut right across the arrangement which the President of the Board of Trade has made with the coalowners in regard to the control of production and the marketing arrangements.

Considerable apprehension is felt by many of the miners' representatives in the House of Commons at the general trend of developments. They resent the treatment which they have received since the second reading debate on the Coal Bill and are aggrieved at their failure to get better terms from the Government. They allege that the miners are being exploited in that they will have no statutory protection against a possible reduction in wages. A meeting of members representing mining constituencies will be held soon—probably this week.

An interesting debate is expected this afternoon, when Mr. Remer will move his resolution in favour of the development of the Empire as a single economic unit with internal free trade as the ideal, and calling on the Government to open negotiations with the other Governments in the Empire with a view to the formulation of a policy "designed to secure that the purchasing power of the Empire shall be directed primarily to the full employment of the inhabitants of the Empire." Major Tryon will be the chief speaker for the Conservatives and Mr. Lloyd George for the Liberals. Mr. Snowden is expected to state the attitude of the Government. The Liberals will move an amendment to add, at the end of the resolution, the words: "provided that any such proposals shall not include additional taxation upon foodstuffs or raw materials imported into the United Kingdom." In view of Mr. Baldwin's repeated statements that neither a general tariff nor a tax on food forms any part of his programme, it is not unlikely that the Conservatives will assent to the amendment, which may also find favour with the Government.

The Conservative Party meeting at which Mr. Baldwin is to make his important speech next Wednesday will be held at the Coliseum.

LORD TRENCHARD

The barony conferred upon Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard is gazetted by the title of Baron Trenchard, of Wolfeton, in the County of Dorset.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green Hippodrome / Savoy	MADAME BUTTERFLY / IOLANTHE	8 / 2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	M. ALEXANDER BRACHOCKI	8.15
Central Hall	CENTRAL LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY	7.45
Queen's Hall	HERR BRUNO WALTER	8.15
Wigmore Hall	M. ANDRÉ ALVIN AND MMES. JEANNE AND JULIETTE ALVIN / MISS GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN	3 / 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excep

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light to moderate southerly or south-westerly winds ; cloudy, some rain at times ; fog locally early ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The principal delegates to the Naval Conference continued their discussions yesterday on the programme to be followed. A plenary meeting of the Conference is to be held to-morrow morning. Last night the delegates were entertained at dinner by the Pilgrims' Society. Mr. Stimson broadcast an address to the peoples of the United States and Great Britain at 6 p.m. (pp. 14 and 19)

Volunteers from Athelney in the Somerset flood area spent Monday night repairing a new burst in the river bank. (p. 16)

R 100 continued her flight yesterday, and is expected back at Cardington this morning when she has completed 48 hours in the air. (p. 14)

The attitude of the Westminster and Lambeth Councils to the Charing Cross Bridge scheme was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the L.C.C. (p. 11)

There were 1,473,400 unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain on January 20—a decrease of 2,861 from the preceding weekly total. (p. 14)

Lord Byng of Vimy, the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police, will leave for South Africa, on his postponed health trip, on Friday. (p. 17)

The I.L.P. is resuming its endeavour to bring about the fusion of the Socialist and Communist internationals. (p. 11)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, again appeared before the Southampton magistrates yesterday. Mr. O'Connor, for the defence, closely cross-examined David Cummings, formerly a fellow prisoner of Podmore. (p. 5)

At the Suffolk Assizes yesterday George Whistlecraft, a farm labourer, was found *Not Guilty* on the charge of murdering a gamekeeper named Cornwall, who was shot in a wood. The prosecution was withdrawn before the defence was entered on and the accused was discharged. (p. 5)

In Congregation at Oxford yesterday a Decree was passed by 47 votes to 10 that the consent of the University should be given to certain structural alterations in connexion with the scheme for the rearrangement of the interior of the University Church. (p. 12)

Members of the Senate of Cambridge University yesterday discussed a Syndicate report which recommended that the place of the Department of Mineralogy should be taken by a Department and Chair of Crystallography, and a Department and Chair of Mineralogy and Petrology, the latter to work in the closest possible relation with the Department of Geology. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons' amendments to the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill were considered and agreed to. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the money resolution relating to the Coal Mines Bill was brought forward and the debate was adjourned. The Children (Employment Abroad) Bill was read a second time and other business was dealt with. (p. 8)

A committee of independent South Wales colliery owners has been formed to organize opposition to the Coal Mines Bill. (p. 14)

Mr. Graham discussed with the Liberal Special Committee on the Coal Mines Bill yesterday the two sets of amendments proposed by the Liberal Party and by the Government. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Spanish Prime Minister, the Marquis de Estella, yesterday handed his resignation to King Alfonso, who nominated General Berenguer as his successor. (p. 14)

The British cargo steamer Knebworth has been wrecked off Biarritz, and is a total loss. Except for one man the crew are reported to have been saved. (p. 14)

The terms are disclosed of the proposed changes in the Shanghai Provisional Court. They appear to involve complete surrender of control by the Municipal Council. (p. 14)

The Red Trade Union International in Moscow is organizing an international fund to be used to stimulate revolutionary movements abroad. (p. 13)

SPORT

The Nottingham race meeting was concluded yesterday; the operation of new totalisators was demonstrated at Folkestone and Thirsk. (p. 6)

The Royal Air Force Club beat the Cavendish Club in the Squash Rackets competition for the Bath Club Cup in the Royal Air Force Club's courts yesterday by three matches to none. (p. 6)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Rally in India Stocks; the Need of Indian Railway Extensions; the Bank's Economic Adviser; a Further Floating Debt Reduction; Banks and Prospectuses; a Furnishing Company's First Report; Bolivia and Tin Restriction; Life Assurance as a Necessity; and the Larger Traffic of the Suez Canal. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loanable funds were abundant and loan rates declined. Discount rates were steady. Germany bought up the bulk of the £480,000 of gold in the bullion market at 84s. 11½d. per oz., and also took a small amount from the Bank of England, while £550,000 in sovereigns was set aside at the Bank. Silver rose ¼d. to 20¾d. per oz. Foreign Exchanges showed narrow movements as a rule. Spanish currency depreciated and the Argentine rate declined. (p. 22)

The feature on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the recovery in India stocks, which closed 1½ to 2½ points higher. British Funds were steady and Home Railway stocks were dull. Dealings began in the new Central Argentine Debenture stock, which closed at 7-16 discount. Industrial shares were irregular. Rhodesian Mining shares received support. (p. 21)

GENERAL PRIMO RESIGNS

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA has resigned, and an embarrassed Dictator has made a short cut out of a position that had long been irksome and which quite lately he was obviously finding intolerable. Only a few days ago he devised a plan which he himself described as "sensational and decisive," and which to everybody else appeared singularly unsatisfactory and even desperate. He decided to consult the leading military officers of the country about his own continuance in office ; and, should their verdict be adverse to himself, he would go, he said, "within five minutes." He has not even waited so long. He has anticipated their verdict. He has simply divested himself of his functions. It is clear indeed that his proposed consultation had discredited him, and that he felt the diminution of his authority. To consult the Army on a matter of high policy was obviously so wholly contrary to the political philosophy of to-day that even in a country which is neither advanced in its views nor quick to make them felt the reaction was instantaneous. It was in vain that the DICTATOR argued that he was not subordinating the civil life of the country to military opinion. He explained that he was taking the soldiers' views only in his capacity as GENERAL PRIMO, and by no means as Prime Minister ; but when he placed himself at the bar of this military Court the public failed to distinguish between the General who was there and the statesman who was not. This appeal to his own subordinates evidently led KING ALFONSO to withdraw his Royal confidence ; and the veteran GENERAL BERENGUER, an early critic of the dictatorship, has been invited to carry on the government of the realm.

It was not altogether surprising that the MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA, a soldier himself, should have turned to soldiers in his time of trouble. It was a retrograde proposal, recalling the military *pronunciamientos* of bygone days, with the only difference that the soldiers were expected to decide the matter by voting instead of by shooting. But the real difficulty in Spain has been to find the true expression of public opinion. And for the lack of it the DICTATOR himself was partly responsible. Never at any time have the people of Spain, thinly scattered over vast provinces and largely illiterate, been very ready in formulating and making effective their political feelings ; and under the dictatorship their power to do so has been drastically curtailed. There is no longer free speech nor the right of assembly ; and the body that has superseded the Cortes is not popularly elected and has no more than consultative powers. Moreover, the hand of absolutism has fallen most heavily upon the Press. No single item of news can appear in any newspaper in Spain before it has passed the scrutiny of a board of censors, and all semblance of independent political thought has long since disappeared. It would not be fair to lay the whole blame for this abeyance of public opinion upon the DICTATOR. The normal stagnation of political life in Spain is relieved at intervals by the partisan polemics of politicians and journalists in the Capital ; and undoubtedly when the MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA carried out his *coup* in 1923 the factiousness of the one and the licence of the other had passed beyond all reasonable limits. Criticism had degenerated into abuse, and no law existed to obtain redress from defamatory insinuations. The check imposed upon scurrility was most salutary. But, as is apt to occur under absolutist rule, the restrictions have grown in force and in number, and the MARQUÉS has not succeeded in bringing about a relaxation of their severity, although that would probably have accorded best with his own preferences. GENERAL PRIMO has given repeated signs that he would like to mitigate his absolutism, transform his government gradually into constitutional rule, and hand on the burden to others.

But his efforts to produce a new Constitution were resisted, and lately appear to have been abandoned. The National Consultative Assembly was to have opened its doors in the autumn, and to have studied and if necessary amended it ; but so far the measure has not reached it. The terms of the draft were indeed so bitterly criticized—the embargo on the freedom of the Press was specially and temporarily raised for its discussion—that the DICTATOR must have realized that it would have no chance of acceptance ; and it was clear also that the opponents of the present régime were in no case likely to give favourable consideration to any proposals of the DICTATOR. He had, therefore, resigned himself already to see the Constitution of 1876 come into force again after his departure; and there will now presumably be no obstacle to its reintroduction. The immediate situation is confused and difficult, but the probable issue must be that Spain will once more enjoy a period of constitutional rule. Though the manner of his departure is judged in Madrid to have been a trifle ignominious, it need not blind us to the real services which the MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA has rendered to his country. He checked the dangerous process of disintegration, political and economic, that afflicted Spain, in common with other countries, in the years following the War, and, if he suppressed many liberties, he restored the liberty to work ; he has since maintained order and security ; he has introduced a large number of administrative improvements ; and he settled the problem of Morocco which had baffled so many of his predecessors. He was always personally popular, and history will certainly allot him an honourable place among the rulers of modern Spain.

Canal Boat Children

Next Friday, when the Canal Bill presented to Parliament in November comes before the House of Commons for second reading, will be an anxious day for the canal-boat population of this island. The Bill is simple and well-meaning. In order to secure their better education it proposes to prohibit the children of bargees from living with their parents on canal boats till they have reached the age of fifteen. At present, because their homes are always on the move, these canal children—to quote the phrase used the other day by the BISHOP OF LONDON and the co-signatories of a letter pointing out what is being done for them—are not caught in the net of the school inspector. That, of course, in the eyes of those who hold that the system of education prescribed by the State must be universally applied, is a deplorable omission in their lives. At any rate, they feel, it must be rectified. In 1921 a Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health came to a similar but far less drastic conclusion. At that time, according to a report of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, over eighty-five per cent. of the children of school age living on canal boats were almost entirely uneducated. With this report before them the Ministry of Health Committee recommended that children of school age should be prohibited from living-in in canal boats during school terms. Like the writer of an article on Canal Families printed on another page, they found that so far as health, cleanliness, morality, feeding, and clothing are concerned the bargee and his family are fully equal, if not superior, to town dwellers of a similar class. "Life on "board these boats," they said in their report, "appears to be of an almost patriarchal character. And there was general agreement "among the witnesses that the presence "of the wife and mother on board "helps to preserve a high standard of "morality among the men and kindly "but efficient discipline among the children." They considered it advisable that canal children should go regularly to school like the rest of the world. But that was the extent of their suggestions of reform. They saw, on the other hand, the high value of the remarkable standard of canal-boat life disclosed by their inquiry, and were content that the children should live with their parents both up to the time of going to school and during the holidays.

Since those days, as the recent correspondence in these columns clearly shows, the purely educational conditions have changed. Besides the BISHOP of LONDON and the BISHOP of KENSINGTON, the Vicars of the two churches in Paddington whose work brings them into constant touch with the canal community have both written to point out that for the last ten years special provision has been made for the education of the children living on barges. In their opinion, thanks to the schools established by the canal side in Paddington and at Brentford, to which a floating barge-school is shortly to be added, the problem is in a fair way to being settled. It would be difficult to prove, writes one of them, that the children do not to-day obtain all the education that is really necessary. Nor is it only of their special schools that this is true. Their life on the canal boats, even irrespective of the training in character which they receive from their parents, is in itself an education in many of the qualities essential to success in life. "I have often "thought," says MR. RICHARD SICKERT, "that "the children on those barges were getting the "best education the world affords—a notion of "navigation." With the promoters of the present Bill considerations of this nature apparently carry no weight. They are so fixed in their idea that all children, whatever their circumstances, must be brought up on the same cut-and-dried system that they can see no virtue in anything outside it. But blindness is only one of their shortcomings. In their zeal for what they imagine to be educational reform they make the unheard-of proposal that the wives of the men who work the canal boats should be compulsorily separated either from their children—from the time that they are tiny babies—or else from their husbands. That is a cruel dilemma in which to place them. Whichever alternative they may choose their family life would be hopelessly blighted. As LADY GWENDOLEN CECIL has pointed out, no proof whatever has been offered that incidental injury to the children cannot be avoided by less drastic means. In these circumstances, she adds, such an assault not only upon parental rights and responsibilities, but also upon the whole structure of family life and affection, would be as deplorable as it is unprecedented. The Bill, as it stands, is a wholly misguided and unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject, and will, it is to be hoped, be so regarded by the House of Commons.

Powers of Darkness

To be brought close to the story of the poisonings at Szolnok through the eyes and ears of a Special Correspondent is to find it not thrilling but drably, dismally sad. A previous message told of a mother sitting on her son's bed and asking him to sing hymns to her while he died of the poison she had given him ; and there, for a moment, the story rose up to and beyond the dramatic height of the old ballad which in a score of versions tells how a woman poisoned her little stepson. There is nothing of that kind in the account given to-day. The "docile, "simple faces" of those on trial belong not to monsters of cruelty or lust or ambition, but to dull-witted peasants, who, living far from the more civilized world, have slipped into a practice of doing that which twenty years ago might have seemed to them wicked and horrible, but now through familiarity has become almost a matter of course.

Of the guilty and the suspects nearly all are women. It is a pretty general belief that women are more ruthless than men in getting what they want. ÆSCHYLUS wrote a chorus about it, in which the Lemnian crime—like that of Szolnok, the crime of many women—held the place of dishonour. With daring directness MR. KIPLING sang that "the female of the species "is more deadly than the male" ; and SIR JAMES BARRIE, fancifully illustrating female ruthlessness, suggested that a woman would push a man out of a moving train to prevent her child from catching cold. But the ruthlessness of woman is always seen as either devoted to the protection of those dependent on her or as the expression of an intensity of love and hatred of which the male is incapable. It is never imagined as mere moral insensibility. Yet that is what it has proved in these middle-aged peasant women of the remote Hungarian village. In the midwife, indeed, the active principle of evil may be suspected. Besides loving gain and loving power she must have enjoyed making others do what she knew was wrong. Her victims appear to have been merely insensitive. Their chief object, it is thought, was nothing more than to get rid of the drones, so that they scarcely differ from the animals and the savages among whom it is the common practice to kill off the useless. The most shocking element in the whole drab and dismal story is not the murders themselves : it is the evidence how easy it is for human nature, without education and without religion, to be dragged by the powers of darkness down to a lower than human level.

Rainfall in 1929

It will probably come as a surprise to many to learn, as they will from the statistics which we publish to-day, as in previous years, from the Superintendent of the British Rainfall Organization at Camden-square, that, for all its astonishing vagaries of weather, the year 1929 produced exactly the average rainfall for England and Wales, and an amount not greatly exceeding the average for the whole of the British Isles. But, as the statistics are scrutinized, it will be found that, notwithstanding this average—"so true in "general and so fallacious in particular," as a GIBBON might say, for the entire year—records were broken right and left. Where there were deficiencies of a nine-months' drought they were amply made up by the deluges of the later autumn. March was the driest in the British Isles since 1870 at least, and one of the driest months of any in the same number of years ; and there have been only four drier Septembers. It was the wettest November ever known ; and the fall in the Rhondda Valley on Armistice Day—8.31in.—has only twice been exceeded on any single day. No previous December since 1876 was wetter, if December, 1914, was as wet. In England and Wales the period comprised by the first nine months of the year was the driest for at least sixty years, and that comprised by the last three months the wettest. In only five years during the last seventy-two were there fewer "rain-days" at Camden-square, or days on which .01in. or more fell. Camden-square also measured its longest known dry spell—the thirty-seven rainless days from August 23 to September 28. Such were the records of the year, which, being so near the average in rainfall, ranks officially as a return to the normal, for it was drier than the seven before, but not so dry as 1921.

The map helps further to elucidate the figures. In Dartmoor only is there the black patch indicating a fall of more than 110in. ; from Scotland and Ireland and the Lake District, where such patches are usual, they are absent. On the other hand the drier streak eats into Ireland in two places from the west, marches across Scotland between two wetter regions from the Hebrides to the south-east, widens as it invades England, and continues down to Kent, though the other counties on the South Coast are darker. The figures and the map, MR. BILHAM explains, are largely the fruit of voluntary collaboration all over the country ; but there are many districts yet where that philosophical instrument known as a rain-gauge is rarer than it should be.

New Light on Richard II.

The circumstances of the deposition of RICHARD II. in August, 1399, have always been obscure. The official account enrolled in the Parliament Roll of his triumphant cousin, HENRY IV., states that RICHARD, just returned in haste from Ireland, received HENRY's envoys at Conway and there offered to resign the Crown. And it supports this statement by adding that later, when RICHARD was visited in the Tower by a committee of lords and others, he insisted on reading his resignation himself, and with a "glad countenance" renounced the Crown, for which he declared himself wholly unworthy. So the victor. It all sounds rather suspicious ; but on the other side historians have only had the narratives of CRETON—an eye-witness, it is true, of many of the last events of RICHARD's reign, but a French follower of the deposed King, who had been with him in Ireland, and that of another French chronicler believed to be largely based on CRETON. These accounts say nothing of the abdication of Conway, where they relate that RICHARD was offered fair terms by HENRY and agreed to allow five of his councillors to be tried and to refer to Parliament HENRY's claim to be hereditary seneschal. The chroniclers go on to say that RICHARD was taken prisoner, brought to Flint, where he was treated as a captive and a slave, and finally forced to abdicate. That was the problem for the historian—French testimony against English, French Royalists against Lancastrian propaganda. On the whole orthodox historians accepted the Lancastrian version, following the lead of STUBBS, who had dismissed CRETON as being so much at variance with other authorities that he could not be trusted.

Fresh light is now thrown upon these obscure matters by two Oxford scholars, MR. V. H. GALBRAITH and MISS M. V. CLARKE. They have unearthed in the library of Gray's Inn a fifteenth-century manuscript containing an unprinted text of a chronicle that furnishes weighty evidence for a restatement of the facts. The authors, who publish this part of the manuscript, with a critical commentary, in the current number of the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, discuss its provenance and authorship, show that it was probably written by a monk or monks of Dieulacres Abbey, and point out that it confirms a great deal of CRETON's testimony. They come to the conclusion that the new chronicle decides against the Parliament Roll on the material points, such as the events at Conway and Flint and RICHARD's "glad countenance" in the Tower. The statement, too, that RICHARD demanded a hearing in Parliament, on which the official records are silent, is supported by the witness of the Dieulacres Chronicle. HOLINSHED knew the French chronicles, and from him SHAKESPEARE drew the speech which he puts into the mouth of the BISHOP of CARLISLE, one of RICHARD's supporters, beginning :—

> What subject can give sentence on his King ?
> And who sits here that is not Richard's subject ?

SIGNALLING BY TRAMCARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the letter from Mr. R. O. Ward regarding signalling by tramcars, which appeared in your issue of January 23, it may be of interest to state that the London United Tramways are experimenting with a signal, warning oncoming traffic that the tramcar is about to stop. The operation of a foot switch by the motorman causes the word "Caution" on the rear dash of the tramcar to be illuminated. The device has been fitted experimentally to a number of tramcars on the Wimbledon and Hampton Court route, and if it proves successful all the cars on the system will be so equipped.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. DUNCAN.

53, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, Jan. 25.

THE HATRY CASE

TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

CONTROL BY INDEPENDENT REGISTRARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All your readers, like myself, have read your thoughtful article, in which you say that it is to be questioned whether a company should control the registration of its shares and whether this control should not be entrusted to a bank or to some other independent authority.

I suggest, respectfully, that without recourse to legislation, the remedy can readily be found within and by our business community. My suggestion is that every company, whether British or foreign, the shares, debentures, and other securities of which are dealt in on a Stock Exchange in this jurisdiction, whether the London Stock Exchange or a provincial Stock Exchange, should be required by the Stock Exchange concerned to have an independent registrar, approved and licensed for such purpose by the said Stock Exchange, and with an office near to such Stock Exchange (if provincial) or the London Stock Exchange.

The registrar should be bound under contract to be responsible for errors, still more for fraud on the part of itself or its employees. The registrar can and should insure against any such risk ; the premium required would be small. No Stock Exchange should allow any shares, debentures, or securities to be dealt in by its members unless the registration of the documents of title, whether at allotment or on splitting, upon transfer, or in the event of succession, as also the ascertainment of all bonus rights, be in the hands of such a registrar. Such registrar can be, as you yourself suggest, a bank (as is common in the U.S.A.), but personally I see no reason why the registrar should not be a company or firm (if wholly independent of all other companies) or a firm of chartered or incorporated accountants (provided they are not auditors of the company and its group of associates). It would help the public if the banks and financial institutions made it a practice to refuse to lend on or deal in documents of title to securities of such companies, unless they have such licensed registrars. With such an example and as experience and facilities develop, most other companies, even many private companies, I feel confident, will follow the example thus set, and will without additional expense or burden employ an independent licensed registrar.

The work, I believe, will be in each registrar's office on a large scale, and therefore the expenses should be less than those at present generally encountered. The registrars, with specially trained staffs, will deal with their work more expeditiously than is the case at present with many important companies. Directors will, with confidence, pass the transactions and sign and seal the certificates presented to them at and between board meetings. Often, directors, with most important business to get through, unless they hold up the meeting unduly long, have perforce to pass every transfer and sign every certificate presented to them, relying not on the integrity (for that is not questioned) but on the correctness of the secretary's staff which submits the instruments for approval and signature. In future, on my scheme, directors would only sign allotment sheets, pass transfers, and seal certificates when previously validated by the registrar.

I also have important reforms to suggest in connexion with allotments and payments of subscriptions and calls which could be partly controlled and, if need be, publicly reported upon by the registrar, the abuse of renounced and split letters of allotment, provisional scrip certificates, transfer receipts, balance-tickets, certified transfers, and the prompt issue of definitive certificates to allottees and transferees, or to persons who succeed in case of death or bankruptcy. In case of death such registrar should be enabled to mark the probate documents more quickly than at present. In the case of a rich man, with many investments, it often takes executors many months, even a year or more, before the probate document gets registered with all the companies concerned. Until this is done, executors cannot deal in the securities concerned except by indirect means.

The London Stock Exchange, last summer, was considering introducing a Bill in Parliament to make it optional for stockbrokers to set out distinctive numerals in deeds of transfer in the case of fully paid shares. The Stock Exchange went farther, and was prepared to legislate that distinctive numerals need not be inserted in allotment letters issued in response to applications on a public prospectus. Distinctive numerals were, as I gather, to be confined to certificates, apart from the registrar. If such safeguards as exist to-day do not eliminate, they tend, anyhow, to discourage fraud and do reduce the possibility of error. The Court of the City of London Solicitors Company disapproved of the Bill. I hope that the idea of proposing such a Bill is now completely dropped.

At the request of some large companies, Parliament enacted (most unexpectedly to City solicitors) in the Companies Act, 1929 (Section 96 (2)), that every company having more than 50 members may keep a card index of the names of its members. Personally, I think that it would be prudent if the Stock Exchanges prescribed that every card removed from the index should be carefully preserved without alteration or effacement, and should be available at all times for inspection in the same way as the index, and the register itself.

Quick action could be attained in London if four representatives of (say) the London Stock Exchange, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Secretaries, and the City of London Solicitors Company, could meet a representative of our banks. If the recommendations of such a committee were approved with or without amendment, as they should be, within (say) two months after report to their respective appointers, they could be put in force in the City of London immediately afterwards by those who concur. Further action (and amendment, if commendable) could similarly be taken outside the City. The scheme is voluntary and elastic, and as time passes, would no doubt be improved, but it does not entail the risks and delays of Parliamentary sanction.

I am yours faithfully,
F. M. GUEDALLA.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, Jan. 27.

THE LAW OF BLASPHEMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the debate on the Bill to abolish prosecutions for blasphemy no one appears to have noticed the impartial provision of the Indian Penal Code, S.298, whereby insulting words or gestures used "with deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person" are punishable with imprisonment up to one year and fine. The intention, it will be seen, is material and has to be found as a fact. This seems (notwithstanding the fears of some commentators) to succeed in hitting the line between fair controversy and wanton insult. Macaulay's note to the original draft is worth consulting. I am yours truly,

FREDERICK POLLOCK.

Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 27.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to give you another amusing instance of a Printer's Error ? There is a well-known tale of a certain Greek σχολαστικός and of his carrying about with him a brick, by way of a sample of a house which he had for sale. As an apt emblem of our puffing advertisements, in an article which he contributed to *The Ecclesiastic*, the late Dr. Neale referred to this story. He spoke of "sampling a *house* by a *brick*." The printer printed it "sampling a *horse* by a *kick*."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE R. WOODWARD,

48, West-hill, Highgate, Jan. 27.

THE RAINFALL OF 1929

DROUGHT, FLOODS, AND GALES

A MEMORABLE YEAR

By E. G. Bilham,
Superintendent, British Rainfall Organization

A year of British weather usually includes one or two events of outstanding interest by which that year is subsequently remembered. Thus most people can readily recall the intense summer heat of 1911 and 1921 and the great drought of the latter year, the cold winter of 1916-17, the wetness of 1912 and 1927, and so forth. A year which presented no meteorological abnormalities at all would indeed have some claim to be regarded as abnormal on that account. The year 1929 gave us, in January and February, frosts of an intensity unknown since 1895 ; nine months of drought in which the shortage of water was as pronounced as in 1921 ; three months of rainfall in which records were broken in all parts of the kingdom, and gales of almost unprecedented frequency and severity. So numerous and so remarkable were the meteorological peculiarities of the past year that we should need a great deal of space to consider them all. In this article our attention is confined to the rainfall, and we shall see that in certain respects the year presented unprecedented features.

The total rainfall of the year at various stations selected from the returns forwarded to the British Rainfall Organization is shown in the first column of figures in Table I. The second column gives the average rainfall at each station for the 35 years 1881-1915 (the adopted "normal" rainfall) : the third the difference of the fall in 1929 from the average, and the fourth the rainfall in 1929 expressed as a percentage of the average. Some idea of the way in which the year's rain was distributed over the British Isles may be obtained from these figures. It will be seen, for instance, that most of the stations where the rainfall was above the average lie in the western half of the kingdom.

The distribution may be studied in greater detail in the map, upon which the variations of the percentage annual fall have been represented by lines analogous to those used for the representation of the distribution of barometric pressure on an ordinary weather map. This map brings to light the fact that the areas with an excess of rainfall mainly comprise the mountainous regions in the south-west of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the south-west of England. A large part of the Devon-Cornwall peninsula had an excess of more than 20 per cent. This distribution may be attributed to the fact that the heaviest rains of the year occurred in association with south-westerly and westerly winds, which would affect the great western elevated land masses more than the lower-lying eastern districts.

BACK TO THE NORMAL

Perhaps the most striking feature of the statistics given in Table I., and shown geographically in the map, is the fact that over more than half the British Isles the annual totals are within 10 per cent. of the average. A computation based on the returns used for the preparation of the map shows that the general rainfall was exactly equal to the average over England and Wales. Considered as a whole, Scotland had 103 per cent. and Ireland 105 per cent. of its normal fall. The corresponding figure for the whole of the British Isles is 102 per cent. Before leaving this part of our study we may compare the figures for England and Wales with those of the past 11 years :—

GENERAL RAINFALL OVER ENGLAND AND WALES AS PERCENTAGES OF THE AVERAGE 1881-1915.

1918	107	1924	120
1919	105	1925	106
1920	109	1926	102
1921	70	1927	124
1922	105	1928	113
1923	113	1929	100

After a run of seven years of excessive rainfall we have thus got back to the normal figure. Nature has shown some reluctance to restore the balance, and it would still be premature to deduce that we are entering upon a sequence of relatively dry years.

Details of the general falls over the British Isles and its subdivisions will be found in Table II., along with average values for comparison.

TABLE II.—GENERAL RAINFALL IN 1929 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

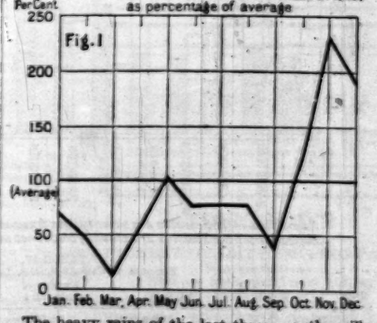
Place.	Average 1881-1915.		1929.		
	Rainfall.	Vol. in Billion Gallons.	Rainfall.	Vol. in Billion Gallons.	Per cent. of Average.
	In.		In.		
England and Wales ..	35·2	29·9	35·3	29·9	100
Scotland ..	50·3	22·2	51·7	22·8	103
Ireland ..	43·3	29·5	45·4	21·4	105
British Isles ..	41·4	72·6	42·4	74·1	102

Table III. gives the monthly general rainfall over the British Isles and its subdivisions as percentages of the normal. The figures for England and Wales are shown graphically in Fig. 1. With the exception of May, which shows a slight excess, each of the first nine months yielded a rainfall far below the average in England and Wales. The figures for the British Isles are less striking, but attention may be called to the exceptionally low general falls in March and September. March was the driest month of that name since 1870 at least, and ranks with February, 1891, and June, 1925, as the driest month in the last 60 years over the British Isles as a whole. During the same period there have been only four drier Septembers—those of 1894, 1895, 1907, and 1910.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY GENERAL RAINFALL IN 1929
Per Cent. of Average

Month.	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	British Isles
January	71	49	37	63
February	49	54	129	67
March	13	24	34	18
April	57	76	51	61
May	103	107	109	105
June	78	124	83	91
July	79	108	119	96
August	79	139	119	104
September ..	37	73	38	47
October	120	144	127	128
November ..	232	130	151	188
December ..	190	168	184	183

MONTHLY RAINFALL OVER ENGLAND & WALES IN 1929, as percentage of average



The heavy rains of the last three months will not readily be forgotten. We see from the table that those of November and December were particularly remarkable. November gave more than double the average fall over England and Wales. It was the wettest November on record over the British Isles as a whole, notwithstanding the fact that the greater part of Northern Scotland actually received less than the average fall for that month. The heavy rain associated with the great gale on Armistice Day will long be remembered. On that day the rainfall at Pont Lluest Wen Reservoir, in the Rhondda Valley, reached the exceptionally large amount

of 8.31in., a figure exceeded in a single "rainfall day" (9 a.m. to 9 a.m.) on only two previous occasions. Another noteworthy fall was one of 5.71in. at Treherbert during the 24 hours ended at 4 p.m. on November 19. This same station had previously recorded over 5in. on November 11. There was very extensive and disastrous flooding in many districts, the floods in Somerset and the Rhondda Valley being particularly noteworthy.

December's rain markedly exceeded that of November in Scotland and Ireland, but the percentage figures for England and Wales and for the British Isles as a whole show a reduction. No previous December since 1876 had been wetter, but the rainfall of December, 1914, was about the same as that of 1929.

Some interesting results are obtained by comparing the rainfall of the first nine months with that of the last three months of the year. Over England and Wales the general fall in the nine months, January to September, was 15·9in. The fall in the last three months was 20·3in., and therefore exceeded that of the first nine months by more than 5in. The corresponding figures for the British Isles as a whole are 20·4in. and 21·9in. Both these values are records. On the whole no previous totals for January to September have been so low and no previous totals for the period October to December have been so high for at least 60 years.

TABLE I.—RAINFALL AT INDIVIDUAL STATIONS IN 1929.

Station and County	1929	1881-1915 Aver.	1929 Difference from Average	1929 per Cent. of Aver.
	In.	In.	In.	%
ENGLAND: SOUTH				
Camden-square, London	22·55	24·47	− 1·92	92
Tenterden, Kent ..	27·98	27·50	+ 0·48	102
Folkestone, Kent ..	25·43	29·13	− 3·70	87
Edenbridge, Kent ..	33·49	30·71	+ 2·78	109
Chichester, Sussex ..	32·18	28·75	+ 3·43	112
Totland Bay, Hants ..	30·61	28·49	+ 2·12	107
Fordingbridge, Hants ..	33·28	31·65	+ 1·63	105
Sherborne St. John, Hants ..	25·28	28·96	− 3·68	87
Harpenden, Herts ..	25·75	26·73	− 0·98	96
Oxford, Oxon ..	22·30	24·82	− 2·43	90
Pitsford, Northants ..	24·05	24·54	− 0·49	98
March, Cambs ..	19·72	22·81	− 3·09	86
Cambridge, Cambs ..	19·58	21·82	− 2·24	90
Chelmsford, Essex ..	22·11	22·30	− 0·19	99
Felixstowe, Suffolk ..	20·55	21·38	− 0·83	96
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk ..	21·32	25·14	− 3·82	85
Norwich, Norfolk ..	22·76	26·48	− 3·72	86
Little Dunham, Norfolk	25·31	27·19	− 1·88	93
Beaminster, Dorset ..	42·45	37·61	+ 4·84	113
Holne, S. Devon ..	81·93	59·80	+ 22·13	137
Cullompton, S. Devon ..	40·32	35·27	+ 5·05	114
Filleigh, N. Devon ..	48·82	43·11	+ 5·71	113
Okehampton, N. Devon	59·85	46·56	+ 13·29	128
Redruth, Cornwall ..	57·16	45·25	+ 11·91	127
St. Austell, Cornwall ..	55·92	45·84	+ 9·18	120
Tresco Abbey, Cornwall	40·50	32·63	+ 7·87	124
Chewton Mendip, Somerset ..	44·15	45·00	− 0·85	98
Cirencester, Gloucester. .	31·23	30·83	+ 0·40	101
Ledbury, Hereford ..	28·75	27·15	+ 1·60	106
Church Stretton, Salop .	35·91	31·90	+ 4·01	113
Wolverhampton, Staffs	27·32	27·14	+ 0·18	101
Market Drayton, Staffs	27·54	28·89	− 1·35	95
Coventry, Warwick ..	25·69	26·01	− 0·32	99
ENGLAND: NORTH				
Belvoir Castle, Leics ..	20·58	25·11	− 4·53	82
Boston, Lincs ..	20·08	22·81	− 2·73	88
Louth, Lincs ..	20·77	28·00	− 7·23	74
Worksop, Notts ..	20·66	23·63	− 2·97	87
Repton, Derby ..	26·10	29·70	− 3·60	93
Manchester, S. Lancs ..	35·47	31·68	+ 3·79	112
Stonyhurst College, Cent. Lancs ..	48·71	46·55	+ 2·16	105
Southport, Cent. Lancs	32·06	31·99	+ 0·07	100
Bradford, W.R. Yorks ..	28·80	31·38	− 2·58	92
York, W.R. Yorks ..	21·34	24·24	− 2·90	88
Hull, E.R. Yorks ..	21·05	25·38	− 4·33	83
Leyburn, N.R. Yorks ..	29·78	32·63	− 2·85	91
Scarborough, N.R. Yorks ..	21·28	25·77	− 4·49	83
Middlesbrough, N.R. Yorks	20·31	23·67	− 3·36	86
Durham, Durham ..	20·18	24·60	− 4·42	82
Hallington, North'land	24·80	28·24	− 3·44	88
Ilderton, Northum'land	28·45	30·40	− 1·95	94
Borrowdale, Cumberland	136·52	129·48	+ 7·04	105
Keswick, Cumberland ..	55·15	57·01	− 1·86	97
Aspatria, Westmorland	37·04	35·03	+ 2·01	106
MONMOUTH AND WALES				
Cardiff, Glamorgan ..	44·30	41·41	+ 2·89	107
Carmarthen, Carmarthen	56·43	48·30	+ 8·13	117
Haverfordwest, Pemb'ke	58·50	46·37	+ 10·13	122
Aberdare, Brecon ..	72·03	59·57	+ 13·36	122
New Radnor, Radnor ..	46·04	44·86	+ 1·18	103
Birmingham W.W. Radnor ..	61·63	62·15	− 0·52	99
Bodfari, Flint	28·60	27·43	+ 0·83	97
Rala, Merioneth ..	60·34	54·61	+ 5·73	110
Rhaeadr Festiniog, Merioneth	118·19	97·14	+ 21·05	122
Llandudno, Carnarvon	29·04	30·04	− 1·00	97
Llanerchymedd, Anglesey	42·06	38·10	+ 4·06	113
Douglas, Isle of Man ..	45·21	41·19	+ 4·02	110
SCOTLAND				
Dairy, Kirkcudbright ..	56·32	54·51	+ 1·81	103
Auchencairn, Kirkcudbright ..	53·99	47·05	+ 6·94	115
Dumfries, Dumfries ..	38·63	36·79	+ 1·84	105
Hawick, Roxburgh ..	34·79	33·36	+ 1·43	104
Ntnlo Castle, Peebles ..	37·16	34·90	+ 2·26	106
Marchmont House, Berwick ..	28·13	32·18	− 4·05	87
Edinburgh, Mid Lothian	22·93	26·03	− 3·10	88
Kilmarnock, Ayr ..	44·50	37·29	+ 7·21	119
Girvan, Ayr	50·60	49·84	+ 0·76	112
Glasgow, Renfrew ..	40·23	36·05	+ 4·18	112
Falkirk, Stirling ..	31·99	31·85	+ 0·14	100
Rothesay, Bute	57·42	48·98	+ 8·44	117
Lochgilphead, Argyll ..	61·33	52·71	+ 8·62	116
Islay, Argyll	61·55	48·86	+ 12·69	126
Loch Dhu, Perth ..	77·60	79·77	− 2·17	97
Perth, Perth	25·58	30·79	− 5·21	83
Blair Atholl, Perth ..	32·91	33·09	− 0·18	100
Montrose, Angus ..	28·01	27·03	+ 0·98	104
Balmoral Castle, Aberdeen ..	29·34	33·04	− 3·70	89
Aberdeen, Aberdeen ..	30·82	29·49	+ 1·33	104
Keith Station, Banff ..	28·43	33·79	− 5·31	84
Grantown-on-Spey, Moray ..	27·25	31·15	− 3·90	87
Fort Augustus, Inverness ..	40·64	44·20	− 3·56	92
Loch Quoich, Inverness	118·45	110·75	+ 7·70	107
Fort William, Inverness	79·75	78·80	+ 0·95	101
Strathpeffer, Ross ..	27·48	30·54	− 3·06	90
Ullapool, Ross	46·82	48·00	− 1·18	97
Loch Torridon, Ross ..	76·73	85·12	− 8·39	90
Stornoway, Ross ..	47·41	49·85	− 2·44	95
Lairg, Sutherland ..	35·68	37·30	− 1·62	96
Tongue, Sutherland ..	39·88	41·00	− 1·12	97
Wick, Caithness ..	32·60	29·92	+ 2·68	109
IRELAND				
Dunmanway, Cork ..	70·21	61·00	+ 9·21	115
Cork, Cork	46·18	39·97	+ 6·21	115
Valentia Observatory, Kerry ..	60·30	55·65	+ 4·65	108
Killarney, Kerry ..	48·05	54·71	− 6·66	88
Waterford, Waterford .	48·11	38·90	+ 9·21	124
Nenagh, Tipperary ..	41·69	39·52	+ 2·17	105
Cahir Abbey, Tipperary	40·43	39·20	+ 1·23	103
Foynes, Limerick ..	40·09	39·68	+ 0·41	101
Gorey, Wexford ..	42·25	34·67	+ 7·58	122
Kilkenny, Kilkenny ..	33·47	33·15	+ 0·32	101
Baunaistown, Carlow ..	36·79	34·95	+ 1·84	105
Abbey Leix, Leix ..	36·43	36·55	− 0·12	100
Birr Castle, Offaly ..	34·21	32·56	+ 1·65	105
Dublin, Dublin	29·48	27·37	+ 0·11	100
Balbriggan, Dublin ..	30·07	28·96	+ 1·11	104
Kells, Meath	36·94	37·00	− 0·06	100
Mullingar, W. Meath ..	36·06	36·34	− 0·28	99
Castle Forbes, Longford	40·76	37·60	+ 3·16	108
Ballynahinch, Galway	70·61	61·00	+ 9·61	116
Ahascragh, Galway ..	40·37	41·56	− 1·19	97
Strokestown, Roscommon ..	37·38	35·00	+ 2·38	107
Westport House, Mayo	42·04	46·60	− 4·56	90
Markree Observatory, Sligo	44·88	43·53	+ 1·35	103
Belturbet, Cavan ..	36·32	34·63	+ 1·69	105
Armagh, Armagh ..	33·74	31·75	+ 1·99	106
Seaforde, Down ..	40·90	38·29	+ 2·61	107
Belfast, Antrim ..	36·73	34·61	+ 2·12	106
Ballymena, Antrim ..	43·43	41·50	+ 1·93	105
Limavady, Londonderry	35·45	36·99	− 1·54	96
Omagh, Tyrone	41·56	40·12	+ 1·44	104
Milford, Donegal ..	40·84	42·00	− 1·16	97
Killybegs, Donegal ..	58·03	60·50	− 2·47	96

When the returns from individual stations are considered in the same way the results are even more remarkable. The values for a few selected stations are shown in Fig. 2. The diagram is self-explanatory and it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact that at Croydon and Tunbridge Wells the rainfall for the last three months was nearly double that of the first nine months. In addition to the data shown in this figure the readings for Selborne are worth quoting. Here the rainfall for January to September totalled 12·2in., while that for October to December amounted to 26·4in.

Table IV. summarizes the rainfall, number of rain days, duration of rainfall and evaporation for each month and for the year at Camden-square, London. In each case the difference from the average is shown. It should be explained that a "rain day" is one in which an amount of ·01in. or more of rain fell. It will be seen that the total number of such days in 1929 was far below the average. In only five of the last 72 years have there been fewer than 134 days of measurable rain.

The great drought of 1929 naturally invites comparison with that of 1921. In that year, as in 1929, the shortage of rainfall was more marked over England and Wales than over Scotland and Ireland. It will suffice, therefore, to give the monthly percentages for 1921 over England and Wales for comparison with the figures for 1929 given in Table II.:—

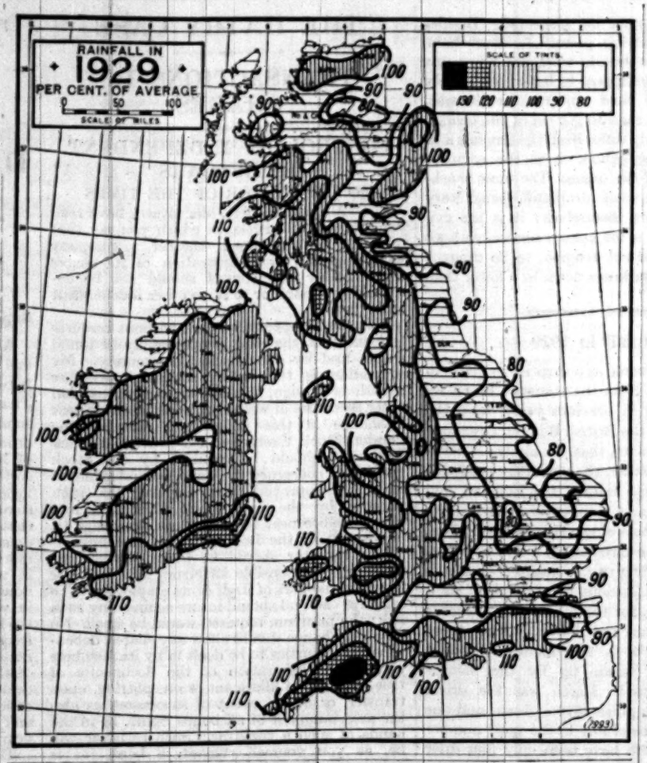
MONTHLY GENERAL RAINFALL OVER ENGLAND AND WALES AS PERCENTAGE OF THE AVERAGE, 1921

January	146	July	40
February	15	August	115
March	101	September	64
April	59	October	51
May	79	November	75
June	17	December	83

It will be seen that 1921 gave nine months of deficient rainfall compared with eight in 1929. Five out of the 12 months were drier in 1929 than in 1921. The driest month in 1921 (February) gave a slightly larger percentage of the normal fall than did the driest month of 1929 (March). In both years there were three months with less than half the average rainfall. Other points of similarity will be noticed. The most important difference is, of course, the absence in 1921 of a sudden switch over from drought to excess in the last three months.

At Camden-square, London, there was a run of 37 days from August 23 to September 28, 1929, without measurable rainfall. The longest run of rainless days at that station in 1921 was one of 29 days, from June 27 to July 25. This period of absolute drought had hitherto shared with a similar period of 29 days, from March 18 to April 15, 1893, the distinction of being the longest dry spell since records were started in 1858.

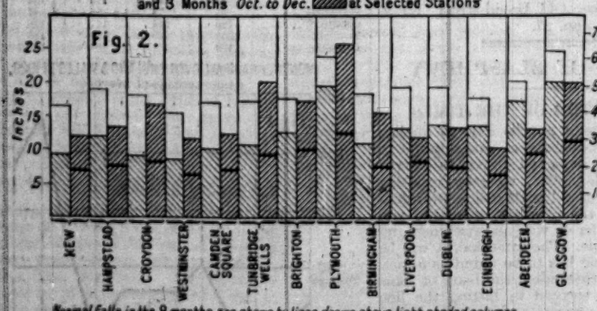
It is hoped that this brief account of a remarkable year's rainfall may direct attention to the intrinsic interest of measurements which may be made by any intelligent person without much initial outlay or daily labour. The rainfall records of this country are largely dependent upon the work of private observers to whom the interest which comes from the acquisition of positive knowledge is a sufficient stimulus. Trustworthy measurements of rainfall are easily made and such measurements are of national as well as local importance. The British Rainfall Organization receives and publishes returns from over 5,000 observers, but in many districts gauges are still sparsely distributed. The Director, Meteorological Office (M.O.7), South Kensington, London, S.W.7, would be glad to hear from any persons who measure rainfall regularly and have not hitherto forwarded a copy of their observations to the British Rainfall Organization. They will be invited to fill in a simple form of rainfall register for use in compiling the full account of the rainfall of the year, which will be published in the autumn under the title "British Rainfall, 1929." Anyone interested in the measurement of rainfall can obtain full particulars by writing to the same address.



RAINFALL 1929

Comparison of Total Falls in 9 Months *Jan. to Sept.* and 3 Months *Oct. to Dec.* at Selected Stations

Fig. 2.



Normal Falls in the 9 months are shown by lines drawn above light shaded columns
Normal Falls in the 3 months are shown by black lines across the dark shaded columns

TABLE IV.
RECORDS AT CAMDEN-SQUARE, LONDON, 1929

Month	Rainfall 1929	Rainfall Difference from Average	Number of Rain-Days 1929	Number of Rain-Days Difference from Average	Duration of Rainfall 1929	Duration of Rainfall Difference from Average	Evaporation 1929	Evaporation Difference from Average
	In.	In.	Days	Days	Hours	Hours	In.	In.
January	·96	− ·90	12	− 3	32·3	− 1·06	·20	+ ·10
February	·28	− 1·09	7	− 6	21·6	− 1·75	·29	+ ·04
March	·91	− 1·82	1	− 13	0·0	− 43·6	·64	− ·02
April	1·33	− ·23	11	− 2	46·1	+ 15·1	1·53	+ ·02
May	1·39	− ·37	11	− 2	35·2	+ 5·7	2·68	+ ·23
June	1·29	− ·73	13	0	18·4	− 11·5	2·93	+ ·02
July	2·20	− ·18	10	− 2	28·4	− ·2	3·42	+ ·45
August	2·13	− ·06	10	− 4	23·1	− 4·9	2·22	− ·11
September	·28	− 1·54	5	− 9	3·6	− 21·7	1·91	+ ·43
October	2·72	+ ·09	14	− 1	42·6	− 2·5	·80	+ ·18
November	5·47	+ 3·11	19	+ 4	87·4	+ 40·5	·87	+ ·02
December	4·19	+ 1·80	23	+ 9	37·2	+ 38·4	·14	+ ·05
Year	22·55	− 1·92	134	− 29	434·1	− 12·8	16·91	+ 1·41

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL FORBES

Major-General Arthur Forbes, C.B., C.M.G., whose death was recently announced in *The Times*, was an ordnance officer of exceptional distinction. His "History of the Army Ordnance Services," in three volumes, has just been published.

Born on October 29, 1869, Forbes passed into the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1889. He was transferred when Captain in 1899 to the Army Ordnance Department as Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, just before the outbreak of the South African War.

In 1913, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes was detailed to attend the French Army manœuvres of that year, this being the first occasion on which an Ordnance Officer was deputed for such a service. His report contained a strong criticism of the Ordnance War Manual of the time, as being based on our South African experiences, and so being unsuitable for any Continental campaign in which we might be engaged, and it contained a valuable suggestion derived from his observation of the French administrative system that has borne fruit in our own military administration since the War.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he went out to France and served under the Director of Ordnance Services, being shortly afterwards appointed Deputy Director, Ordnance Services, G.H.Q.—a post that was practically equivalent to that of Deputy Quartermaster-General. In 1917 he was appointed Deputy Director, Ordnance Services, First Army, and was subsequently appointed temporary Brigadier-General and temporary Principal Ordnance Officer. In 1918 he was appointed temporary Major-General and Director, Ordnance Services, Mesopotamia.

On his return home after the War in 1919, when he relinquished his temporary rank of Major-General, Colonel Forbes was appointed Chief Inspector of Equipment and Stores, and in the following year took up the new appointment of Chief Inspector, Stores and Clothing.

In 1921 he went on a mission to India to unravel certain complicated financial problems between the War Office and the India Office, the inquiry covering every sort of expenditure incurred by India on account of the War, including pay, food, remounts, hospitals, munition factories, aeroplanes, and ordnance supplies. Later, he was appointed Assistant Director, Ordnance Services, Rhine Army, a post which he held until his retirement in October, 1926, when he received the permanent rank of Major-General.

Forbes's work on the history of the Army Ordnance Services, which occupied him for the last eight years of his life, is reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* of to-day. It had its origin at the annual dinner of civilian experts in 1922, when one of the Principal Viewers observed that their branch came into being as a result of the scandals disclosed by the Crimean War. This was a new idea to Forbes, and he resolved to investigate it, but his researches led him much further—in fact, into the whole history of the services from the first appointment of a Master of Ordnance in early Norman times to the present day. The book naturally takes in much general Army history, as well as the origin and evolution of arms, clothing, equipment, and ammunition, from the day of the armoured knight to that of the armoured car, and the economic, industrial, and political changes through the centuries.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW

Major-General David George Levinge Shaw, late Indian Army, died at Surbiton on Sunday in his 70th year.

A son of General David Shaw, he was born on July 1, 1860, Gazetted to the 67th Regiment in 1879, he transferred to the Punjab Cavalry in 1884, having meanwhile served in the Second Afghan War, receiving the medal with clasp. He also saw fighting in the Zhob Valley in 1890, in Waziristan in 1894-5, and in the Tochi during the great outburst on the North-West Frontier in 1897-8. For five years from 1900 he was A.A.G. in India, and he reached the rank of brigadier-general in 1911. Appointed General Officer Commanding at Aden early in 1914, he was not deemed by higher authority to have responded so well as they could have hoped to the heavy responsibilities brought by the War, with its unsettlement of the Aden hinterland. On the ground of this dissatisfaction he was transferred in 1915 to the less important post of G.O.C. at Karachi. He held it for little more than a year, being removed from the appointment in consequence of his share in the responsibility for the lamentable disaster under which a number of British drafts moved by train from Karachi in the hot weather succumbed to heat-stroke. Another post was found for him, and he did not retire from the Army until August, 1919. There were many friends who considered that he had been removed from his command unjustly, and controversy on the subject continued in one or two journals. He married Edith Aimée, daughter of Captain the Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice, R.N. He married, secondly, Hawthorn, granddaughter of Mr. David Tennant, J.P., of Mobarnane, Co. Tipperary, and she died in 1928.

The funeral will be at Marsh-lane Cemetery, Surbiton, at 3 o'clock to-day.

THE REV. J. H. WILKINSON

The Rev. John Henry Wilkinson, who died at Winchester on January 19, at the age of 85, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Matthew Wilkinson, Headmaster of Marlborough College and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. He entered Winchester College as a scholar in 1850; from there he obtained a demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1871 he became an assistant master at St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, and in 1872 he was ordained deacon, but he never proceeded to priest's orders, as he was a schoolmaster for the whole of his working life. In 1873 he founded a preparatory school, which he called "Waynflete," at Clifton, where it flourished for 25 years. In 1898 he moved the school to Woodcote, near Goring. He retired in 1909, and settled in Winchester, where he did a certain amount of private coaching and diocesan work. He also assisted Canon Causton at St. Cross Church. During the War he again took on preparatory school work at Bramcote, Scarborough. "One of His Old Boys" writes of him:—

To the small boy he was always more of the friend than the schoolmaster; even as a boy of nine one realized that. One formed a friendship then that lasted through life, and the longer it lasted the more intimate it became. I knew Mr. Wilkinson for 40 years, and I never heard him say an unkind word about anyone, nor have I ever heard anyone say an unkind word about him. As a boy at Waynflete, as a master on his staff when he moved to Woodcote, and as one of the headmasters who were lucky enough to have him on their staff during the War, I never knew him anything but cheerful and deeply sympathetic. He never seemed to notice the little worries of life, and his mere presence seemed to radiate good temper. As he grew older his interest in his old boys never flagged, and they were always sure of a warm welcome at his house in Winchester. He was loved by everybody he knew, and especially by all those whose privilege it had been to work under him or with him.

DR. LOUIS FOURNIER

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Dr. Louis Fournier, chief physician of Cochin Hospital, who was responsible for many notable developments in the treatment of syphilis, has died here after an operation at the age of 62.

Fournier, who possessed all the modesty and industry of the true savant, for many years concentrated almost his entire energies on the improvement of the prophylaxis and the methods of treating syphilis, the disappearance of which, as he recently wrote, "has always been the dream of my life." Together with Doctors Gilbert and Carnot, he produced standard works on the subject, while his practical researches, in cooperation with Sazerac and Levaditi, led to the discovery of the valuable properties of bismuth in treating the disease.

SIR FRANK WARNER

Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, writes:—

May I, through your columns, acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude that the Imperial Institute owes to the late Sir Frank Warner? Among his many activities, he took the keenest interest in the work of the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Silk, which was formed in 1916 to encourage the production of silk within the Empire. He was appointed chairman of the committee at its inception and held this office until 1928, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He remained, however, a member of the committee, and continued to render most valuable assistance.

The important practical results achieved by the committee have been due in large measure to the enthusiasm which Sir Frank Warner brought to the work and to the generous way in which he placed the entire resources of his firm at the disposal of his committee for experimental trials of Empire-reared silk. Only a few months ago a beautiful piece of damask made in his factory from Tanganyika cocoons was shown at the Agricultural Exhibition at Dar-es-Salaam. It is believed that the pioneer work to which he so largely contributed will ultimately prove to be of real Imperial importance in connexion with silk production. His long and unselfish labours in this cause will long be remembered with gratitude by those associated with him at the Imperial Institute.

MR. F. K. CAHILL

The death is announced in Dublin of Mr. Frank Kennedy Cahill, F.R.C.S.I., a well-known physician who specialized in abdominal disorders. He studied in the United States under Professor Hemmiter, and was a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine as well as of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He was also prominent in artistic circles, being a keen supporter of the Abbey Theatre. He was a brother of Mr. J. R. Cahill, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy in Paris.

SOMERSET FLOODS

ALL-NIGHT STRUGGLE TO REPAIR RIVER BANK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TAUNTON, JAN. 28

Working in darkness in perilous conditions, men of Athelney, in the Somerset flood area, won an all-night struggle in repairing the fresh burst of river bank which since yesterday afternoon had been sending a great torrent of water across the moors. The inhabitants, many of whom had returned to their houses within the past week, were heartbroken at the prospect of being again driven from their houses, and a band of resolute volunteers at once set about repairing the break.

Work was only just started by nightfall when the river began to drop, but the men continued at grave risk of their lives. Large lengths of timber thrown across the gap were snapped like twigs under the pressure of the torrent. Working from a boat which often threatened to capsize, the men eventually succeeded in fixing iron hurdles into the bank with the support of sandbags, and gradually they built up a barrier until the gap was filled.

The voluntary flood workers included the Rev. H. Jackson (hon. secretary of the local relief committee), whose energy and courage proved very heartening. Mr. Jackson and his companions returned to their homes early this morning wet through and covered in mud. Their successes in temporarily stopping the burst in the river bank has won the admiration and gratitude of the whole district, and for the moment the situation is saved, the general level of the moorland flood water having risen only a few inches, but adequate measures are urgently needed to prevent further disaster.

Photographs of scenes in the area affected by the flood appear on page 18.

TERRITORIAL ARMY STRENGTH

IMPROVED RECRUITING

The latest official returns show that in December 1,729 recruits were finally approved for service in the Territorial Army. This is an increase of 107 on the figures for the previous month, and 179 more than in December, 1928. The total number of enlistments during the year January to December, 1929, was 27,962.

Last month the Western Command led the way with 336 recruits, followed by the Eastern Command, 306; the Southern Command, 304; the London District, 294; the Northern Command, 268; and the Scottish Command, 221.

The total Territorial strength, exclusive of permanent staff, on January 1, 1930, was 6,864 officers and 129,066 other ranks, as compared with 6,842 officers and 129,153 other ranks on December 1, 1929, and 6,932 officers and 132,444 other ranks on January 1, 1929.

WOOL INDUSTRY INQUIRY

EVIDENCE FOR THE UNIONS

Sitting alone as a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Ministry of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, Mr. H. P. MACMILLAN, K.C., yesterday continued the hearing in London of the questions in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textiles Industries Council. These questions relate mainly to the wages of the operatives, the agreements determining rates and conditions having been terminated in November, 1927.

The employers have already stated their case, and yesterday Mr. Arthur Shaw continued his evidence on behalf of the unions concerned, going into the causes of the dispute and suggesting certain remedies. He called as witnesses Mr. Frank Dickinson (secretary of the Yorkshire Association of Power Loom Overlookers), Mr. J. Gartside (secretary of the Saddleworth Weavers), Mr. Frank Egan (secretary of the Wool, Yarn, and Warehouse Workers' Union), Mr. W. J. Riley (secretary of the Managers' and Overlookers' Society), and Mr. Harry Sheard (secretary of the Huddersfield and Dewsbury Power Loom Overlookers).

The inquiry was adjourned till to-day, when the operatives will call as their last witness Mr. M. Titterington, president of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and afterwards the employers will reply to the unions' case.

EMPLOYERS IN BUILDING INDUSTRY

SIR R. WEDGWOOD'S PLEA FOR COOPERATION

The annual dinner of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers was held at the Hotel Victoria last night, when the President, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, was in the chair.

Mr. SYDNEY TATCHELL, replying to the toast of "Architects and Surveyors," proposed by SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS, spoke of the value of team work in the building industry, and said that while it would be foolish to suggest that there were no grievances, yet when they were brought to the light of day they were much smaller in size, and with good will and a lively sense of responsibility brought to bear upon them, they were quickly dispelled.

SIR RALPH WEDGWOOD (President of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations), submitting the toast of the Federation, said the prosperity of a host of industries depended on the prosperity of the building trade, and every class of the community was interested in their activities. They occupied a key position, and therefore an active central organization was a necessity. They employed 800,000 men. Industry was entering upon a more self-conscious stage in which the interests of all—capital and labour—must be considered and harmonized. Capital would do well to imitate labour in uniting to strengthen a central organization for the reasoned and broadminded representation of its needs and aims.

Among those present were:—

Sir Edwin and Lady Airey, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mitchell Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dove, Mons. F. Van Ophem, Mr. A. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coppock, Mr. F. G. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smeaton, Mr. Josh. Croad, Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Mrs. S. Tatchell, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Barker, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brims, Miss Hall, Dr. R. E. and Mrs. Stradling, Mr. T. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. F. Thorne, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. G. Mowlem Burt, Mr. A. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Sir J. Walker Smith, Mr. A. B. H. Colls (President London Master Builders' Association), Mr. E. J. Brown, Mr. Norman H. Walls, and Mr. L. E. Jones.

"CARS OF TO-DAY"

GUIDES TO BUYING AND DRIVING

The 1930 edition—the seventh annual issue—of "Cars of To-day," containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving," are now on sale. The object of "Cars of To-day" is to serve as a guide to those who are thinking of buying a new car and, through the critical review of a large number of cars tried by *The Times* Motoring Correspondent over the same test route, to help towards the choice. In every case mention is made of any structural or price alterations that have been made since the original publication of the reviews in *The Times*. These reports are not based upon estimates or catalogue information, but are the results of personal examination and trial.

Motorists will also find much useful information in "The Art of Driving," by *The Times* Motoring Correspondent. The aim of the handbook, which is in a new and enlarged edition, with a stiff cover, is to explain, in the simplest way, the finer points of driving, an appreciation of which adds much to an owner's pleasure, reduces his expenditure in running a car, and makes his driving safer.

"Cars of To-day" and "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or they can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

SIR THOMAS LEGGE AND THE T.U.C.

APPOINTMENT AS HEALTH ADVISER

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Thomas Legge has joined the staff of the Trades Union Congress as adviser to the social insurance department on the health of workers as affected by conditions arising out of their employment. Sir Thomas Legge was senior medical inspector of factories from 1898 to 1926, and was a member of Home Office Committees on compensation for industrial diseases, anthrax, and other subjects. Besides the study of industrial diseases, he has also investigated the injurious effects of dust, fumes, and gases.

Sir Thomas Legge, who had already reached the pensionable age, retired from the Home Office in 1926, stating in a letter to *The Times* that his reason was that he could not recede from the position he took up at Geneva in 1921, when, as representing one of the delegates of the British Government, he voted for the draft convention prohibiting the use of white lead for the internal painting of buildings.

The General Council announces that Sir Thomas Legge's work will be primarily in connexion with the prevention of industrial diseases and forms of poisoning, and with medical treatment only in so far as it is part of prevention. He will not undertake actual medical treatment, but will be available for examination of groups of workpeople employed in factories or workshops, with a view to advising as to whether they are suffering from any occupational disease. He will also deal, by articles and lectures, with the whole question of occupational diseases from the medical point of view, and will keep the trade union movement fully informed on the vast problem of health in industry. He hopes, by examination of union sickness records and in other ways, to make industrial risks to health more a subject of study and research than it is at the present time.

IRELAND'S INTEREST IN PEACE

MR. CLYNES ON THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., was the principal guest at the monthly house dinner of the Irish Club last evening, when Mr. W. E. D. ALLEN, M.P., presided.

Proposing "The Guests," Mr. J. A. R. CAIRNS said it was 20 years since he first proposed that toast in the club. They had had many distinguished guests in that period, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

Mr. CLYNES, responding, said he was glad to observe the company was so mixed in its political associations and yet so united in the desire to work for the good of Ireland.

They were just now holding the Naval Conference in London and considering the reduction within our time of the instruments of war, so that a policy of peace could be more effective in the sense of the ridding of the world of the burden of armaments. Ireland had quite an unexcelled interest in the maintenance of the peace of the world and of the prosperity of Europe, and Ireland would look, with others, for a happy and satisfactory outcome of the Conference.

Responses were also made by SIR JAMES COOPER, Mr. BEN TILLETT, M.P., Mr. L. HORE-BELISHA, M.P., LORD LYMINGTON, M.P., Mr. E. MARJORIBANKS, M.P., Mr. A. W. HAYCOCK, M.P., and MAJOR M. BEAUMONT, M.P. The toast of "The Irish Club" was given by Mr. SHAW DESMOND, and acknowledged by Mr. EDWARD SHORTT and Mr. H. HUGHES.

THE KING'S GIFT TO BLIND

PROFITS FROM GRAMOPHONE RECORD

Sir Beacheroft Towse, V.C., chairman of the National Institute for the Blind, was informed by Lord Stamfordham yesterday that the King wished the entire profits from the sale of the gramophone record of his speech opening the Naval Conference to be given to the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. The record was made by the Gramophone Company while the speech was being delivered to the delegates and broadcast throughout the world by the B.B.C.

The King's action has caused great satisfaction to the committee of the fund, who consider that it will stimulate public interest in a movement which is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the blind. Mr. Churchill's appeal, broadcast on Christmas Day, met with a generous response, which now exceeds £11,000. In addition, the committee have received from the radio trade an offer of sets of a value of £10,000, but this total is inadequate to carry through the scheme.

The fund was organized to provide, so far as is practicable, every blind person in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland with a wireless set.

*ARMY O

Court News

The Duke of York will attend the Industrial Welfare Society annual dinner on February 26.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has postponed for a few days her departure to the South of France, where she is going to stay with the Duke of Connaught.

The Duke of Roxburghe left London on Monday for Floors Castle, Kelso.

The Marquess of Hartington left 85, Eaton-square on Sunday for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsay will return to London on Tuesday, for a few days, from Kilconquhar House, Fife.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have returned to London from Stansted Park, Emsworth.

Countess Buxton and Lady Rayleigh will give a dance, in March, for their daughters, Lady Alethea Buxton, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, and Miss Cuthbert.

Lady Doreen Knatchbull will return to London this week from Mersham-le-Hatch, Ashford.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen have returned to 25, Rutland-gate from Seacox Heath.

Viscountess Broome is prevented from sailing in the Llandaff Castle for Kenya Colony, and expects to return home from St. Jean de Luz at the end of February.

Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart returned to 22, Mansfield-street last week from Scotland. He will remain in London until Parliament rises.

Lord Craigmyle will return to 9, Bolton-gardens on Saturday from abroad.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso returned to London on Monday from Melchbourne Park, Bedfordshire. They will remain at 5, Ennismore-gardens for some time.

Lady Denman has returned from Balcombe Place, Sussex, to 43, Upper Grosvenor-street, where she will remain for several weeks.

Sir Samuel Hoare returned to London yesterday from Switzerland. Lady Maud Hoare is progressing as well as can be expected after her recent accident, and she will return to London in about a month's time.

Sir John Gilmour will return to London to-day from Montrave, Leven, Fife.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton will return to London on February 7 from America.

The Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest will leave 26, Connaught-square next week and move to 6, Stanhope-place.

Lady Dashwood left yesterday for St. Moritz. She expects to be away for two weeks.

Lady Solomon has left Hampton Court Palace for South America, and will be away until the middle of April.

Owing to the illness of Lady Cohen, Sir Robert Waley Cohen has postponed his departure for West Africa, but hopes to sail in the course of next month.

Sir Henry and Lady Buckingham have moved from 15 to 27, Hans-place, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 8991.)

Sir Walter Gilbey has left London for Bournemouth for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves leave England to-day in the Aquitania for New York and Central America. Before proceeding to the West Indies Mr. Elliott Alves will remain in New York for three weeks, while Mrs. Elliott Alves will visit her relations in Montreal, returning to New York to join the Metapan for Panama on February 26. They will not return to England until the beginning of May.

The Duchess of Rutland and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke are organizing the annual ball for the Friends of the Poor, which will take place on May 20 at Eresby House, Rutland-gate, lent by the Earl and Countess of Ancaster.

Lady Norton is organizing a ball in aid of the Southern Irish Loyalists and ex-Service men, to be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Thursday, June 12.

An ice carnival in aid of Westminster Hospital, the Westminster Nursing Committee, and the City of Westminster Philanthropic Society will be held on Thursday, February 27, at the Ice Club, 20, Grosvenor-road.

Some tickets are still available for the performance of *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney*, which is to be given at the New Scala Theatre on Monday, February 3, in aid of the Oxford and Bermondsey Club. They may be obtained from the organizer, Miss Therese Samuels, 14, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W.1. (Telephone, Paddington 9624.)

The funeral of Sir Edmund Barnard will take place at Sawbridgeworth to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY

DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA ON FRIDAY

Lord Byng of Vimy will leave Southampton on Friday, in the Carnarvon Castle, on his postponed health trip to South Africa. His medical advisers state that his chief needs, after the severe illness through which he has passed, are quiet, rest, and sunshine.

"Although his progress has recently been satisfactory, Lord Byng is still in the care of two nurses, and is only able to be up for a few hours a day. While he can read without fatigue, he is not allowed to write letters, and he has not been out of doors since the middle of November, except on two exceptionally fine days.

Lord and Lady Byng are to be the guests of Sir Abe Bailey at Muizenburg during the first fortnight of their stay in South Africa. In March they are to be entertained at Government House, Cape Town, by Lord Athlone. Subsequently they will visit Dr. Rogers, an old friend of Lord Byng's, who was with him in the South African Light Horse, and now has a large farm in Cape Colony.

The Carnarvon Castle is due at Cape Town on February 19, and Lord Byng hopes to be back in London early in May. Letters addressed to his home in his absence will not be forwarded, but all communications relating to his official duties will be dealt with at Scotland Yard.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

A complete list of forthcoming social engagements is daily brought up to date at *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, where every assistance is offered to hostesses and visitors to London in making their plans.

A representative of the Social Department of *The Times* is in attendance from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, and will, so far as possible, give information on all social subjects, fixtures, &c. No charge is made for services rendered in this way.

The telephone number is Regent 2273-2274. All correspondence should be addressed to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. T. ST. J. B. ALSTON AND MISS I. D. FRANKLIN

An engagement is announced between Thomas St. John Beilby Alston, only son of the late the Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F. Alston, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., and of Lady Alston, 16, Neville-street, S.W.7, and Ivy Dorothy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Franklin, of Buenos Aires.

MAJOR R. H. KNOWLES AND MISS GIBSON

The engagement is announced between Major Richard Hall Knowles, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, third son of the late Mr. William Knowles and Mrs. Knowles, of Bolton, and Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, of Stanwell Lodge, Stanwell, Middlesex.

MR. E. H. LETHBRIDGE-KINGSFORD AND MISS J. ARNOLD

The engagement is announced of Edward Hilary Lethbridge-Kingsford, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. Lethbridge-Kingsford, of 12, Lyndhurst-road, Exeter, and grandson of the late Colonel C. E. Newport, R.A., and Joan, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Arnold, of 1, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.

MR. W. GREENHILL AND MISS J. INGLIS

An engagement is announced between William Greenhill, C.A., Edinburgh, and Jean Inglis, daughter of Mr. H. A. Inglis, J.P., formerly Bank Agent, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, and niece of Miss Inglis, 36, Heriot-row, Edinburgh.

MR. C. W. SHORLAND AND MISS STOKES

The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of the Rev. M. A. and Mrs. Shorland, of Rosehill, Berwick, Shrewsbury, and Helen Beatrice, elder daughter of the Rev. Adrian and Mrs. Stokes, of Acton Burnell Rectory, Shropshire.

MR. G. S. A. WHEATCROFT AND MISS M. S. LOCK

The engagement is announced between George Shorrock Ashcombe, only son of Mr. Hubert Ashcombe Wheatcroft, of The Hayes, Radlett, Herts, and Mildred Susan, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Walter and Mrs. Lock, of 13, Rawlinson-road, Oxford.

MR. G. L. EBBELS AND MISS ENGHOLM

The engagement is announced between George Lionel, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ebbels, of Selsdon Court, Sanderstead, and Norah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engholm, of Chelsea Court, S.W.3.

MR. W. T. HUNTER AND MISS HOLMES HUNT

The engagement is announced between Wilfrid Tennent Hunter, son of Mr. Frank Hunter, of Dixons, Lockerbie, N.B., and Phyllis, elder daughter of Mr. P. C. Holmes Hunt, M.Inst.C.E., of Melbourne, Australia. The marriage will take place in Calcutta during the third week of February next.

MR. P. HODGSON AND MISS BOYCE

The engagement is announced between Peter, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm E. Hodgson, of Wyndyate, Scarborough, and Edith Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Boyce, of West Point, Nab-lane, Shipley, Yorkshire.

MR. R. N. H. MOORE STEVENS AND MISS D. EDWARDS

The engagement is announced between Ralph Noel Henry, younger son of Colonel Moore Stevens, Bellenden, Exeter, and of the late Mrs. Moore Stevens, and Diana, daughter of the late Captain Noel Edwards, 9th Lancers, and of Mrs. Heseltine, The Manor House, Berwick St. John, Shaftesbury.

MR. J. R. S. FERGUSSON AND MISS STUART

An engagement is announced between John Robert Scott, the younger son of Norman Gardner Fergusson and Mrs. Fergusson, of Northchurch, and Cynthia Jean, the elder daughter of Major Athol Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, of Berkhamsted.

MR. J. D. DUNN AND MISS BELL

The marriage between Mr. John D. Dunn and Miss Ruby D. Bell will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-morrow (Thursday), January 30, at 2.15.

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. M. Brodhurst and Miss W. M. Wadman will not take place.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place at St. Paul's, Castlewellan, yesterday, of the infant daughter of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Annesley. The Rev. J. D. R. Kidd officiated, and the child was named Margaret Elizabeth. The godparents were Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Mrs. Aylwin, and Mrs. Waring.

LUNCHEON

MRS. REED

Senator and Mrs. Reed entertained at luncheon in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, the Secretary of the U.S. Navy and Mrs. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow and Miss Morrow.

NAVAL CONFERENCE DINNERS

MISS MACDONALD

Miss MacDonald gave a dinner party at 10, Downing-street last night in connexion with the Naval Conference. Her guests were:—

Mme. Grandi, Lady Takarabe, Countess Rogeri di Villanova, Lady Chatterjee, Mrs. Ralston, Mme. Pietri, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Miss Sankey, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Mrs. Graham.

Dinner parties in connexion with the Conference were also given by Mrs. Dawes, at the American Embassy; by Mrs. Alexander, at Admiralty House; and by Mrs. Wedgwood Benn.

MRS. DAWES

Mrs. Dawes entertained the following ladies:—

Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Hugh Gibson, Mrs. Morrow, Miss Morrow, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Mrs. Hilary Jones, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Van Kaurea, Mrs. Train, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Belin, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. J. R. Thomas, and Mrs. R. T. Hanson.

Mrs. Dawes held an informal reception afterwards, to which Miss MacDonald, Mrs. J. Y. Alexander, and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn brought their dinner guests.

MRS. ALEXANDER

Mrs. Alexander's guests at Admiralty House were:—

Mme. de Fleuriau, Mlle. de Fleuriau, Miss Wilford, Mrs. te Water, Miss Wren, Lady Parmoor, Lady Trevelyan, Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Noel Buxton, and Miss Alexander.

MRS. WEDGWOOD BENN

Mrs. Wedgwood Benn's guests were:—

Mme. Matsudaira, Mrs. Snowden and the Misses Snowden, Baroness Acton, Countess De La Warr, Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., Lady Benn, Lady Jowitt, and Miss A. Susan Lawrence, M.P.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MRS. EARDLEY-WILMOT

A memorial service for Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot was held yesterday at Christ Church, Chelsea. The Rev. H. Claude Harland officiated, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Stephen Eardley-Wilmot, General Sir William and Lady Adair, Miss Plowes, Countess de Bellisson, Lady Carnock, Commander and Mrs. Cotesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cator, Miss Cator, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Colonel and Mrs. Healey, Mrs. Oulvie, Miss Twiss, Mrs. Wilfred Eaton, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Geoffrey Marston, Mr. H. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Archibald Allen, Mrs. Cecil King, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Waggett, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mrs. Derwent Myles, Mrs. Richard Powell, Mrs. Lethbridge, Miss Lethbridge, Major Richard Rizz, Mr. A. D. Cotton, Mrs. E. J. Maston, and Miss Hadley.

The funeral of Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot took place at St. Martin's, Canterbury, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. J. T. Hales officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mr. C. S. Scott (brother), Mr. Archibald Allen (cousin), Miss Allen (cousin), and Major Marston (nephew). Among others present were:—Mrs. W. A. Lochee, Mrs. Blunt, Miss Grosvenor-Jennings, and Miss Seymour Coxe.

MR. A. C. DICKSON

A memorial service for Mr. A. C. Dickson, a well-known figure in the textile trade and a member of the City Corporation, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. The Rev. R. Hanson (the vicar) officiated, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dickson, Mr. N. E. Dickson, Mr. F. N. Dickson, Mr. Norman Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, Mrs. Venning, Sir Charles Johnston, Sir Charles Batho, Mr. A. M. Nortier (representing the Town Clerk), Mr. T. Harvey Hull, Mr. T. E. Barry (Staff Officer at the Admiralty), Mr. F. Rowland, Major Richard Rizz, Mr. F. W. Witherdery (representing William Owen and Co.), Mr. C. A. Gomperts, Mr. Stanley Mallett, Mr. J. D. Mounser, Mr. H. D. Watkins, Mr. Murray Janes, Mr. John Risson, Mr. Bernard John, son of Mr. Seabright, Mr. T. Symons, Mr. Frank Pollitzer, Mr. E. M. Bissell, Mr. D. A. Knights, Mr. A. R. Neville, Mr. A. Marchand, Mr. W. H. Bassett, Mr. Walter Lawrence, Mr. Alan Mordaunt, Mr. G. S. Young, Mr. F. W. Chitty, Mr. W. G. Speck, Mr. W. H. Newman, Mr. W. A. Lapham, Mr. A. T. Lapham, Mr. Eric Bettson, Mr. W. Bonds, Mr. R. Bonds, Mr. N. L. Ball, Mr. F. J. Strover, Mr. A. W. Nash, Mr. F. V. Cockell, Mr. Leonard Tubbs, Mr. Gurney Nelson, Mr. Smythe, Mr. W. S. Knott, Mr. H. Stow, Mr. B. J. Maynard, Mr. J. G. Robeson, Mr. Lindley Jones, Mr. D. Hiscott, Mr. T. Bridge, Mr. George Lobash, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. A. S. King, Mr. H. C. Butt, Mr. H. T. Monk, Mr. F. Burney, Mr. Costa, Mr. T. Parker, Mr. J. H. Corby, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. H. Matthews, Mr. W. Hickey, Mr. C. Mortimer, Mr. C. J. Nevill, Mr. F. G. Wigley, Mr. W. J. Crase, Mr. S. G. Hibbard, Mr. Ellis, Mr. G. Cormack, Mr. W. Gattiker, Mr. Alfred Chapman, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. W. C. Blomeyd, Mr. H. W. Rowlett, Mr. F. S. Pullan, the Rev. G. S. Davies (St. Alban, Wood street), Mr. David Haydon, Mr. E. H. Oxenham, Major Vine, Mr. S. B. Hubard, Mr. C. Watson, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. J. W. Reed, Mr. Walter Payne, Mr. H. Gladhill, Mr. H. J. Gray, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. H. Brown, and Mr. W. Foxton.

MARRIAGES

MR. D. STUDLEY-HERBERT AND THE COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD

Owing to the prolonged absence in East Africa of the Dowager Countess of Seafield, the marriage arranged between Mr. Derek Studley-Herbert and the Countess of Seafield took place quietly on January 24 at St. James's, Piccadilly. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Hampstead officiated.

LIEUT.-COLONEL P. R. BUTLER AND MISS R. L. CURZON

The marriage took place quietly yesterday morning, in St. Patrick's Chapel, Westminster Cathedral, of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick R. Butler, Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Butler and of Lady Butler, and Miss Rhona Lilian Curzon, second daughter of the Hon. Assheton and Mrs. Curzon, of 125, Victoria-street, S.W. The Rev. R. U. Butler, O.S.B. (brother of the bridegroom), officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved dress of powder-blue lace over georgette, and a close-fitting hat to match. She carried a bouquet of red roses tied with red ribbon. There were no bridesmaids, and Mr. Alexander Rawlinson was best man. There was no reception, but among those present at the ceremony were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Curzon, Miss Joan and Miss Vera Curzon, Mr. Ralph Curzon, Viscountess Gormanston, Mrs. Kingscote, Captain Okeover, Miss Okeover, Mrs. Everard Meynell, Miss Joan and Miss Alice Meynell, Lady Walker, Mrs. Gwyn Reid Walker, the Hon. Mrs. Allsopp, Miss Allsopp, the Hon. Mrs. Lort Phillips, Mrs. Buckston, Miss Waller, Miss Rolt, Miss Poer O'Shee, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Oliver, Miss Violet Levy, Miss Gertrude Sweetman, Mrs. George Stokes, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Murray Sowerby, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Grey Granville, and Mr. Ll. Gwydyr-Jones.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and the bride travelled in a grey-and-blue coat and skirt.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER S. J. LAYTON BENNETT, R.N., AND MRS. COURTIS

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, yesterday afternoon, of Lieutenant-Commander Stuart John Layton Bennett, Royal Navy, son of the late Mr. Ernest Layton Bennett and of Mrs. Layton Bennett, and Mrs. Madge Marian Courtis, widow of Dr. Alan Courtis and daughter of the late Mr. John David Constable Arthur and of Mrs. Arthur, of Shanghai, China. The Rev. Wilfrid Gibbins (rector of Oxted, Surrey) officiated, and the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Kenneth Layton Bennett, was best man.

The bride was given away by Mr. J. C. Lake, and she wore a frock of powder-blue panne velvet, with a long, full skirt, and a close-fitting bodice, finished with a velvet bow at the back of the neck. She wore a small hat to match her frock and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Miss Joy Courtis, the bride's daughter, was the only bridesmaid, and she wore a picture frock of blue panne velvet, with a long skirt, and puffed sleeves to the fitting bodice. She wore a wreath of forget-me-nots and carried a Victorian posy of mixed flowers. A reception was held afterwards at the Rubens Hotel, Buckingham Palace-road, and those present included:—

Mrs. Layton Bennett, Miss Layton Bennett, Mrs. K. A. Layton Bennett, Miss Courtis, Sir John and Lady Courtis, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mr. Herbert Bell, Mrs. H. F. Gould, Mrs. R. Gordon Gould, the Misses Gould, Captain Lewis, Commander Ling, the Hon. Mrs. Arnold Viney, Mrs. H. V. Beddington, Mrs. Mills, Miss Gribble, Mrs. Arnold Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Laing and Miss Laing, Mrs. Ronald Worlock, Lady Worthington-Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Eberlie, Mrs. Hornell, Mrs. E. C. Gill, Mrs. James, Miss Jefferson, Mr. J. C. Bowder, Miss Lake, Mr. James Lake, Mr. D. C. O'Neill, Mrs. Moose, Mrs. Saunders, Mr. F. W. Rawlinson, Mrs. K. F. Piper, Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, the Misses Scott-Moncreiff, Mrs. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Trowell, Lady Southborough, Mrs. Jackson and Miss Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Joyce, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Bain, Captain and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Phillips, Mrs. Belcher and Miss Belcher, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reeves.

MR. J. F. ADYE AND MISS BROOKE

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday, of Mr. John Frederic Adye, Royal Artillery, elder son of Major-General Sir John Adye, of 19, Wilton-street, and the late Lady Adye, and Miss Grace Désirée Ingham Brooke, of 25, Roland-gardens, S.W., only daughter of Brigadier-General C. R. Ingham Brooke and Mrs. Ingham Brooke. Prebendary A. W. Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple long-sleeved gown of white satin with a long white tulle veil which formed the train. Her headdress was of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of white camellias and wore a diamond pendant. There were two little girl attendants, Miss Betty Hall and Miss Virginia Phillimore, who wore long frocks of tangerine-coloured satin and wreaths of green leaves on their hair. They carried bouquets of deep tangerine-coloured tulips. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Alvilda Bridges, Miss Rosemary Harrison, Miss Marcia Firebrace, and Miss Eleanor Iselin. They wore dresses like those of the little girls, with tight-fitting bodices and skirts with an uneven hemline which swept the ground. They had narrow wreaths of green leaves on their hair and carried bouquets of deep tangerine-coloured tulips. Mr. Astur Brooke (brother of the bride) was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Major-General Sir John Adye, Mrs. Apsley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillimore, Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Mrs. Weyland Latham, Mrs. R. Latham, Mr. R. S. Latham, Miss Ryan Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Phillips, Mr. V. Ingham Brooke, Miss M. V. Brooke, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. F. R. Grenside, Miss Barbara Brooke, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Bloxsome, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bloxsome, Major-General and Mrs. Carter, Lady Bridges, Lady Southwark, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Belfield, Lady Cautley, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Stopford, Sir Lewis Loyd, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Miss Nina and Miss Hilda Stopford, Countess Brassey, Lady O'Brien, Major the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Law, Mrs. Bradley, Major-General Sir Lionel and Lady Kirk, Sir Clark Kennedy, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy, Colonel and Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Maurice Lloyd, Mrs. C. J. Lloyd, Colonel and Mrs. Carrol, Mr. T. M. Shelford, Mrs. Dunne, Miss Lambert, Mr. R. H. Willis, Mrs. Charles Seymour, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Savory, Miss Saville, Mrs. Shelford, Mr. Bland, Mrs. F. H. Carson.

Major and Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. J. W. Rose, Mr. Herbert Franklin, Mrs. F. Nosd, Mrs. Gordon Craig, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. B. Chapman, Mrs. F. Fremantle, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Anstruther, Mrs. Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Wagner, Miss Wilson, the Misses Whitmore, Mrs. Firebrace, Mrs. J. Taiham Walker, Mrs. Barnardiston, Miss Betty Markham, Major-General F. Ramsay, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gosselt, Mr. and Mrs. Tancred, Mrs. E. Lane, Mrs. R. Maitland, Mrs. Hilliers, Major Matheson, Captain Leslie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edwards, Mrs. Cameron Skinner, Mrs. Francis Smith, Mrs. Villiers Smith, Mrs. Connolly, Captain and Mrs. C. Grenside, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Coddington, Mrs. Cuningham, Mrs. Hosken, Mr. J. Crossleigh.

Mrs. Murray Graham, senior, Mrs. Jejib, Mrs. H. Lamont, Miss Fowler, Colonel Boulton, Mrs. Crookshank, Captain Crookshank, Captain and Mrs. Luttman-Johnson, Mrs. Glanvill, Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, Mr. Cracroft, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Boult, Mrs. R. Martin, the Misses Selby Bigge, Colonel and Mrs. Wayte, Dr. and Mrs. D. MacMannus, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. C. Preston, Mr. D'Arcy Sullivan, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Penrose Thomas, Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. W. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cator, Captain and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Alan Cracroft, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rupert Money, Colonel Montgomery Campbell, Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Captain Keith, Mrs. Guy Ward, Mrs. Charles Lee, Mrs. Henry Dunsmure, Mrs. W. A. Dumaresq, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. White, Mr. J. L. O'Connell, Mrs. G. V. W. Carey, Mr. Raymond de B. Layard, Mrs. Francis Gregson, and Mrs. Yeatherd.

MR. D. TIGHE AND MISS GIBBS

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, of Mr. Dan Tighe, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Tighe, of Hossanagh, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, and Miss Beatrice Gibbs, only daughter of Mrs. Harold Gibbs, of London, and the late Mr. Harold Gibbs. The Rev. J. Gibbs (cousin of the bride) officiated, assisted by Canon Mitchell.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain George Gibbs, R.E., wore a gown of dove-coloured satin-backed moiré, the skirt of which was of old embroidered net, worked by her great-grandmother for her own wedding. Her veil was of dove-coloured tulle, finished with a spray of orange blossom over each ear, and she wore an old garnet necklace. She carried a bouquet of red tulips, white heather, and myrtle. The bridesmaids were Miss Sylvia Gibbs, Miss Barbara Cunard, Miss Bridget Kindersley, and Miss Moyra Tighe. They wore long, tight-fitting dresses of garnet-red satin-backed moiré, and short velvet coats and berets of the same colour. They carried bouquets of white tulips, tied with red ribbon. Mr. Leicester Tighe, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 31, Chester-square, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gault, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Tighe, Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Tighe, Mrs. Tighe, Miss S. Tighe, Captain and Mrs. Walter Curran, Mrs. Harold Gibbs, Sir Charles and Lady Fortescue-Brickdale, Sir Ralph and Lady Cocote, Lady Ashford, Lady Wyldbore-Smith and Miss Monica Wyldbore-Smith, Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, Lady Davis, Viscountess Ashbrook, Judge Burges, the Rev. and R. and Mrs. Huband, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Major-General and Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Wrenker, Major and Mrs. Guy Kindersley, Miss O. Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heaven, Mr. F. Harris, Captain Lewis Harris, Miss Tindall Lucas, Mrs. Lucas-Scudamore, Captain Max Cocke, Mr. and Mrs. Cokayne, Miss Laura Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. John Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gault, the Hon. Edith Gibbs, Mrs. Leslie Hamilton Gault, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. E. Fortescue-Brickdale, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fortescue-Brickdale, Mr. Sewell, Mrs. R. Salkeld, Mrs. Donald Roy, Mr. and Mrs R. Sidebottom, Miss Frances Russell, Mrs. Claud Hanbury-Tracy, Mrs. Waldon, Miss Edith Webber, Miss Lilian Cosby, Mrs. Vernon Blare, Mrs. Otway Johnson, Mrs. Percy Meade, Miss M. L. Barker, Miss Bertha Crofton, Mr. Staffington Smyth, Mr. F. F. Lewin, Mrs. Quinlen, Mrs. D'Oller, Mrs. Harper, Miss Newton King, Miss French, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Brownlow, Mrs. Empson, Miss F. Cunard, Mrs. Stewart Blacker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Segrave, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garratt, Captain Gregory Harris, Mrs. Hugh Archdale, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Pauline Andrews, and Miss Conway Gordon.

RECEPTION

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lady Mayoress held her first reception at the Mansion House yesterday afternoon. It was largely attended, and the guests included many of the members of the Delegations to the Naval Conference and their ladies.

A programme of instrumental music was given by Newman's band. Miss Cecilia Farrar and Mr. Robert Naylor were the vocalists. An exhibition of civic plate much interested the company. The guests included:—

The Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizanskas, Lord and Lady Jessel and the Hon. Doreen Jessel, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Viscountess Pirrie and Miss Carlisle, Viscountess Sandhurst, Lord and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady Airedale, Viscount and Viscountess Stopford, Lord and Lady Daryngton, Lord and Lady George Cholmondeley, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Annaly, Lady Davidson of Lambeth, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Lord and Lady Luke, Lord and Lady Hewart, Lord and Lady Strathspey, the Hon. Joan Grant and the Master of Grant, the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lady (Hugh) Bell.

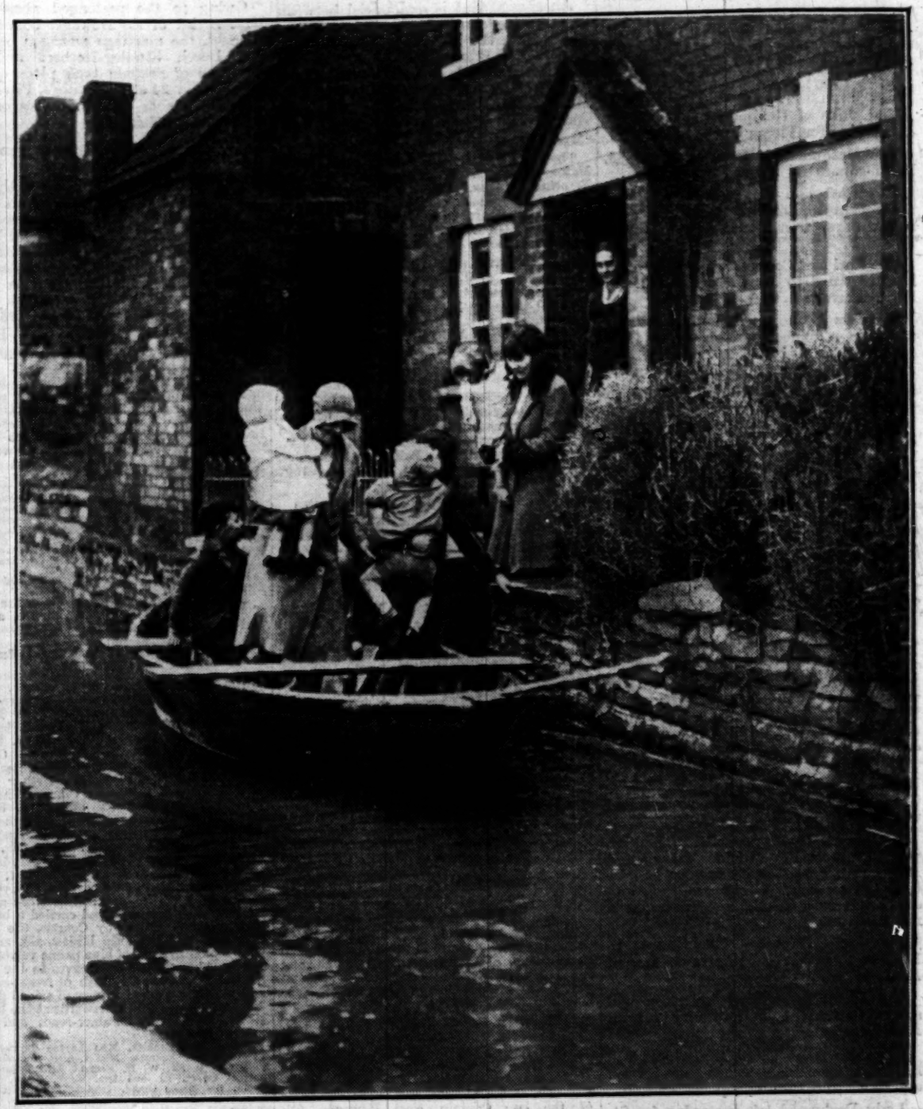
The Mayors and Mayoresses of Westminster, Kensington, Hammersmith, Stepney, Hampstead, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Woolwich, Southwark, Wandsworth, Islington, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Fulham, Lewisham, Battersea, Deptford, St. Marylebone, Hackney, Finsbury, Holborn, Greenwich, and Paddington.

Alderman Sir George Truscott, Mrs. Francis Wigglesworth, Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolen Marshall, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Sir William Pryke, Mrs. Cyril Turner, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, the Recorder and Lady Wild, Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal and Mrs. Neal, Major and Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Maurice Jenks, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. and Miss Greenaway, Sir Harry and Lady Bird, Sir William and Lady Thomas, Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Sir William and Lady Smith, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Sandle, Sir Ernest and Lady Lamb, Sir William Coxen, Sir Henry and Lady Kimber, Sir Henry and Lady Davenport, Sir James and Lady Bell, Sir Hugh and Lady Turnbull, the Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, the Secondary and Mrs. Hayes, the Comptroller and Mrs. Crowther Smith, Judge and Mrs. Holman Gregory, Judge and Mrs. Shewell Cooper, the City Architect, Lady Dykes, Mrs. Shacklburgh, the Town Solicitor and Mrs. Pickford, Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Deighton, Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Champness, Major and Mrs. A. E. Wood.

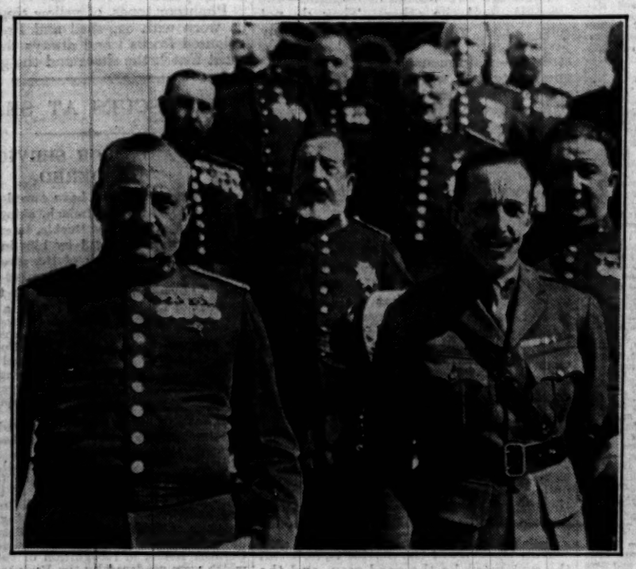
Chancellor, Mrs., and Miss Ponsonby, Mrs. T. Blackwell, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, Colonel and Mrs. Waterlow, Colonel and Mrs. Dundas, Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Lady Anderson, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Causton, Captain and Mrs. Mawer, the Misses Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Rose-Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Inman, Dr. and Mrs. Ramsay, the Misses Blackwell, Mrs. Woakoff-Mourouzoff, Countess Heiden, the Misses and Mr. Copson Peake, Dr. and Miss Levick, the Archdeacon of Hampstead and Mrs. Lambert, Dr. and Mrs. Freshfield, Mr. F. Hill, Mrs. Hansford, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. Maxwell, Sir Thomas and Lady Poison, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Collingridge, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Louis Greig, Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Mr. A. H. and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Sir Woodburn and Lady Kirby, the High Commissioner of the Irish Free State, Mrs. Smiddy, and Miss Smiddy, Mrs. Johnson, Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Archdeacon and Mrs. Holmes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Canon Carten de Wiart, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hepworth, the Rev. J. Black, Sir Charles and Lady Bedford, Mrs. R. Brooke, the Rev. S. F. L., Mrs., and Miss Bernays, the Misses Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Charles, Mrs. Cuthbertson, Major and Mrs. Caldwell, Commander and Mrs. Hugh Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Newson-Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doughty, the Misses Enthoven, Mr. and Mrs. Enthoven, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Colonel and the Misses Edgcumbe, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gosselt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gosselt, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Grinling, the Hon. I. and Mrs. Gilban, Mrs. and the Misses Hillcary, Sir Charles and Lady Hulbert, Mrs. and the Misses Jolly, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds.

Colonel and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Mansell, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Captain and Mrs. Seymour-Higgins, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Dr. G. Steele-Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Jolly, Dr. and Mrs. MacLehose, Colonel and Mrs. Watney, Canon and Mrs. Langford, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Robertson, the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Truscott, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bevan, Mrs. and Miss Steedman, Sir Francis and Lady Acland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Miss Beryl Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Yarrow, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Harding, Miss C. E. Howell Thomas, Sir Arthur and Lady Copson Peake, Sir Richard and Lady Sennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Miss Wilson, Miss Horner, Mrs. Armitage, Major and Mrs. C. D. Broome, Major and Mrs. C. J. Rushbrooke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Quinney, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Whalley,

RENEWED FLOODS IN SOMERSET: RIVER TONE EMBANKMENT BURST



REBUILDING THE DIKE.—The River Tone, in Somerset, which flooded a large area in December, burst its banks on Monday after 24 hours of incessant rain, and the villages of Athelney and Stan Moor are again under water. Some of the villagers who had returned to their homes only a few days ago removed their possessions once more and sought shelter elsewhere. Both on Monday evening and yesterday men and women worked hard trying to replace the defence of sandbags. On the left is a scene at Athelney yesterday, when villagers were building a new embankment of sandbags behind the broken dike built in December. On the right is a family starting out on a visit by boat, their only means of transport. Fortunately the level of the river was falling yesterday.



SPANISH DICTATOR RESIGNS.—It was announced yesterday that the Marqués de Estella, the Prime Minister of Spain, has resigned, and that General Berenguer has been asked to form a Cabinet. On the left is a photograph of General Berenguer, and on the right the Marqués de Estella is seen (left) with the King of Spain and some of the members of the former Cabinet.

MOSCOW MONASTERY DESTROYED.—A view of the ancient Simonoff Monastery on the outskirts of Moscow, the cathedral and walls of which are reported to have been blown up by pyroxylin on the night of the anniversary of Lenin's death. The monastery was founded in 1370.

A SPANISH ARTIST'S WORK.—A painting of the artist's daughter by Señor Santa Marina. An exhibition of his works will be opened next Tuesday at the Arlington Galleries by the Spanish Ambassador, the Marqués de Merry del Val.

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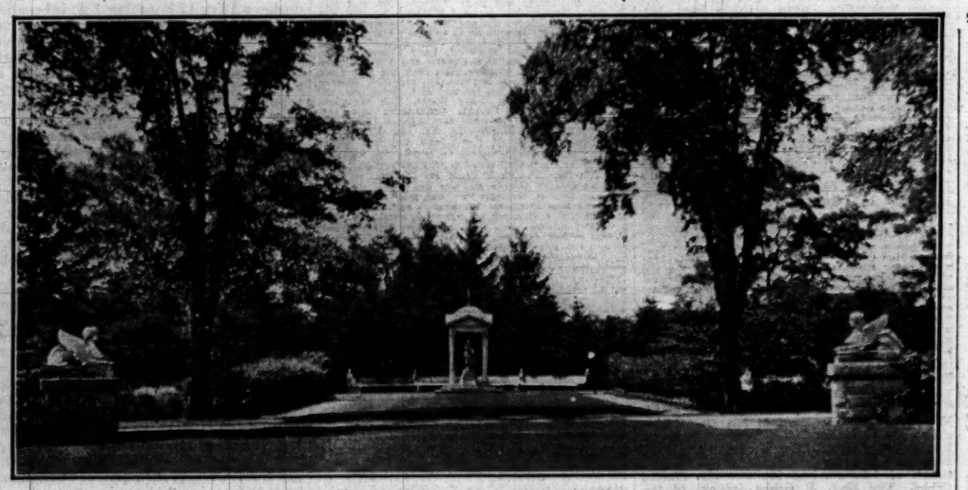
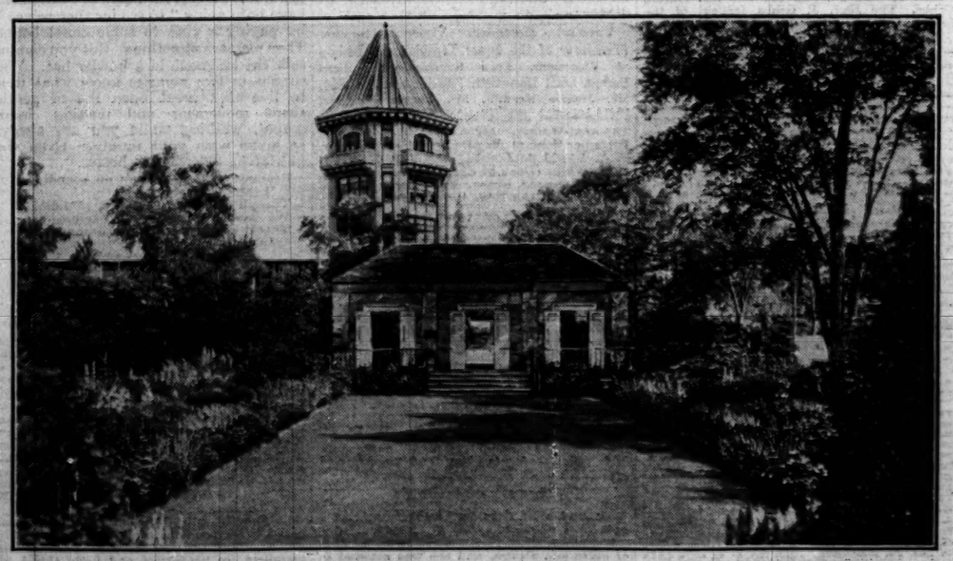
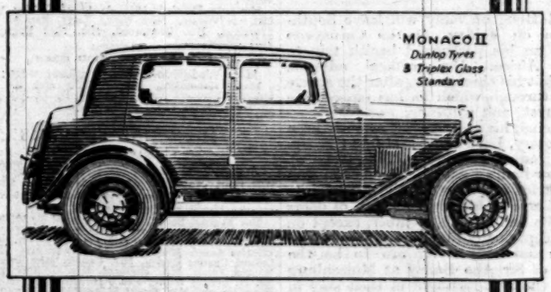




FACTORY GARDENS IN AMERICA.—One of the objects of the Garden Club of America is to induce the owners of factories to preserve the amenities of the districts in which they build. Our two photographs illustrate what can be done in this direction. They are views in the landscape garden made as a surrounding to the printing factory of the Condé Nast Press on each side of the New York-Boston road, which bisects the estate.

THE CAR THAT'S SET ALL THE WORLD TALKING



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NAVAL CONFERENCE

LORD GREY ON ITS TASK

THE GREAT PEACE MOVEMENT

The delegates to the London Naval Conference were entertained by the Pilgrims at dinner in the Hotel Victoria last night, under the presidency of Lord Grey of Fallodon, who proposed the toast of the Conference. The reply was made by Signor Dion Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister and leader of the Italian delegation. A short speech was also made by Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. Several ambassadors were present, besides a number of Cabinet Ministers and all the members of the foreign delegations.

Mr. WILSON TAYLOR (hon. secretary) read the following telegram from the Pilgrims of the United States:—"The Pilgrims of the United States send hearty greetings; and from across the sea join in cordial welcome to the delegates of the five great peoples in conference to promote the peace of the world. American public opinion is confident that a long step forward will be taken.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President."

LORD GREY, proposing the toast of "The Delegates to the London Naval Conference," said the Pilgrims were an Anglo-American institution, but that night they emphasized the international character of the entertainment. This was a great international occasion—the meeting of the Five-Power Naval Conference in London. The thoughts of the world were centred on it. What were the hopes? It seemed to him there were two, one comparatively small, which was that by naval agreement a reduction of expenditure on armaments might be reached to relieve the heavy burdens of taxation on the peoples. The other was a larger hope that the success of the Naval Conference would mark a real step forward towards world security and world peace.

Before this, human ideals had gone through four phases. The first phase was one where they were regarded as so visionary and remote that statesmen did not think it practical politics to discuss them. The second was one where they were regarded as possible. The third was one where they were regarded as probable, and the fourth and final stage was when they were considered matters of course. We had not reached that final stage yet. Probably it was reserved for a future generation to reach that last, final, and happy stage.

"But," he continued, "we have, at any rate, got past the first stage, when world peace was regarded as a visionary and remote dream. We have left that behind, and the fact that this great Conference is meeting in London now is proof that this great ideal of world security is a matter to which practical statesmen have set their hands. I would not presume to talk about the matters which are going to come before the Conference. We all know there are difficulties, but those who are engaged in the Conference know them better than anyone, and it would be superfluous to say anything about them. Those who are engaged in the Conference know better than anyone can tell them the means by which they may be overcome. I propose, therefore, to talk rather of the setting in which the Conference is taking place. By setting, I mean this: that it is not an isolated thing. It has to be taken as part of the great peace movement, in the light of what has already preceded it. The first thing, I think, we may congratulate ourselves upon is that we have got out of the vicious circle in which we found ourselves owing to the competition of armaments before the War.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

"One nation, not feeling secure, would make armaments in order to make itself feel secure, but, trying to secure itself in that way, became a cause of fear to some other nation. That nation then made armaments. Then came the competition of armaments, all designed for the purpose of making nations secure; a competition in the end which resulted in fear all round. We have got out of that vicious circle and are on the steady path of progress towards security. The progress along that path must be gradual. At one time it seemed as if we were in a dilemma. There were people who said: 'Armaments have been the cause of fear and of want of security. The only way to get security is to reduce armaments.' There were other people who said: 'You will never reduce armaments until you get security.' Between the two, the view that you would never have security until you reduced armaments and that you would never reduce armaments until you had security, the movement became retarded.

"In a dilemma like that the only thing to do is to do something. A good deal has been done by securing security first and then addressing ourselves to the question of armaments. What is the position since the War? Look at the important frontiers of Western Europe. Before the War there were at least two separate alliances designed to secure those frontiers. What was the result? I am no mathematician, but I understand that in algebra, if you multiply two minuses they make a plus. It seems to me that in these affairs you can get a position in which two plus fears result in a minus. You had your two alliances designed to secure security and the result was fear that was a minus. Instead of two separate alliances to secure peace you have now one treaty, one security in which all are interested and have an equal share. I mean the Treaty of Locarno. I give it as an instance of the change of method. Another is the Anglo-Japanese alliance, a thing on which I, at any rate, have no reason to look back with anything but satisfaction, and which I believe served a useful purpose to both countries. Its place has been taken by the Four-Power Agreement about the Pacific. See what that means. The national arrangements and counter-arrangements before the War, it was hoped, would avert war, but in fact they were a preparation for the contingency of war. The new methods since the War have been designed not merely to avert war, but to avert the need for the preparation against war. That is a great change.

"The United States had no share in the pre-War arrangements and for very obvious reasons. All these alliances, ententes, and separate arrangements before the War were not the result of a choice by nations, but were necessities. Two nations were feeling that each of them needed the support of the other for its own interests, and each was giving to the other a *quid pro quo* for the support it hoped to receive. The United States happily has never known these necessities. You have only got to look at the map and to consider its resources to realise that this sort of arrangement which took place before the War could have no basis in discussions between the United States and any other country. These arrangements before the War were based on a need of mutual support; on mutual necessity. We realise—at least I realise—that in any discussions with the United States about political arrangements, they can never in the nature of the case be on that basis.

THE KELLOGG PACT

"We want friendship and cooperation with them, but if we are to have it, it must not be for any exclusive national arrangement, but for some matter of world policy, which is inclusive, and not exclusive. We hoped that the League of Nations were going to provide the opportunity for such cooperation. The United States decided not to join the League of Nations. The opportunity for that cooperation was provided instead by the Pact for the renunciation of war. That is the form of cooperation, and one advantage of the new method is that it brings into cooperation the United States of America.

"I am not going to discuss the comparative value of the League of Nations and the Pact for the renunciation of war, but let me say in passing that I have never known a treaty familiarly known under so many names as the Pact for the renunciation of war. It is sometimes called the Kellogg Pact, sometimes the Briand-Kellogg Pact, sometimes the Pact of Paris, sometimes the Pact for the renunciation of war, and sometimes the Peace Pact. I do not say that in any disparaging way. On the contrary, I welcome all these different terms as terms of endearment. I will not dwell at length on the effect of this because, among other things, our speeches are being broadcast, and when speeches are broadcast there is always a yardstick by which the length of the speeches is measured.

"I would like, however, to say one word about this Peace Pact. I think people are sometimes rather tempted to under-estimate its effect on world peace from the fact that it has no sanctions. It is true that the Peace Pact does not say what will happen if any nation which is a party to it breaks it, but neither does it say what will not happen. It seems to me that the Peace Pact makes it very clear that any nation that breaks it would not be popular. No one can say that anything definite will happen, but no one can say what will not happen. It seems to me that the apprehension of the unknown is sometimes as efficient a restraint as fear of what is actually known. In all human affairs—it is one of the lessons of the last War—the unforeseen is much more formidable than the foreseen.

ATMOSPHERE OF SECURITY

"None of these things by themselve has given the world absolute security, but the cumulative effect of them has been that security is in the air, and without all this that has happened, without the atmosphere of security, the Naval Conference would not have met under the great hopes that it does to-day. The test, after all, of these agreements, the test of whether they have contributed to the security of the world, is whether the result is going to be reduction of expenditure or not. That is the test, and I take the fact that the Naval Conference is meeting to-day as evidence that the agreements which have been made have already done something to make the world feel a little more secure, and to make reduction of armaments more easy.

"The League of Nations received a great blow when the United States refused to join it, but it functions, and it has increased its prestige, and now the world, in addition, has that Pact for the renunciation of war. These two things are neither of them exclusive, and, taken together, they form a greater bulwark against war than any single instrument. Then look at the failure of the Three-Power naval conference at Geneva. It seemed a set-back. But here we are to-day, not with a Three-Power naval conference but with a Five-Power naval conference, and one to which not merely delegates and experts have been sent but one to which the countries represented have sent their leading statesmen—Prime Ministers and Secretaries for Foreign Affairs. I cannot help feeling that much as we deplore the failure of that Three-Power naval conference, the fact of its failure and its lesson to those who took part in it is going to bear good fruit in contributing to the success of the much greater naval conference now taking place."

In coupling with the toast the name of Signor Grandi, LORD GREY said the traditional friendship between Italy and this country was well known. He said, in conclusion:—"In giving you the toast of the delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference, I will only, if I may, say that after the speeches they have made hitherto I have felt very encouraged. They have not glossed over the fact that there are difficulties. They have expressed determination to overcome difficulties. They have shown a deep sense of responsibility, a consciousness that the hopes of the world are turned towards them, and determination that those hopes of the world shall not be disappointed. I look forward with confidence to the result of the Naval Conference marking a step forward. Just as we are saying to-day that without what has gone before this Naval Conference would not have met with such hopes, so a year hence we may be saying, when there is still further improvement, that but for the work of the Naval Conference in London that particular step forward would not have been made."

SIGNOR GRANDI'S REPLY

SIGNOR GRANDI, in reply, said:—

To speak on this occasion, before so distinguished a gathering, and on behalf not only of my own delegation, but of all those here represented—the delegations of America, Great Britain and the Dominions, France, and Japan—is indeed an honour and one which I fully appreciate.

I consider myself much favoured that it has fallen to my lot to reply to that eminent statesman, Lord Grey, to whom we have all listened with such deep interest, who, during the many years he directed the foreign policy of the country whose guests we are, was always guided by lofty national and international ideals. Allow me to express first of all our profound admiration for him personally. At the same time we thank in him not only the distinguished statesman, but also the Chairman of the Pilgrims' Society, on whose behalf he has addressed us, and which has given us so cordial and gratifying a welcome.

And now I must make a confession, an open confession. When, in the allocation of what the brilliant first delegate of France, M. Tardieu, has described as our "global oratorical tonnage"—and this is the only case in which I do not claim parity—the category "Pilgrims" fell to me, my satisfaction at the distinction was tempered—I speak quite frankly—by some hesitation. Two distinguished speakers, Mr. Stimson, the first delegate of America, and M. Tardieu, the first delegate of France, had on similar occasions expressed our common thoughts and intentions in two admirable speeches. Was I adequately acquainted, not only with your language but with your mode of thinking and feeling, to speak on this occasion?

But this first impression gave way to others. In the course of my not yet lengthy diplomatic career it was in England and in America that I discharged, just four years ago, the two first missions entrusted to me by my chief, Signor Mussolini. I have cherished recollections of my first visit to England no less than of my first visit to the United States, a country which I greatly hope to revisit some day.

The Pilgrims' Society symbolizes the enduring bonds binding the great country whose guests we are to that other great land beyond the seas, and here in your midst my old affection for your two countries merges into one common feeling of cordial friendship for both.

The Pilgrims, I have said, are a symbol reminding us of one of the most significant events in history. As I stand here to-night there rises before me a vision of that ship which, centuries ago, traversed the wide wastes of ocean loaded with a mission and a destiny, and it seems to me that we must go back to the myths of ancient Greece telling of men who set out to sail the unknown seas, their course steered by the will of the gods, to find anything to equal it.

MANY PROBLEMS, BUT ONE SPIRIT

Considerations such as these have overcome my hesitation, and I will speak to you as a friend to friends. What shall I say? During the last few months your Press has daily dished you up disarmament; for more than a week we have all been speaking one language, the language of disarmament. Were we to determine the ratio between our disarmament speeches and total oratorical tonnage it would be found such as to satisfy even the most extensive programmes, and I, too, will speak this evening on disarmament.

I will not go into details, for I am revealing no secret when I say that were I to do so my remarks would become inextricably involved in the multiplicity of view-points and in the complexities of the subject, a multiplicity and complexity which increase as we proceed with the examination of the problems before us.

And how could it be otherwise? How could a problem of such vast import, fraught with such grave consequences, fail to be many-sided and complex?

Under one of its aspects, however, multiplicity and variety merge into uniformity, for we all want to conciliate divergent standpoints in the common interest of all concerned, desirous as we are of contributing to that work of reconstruction on which we are now engaged after the greatest and most tragic conflict which history records. If the problems are many, the spirit in which we approach them is but one.

After all, is not this one of the most important of the many conferences which for the past 10 years have worked at the task of world reconstruction and improvement? The work already achieved in these laborious post-War years has indeed been enormous: reconstruction of moral and political ideals in the national and international field; economic and financial reconstruction; reconstruction in all directions. Yet much remains to be done. Grave problems affecting all nations, problems of fundamental importance for their ordered and prosperous future, loom large on the horizon, and their satisfactory solution can neither be neglected nor postponed.

Whenever these grave matters come up for discussion we have to choose between attempting an integral and general settlement or relying on partial and progressive solutions. We are thus faced by two different view-points and two different modes of procedure; by two aspects of one common purpose. We are sure, however, that the will we all have to succeed in the task which has brought us together will prevail.

And now allow me to touch on another side of the question. In this, as in all problems of international life, two kinds of needs must be considered—those of a national and those of an international order. Obviously there cannot be an agreement which does not to some extent limit the freedom of those who sign it. But there is a limit to that limitation; it consists in securing that equality of opportunity which must always be assured to all countries alike.

Armaments must not only be contained and limited; they must be reduced to the lowest possible limit. Actual, not merely apparent reduction: this is what the peoples demand and expect from the London Conference. They are no longer satisfied with the usual commonplaces, with the glittering generalities of the all too-often repeated speeches. The time for all that has gone by. The peoples desire to hear new voices; they are waiting to compare deeds with words. They will judge us by our work.

My country and the Chief of my country have laid down a vast programme of work for the progress of my country, requiring a long period of peace for its execution, and absorbing the major resources and best energies of the Italian people. Italy is desirous of carrying out this programme in a peaceful Europe and a peaceful world, and is ready and anxious to participate actively in all international activities likely to secure that end. Such is the ideal of my country.

And now I am back at my starting point, and will again express, on behalf of all our delegations, our warm appreciation of the reception given us by the great nation whose guests we are, our thanks to the Pilgrims' Society, which has brought us together this evening, and to our distinguished chairman, who has given us so cordial a welcome. On behalf of us all, I wish success to the Conference in the attainment of the high aims it has in view for the prosperity and welfare of all the nations here represented, and for the strengthening of those bonds of friendship and solidarity which unite all the nations of the world. (Cheers.)

A WORLD-WIDE TREATY

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, proposing the health of the Chairman, said that Lord Grey's devotion in the cause of disarmament and good international relationships had never been questioned. No one who new this country doubted that by his services Lord Grey had done very much to create that vast body of enlightened public opinion which supported the movement for the organization of world peace.

The Pilgrims were an organization whose very purpose was the promotion of better relations between the nations of the world. On both sides of the Atlantic their influence had been consistently and persistently exercised on behalf of peace and wisdom. Mr. Henderson proceeded:—

Not only the delegates of the Anglo-Saxon peoples but the delegates of the five great naval peoples of the world have met together to discuss the means by which they can reduce the burden of the armaments their Governments maintain. I know that every one of those delegates, from whatever country he may come, is well aware of the grave responsibility that rests upon him. He is well aware that if the Conference succeeds we shall go forward with the Preparatory Commission at Geneva to make a worldwide treaty—a treaty that will get rid of the menace of competitive armament in every continent and in every sea.

If, on the other side, the Conference should fail, who could foretell the unhappy consequences that might ensue? But I for one refuse even to contemplate the thought of failure. The Conference has an unexampled opportunity before it. I am confident that that opportunity will not be wasted. The guests to-night, if I understand them, are determined to act in the spirit of their hosts. They are determined to show the spirit of generous good understanding for which the Pilgrims work. They are determined to strive after that wide vision and courageous sanity which Lord Grey has always shown. It is in this spirit that the Conference will act, and it is for that reason that I am confident of its success. (Cheers.) Nothing could so well repay the hospitality of to-night as that success. Friendship betweeu our own and other countries is a cardinal issue to all good Pilgrims. It is their charter, the foundation of the edifice which they have helped to raise. In Lord Grey you have indeed a Master Mason of this pious foundation, and the stones that he has added have indeed been well and truly laid. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

LORD GREY, responding, said:—

There are two countries here to-night of which I made no special mention in the speech I have already made. Those two countries are Great Britain and France. I should like to say to the representatives of France that I shall never forget and shall always recall with affectionate recollection the loyal cooperation and friendship that there were between this country and France in times that were dangerous and difficult. (Cheers.) I do not wish that old order of things to come back. We are in a better order of things, and I congratulate Mr. Henderson that he is at the Foreign Office with the world under better auspices than it was before the War. I trust that the friendship which existed in the old days between France and Great Britain will still subsist and join them in cooperation in a better and newer order of things. (Cheers.)

As regards Great Britain I have already expressed my feelings of the services which through the Prime Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs Great Britain has been rendering to the cause of peace. I believe that the whole country is behind the policy they have adopted, without distinction of party, and as far as we are concerned we shall endeavour to make it clear in this country that in that cooperation for the cause of peace the Government of the day, whatever it may be, has the whole country behind it. It is a real satisfaction for me to be able to say to-day that as regards the present Government we fully appreciate the work they have done and can support them not merely in order that foreign policy may not be a party question, but because we really feel the value of the work they have already done. (Cheers.)

Among those present were:—

Mr. H. L. Stimson (leader of the American delegation), Mr. MacDonald, M. Tardieu (leader of the French delegation), Mr. Wakatsuki (leader of the Japanese delegation), the American, French, Italian, and Japanese Ambassadors, Archbishop Lord Davidson, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. J. L. Ralston (Canadian delegation), Mr. J. E. Fenton (Australia), the High Commissioners of India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State, Mr. Charles F. Adams, Senator Robinson, M. Leygues, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Admiral Takarabe, Admiral Sirisani, Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, Admiral of the Fleet Baron Acton, M. René Massigli, Mr. Dwight Morrow, Senator Reed, Lord Midleton, M. H. Noyaset, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., Sir J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., Lord Astor, Mr. John Balderston, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir John Beale, Sir Frank Beauchamp, Mr. F. Lamont Belin, Sir A. Shirley Benn, Sir Ernest Bean, Mr. A. F. Brandt, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. Robert L. Buell, Colonel Charles Burnett, Sir John Cadman, Mr. Raymond B. Cox, Lord Dawson of Penn, Mr. J. K. Davis, Mr. N. P. Davis, Mr. Henry Dawes, Mr. E. A. de Pass, Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, M.P., Lord Exmouth, Lord Patrick of Cameron, Sir John Ferguson, M.P., Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Captain W. W. Galbraith, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir William Goode, Mr. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. George A. Gordon, Mr. Charmed Graff, Lord Greenway, Lord Greenwood, Vice-Admiral V. H. S. Haggard, Mr. George Hall, M.P., Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Sir Maurice Hankey, Commander E. T. Hanson, Sir George Hastings, Sir John Henry, Rear-Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Lord Howe, Sir Murray Hyslop, Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kerr, Mr. David Key, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Mr. George Lambert, Lord Lamington, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Sir Thomas Latham, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Laurie, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Mr. William C. Lesh, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Colonel C. W. W. McLean, Sir Ian Macpherson, M.P., Sir Stanley Machin, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Sir William Max Muller, Colonel F. H. Minshall, Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Vice-Admiral W. R. Napier, Sir Frank Newnes, Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Mr. A. Wilson Page, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodbine Parish, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Admiral William V. Pratt, Mr. Walter Prendergast, Rear-Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Mr. Rodney Prizer, Mr. Alec L. Rea, Mr. William J. Rooter, Sir Ernest Rowey, Mr. George Rublee, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. Jesse Silverman, Sir Hewitt Skinner, Mr. L. G. Sloan, Captain W. W. Smyth, Sir Newton Stabb, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, the Persian Minister, Mr. Joseph Temperley, Mr. Lawrence Tweedy, Captain A. H. Van Keuren, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier, Sir Robert Vansittart, Lord Wakefield, Sir Ronald Waterhouse, Colonel A. E. Webb-Johnson, Sir Archibald Weigall, Colonel A. M. Wesson, Captain J. Bell White, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Mr. Hugo R. Wilson, Sir Leslie Wilson, Lord Winborne, the Dean of Windsor, Mr. J. Evelyn Wrench, Mr. Herman Klein, and Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell.

CANCELLED ORDERS FOR BRITISH CRUISERS

U.S. SENATOR'S UNBELIEF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28

In the Senate to-day Mr. McKellar (Democrat, Tennessee) asked Mr. Robinson and Mr. Reed—the two Senatorial members of the United States Delegation to the London Naval Conference—to "see to it that the delegation is not misled by such claptrap and such balderdash" as the announcement that the British Admiralty had cancelled the orders for the building of the cruisers Surrey and Northumberland.

Mr. McKellar's attack on the "misleading" announcement arose out of a proposal by Senator Bingham (Connecticut) on the subject of official inquiries into the causes and circumstances of aeroplane accidents. Convinced that Senator Bingham was "trying to bluff the public," Senator McKellar recalled in rapid succession other instances in which the public had been, was being, or was about to be bluffed. Moving from aeroplane accidents to the question of the Boulder dam, and thence to the Washington Treaty and the London Naval Conference, he denounced the Admiralty's action with regard to the Surrey and Northumberland as a move which had no significance, except, apparently, as an attempt to bluff the American people into supposing that British naval strength had been reduced.

AMERICAN AIMS AT THE CONFERENCE

MR. STIMSON'S BROADCAST ADDRESS

In an address broadcast last evening to the peoples of the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Stimson, chairman of the American delegation to the Naval Conference, said:—

We have come over here to try to negotiate a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan by which each of these nations will limit and reduce its Navy. We believe that this will accomplish two great purposes. First, that it will put an end to the ill-will, suspicion, and fear that inevitably are aroused by competition in naval building, and, secondly, that it will reduce the cost of our navies and thus relieve the taxpayers of each country from some of the burdens that rest upon them. We believe that we can do both of these things and yet at the same time add to the security of our country. For there are times when less navy and more good will in the world will give greater security than more navy and less good will; and we think that this is one of those times.

The reaction from the Great War is still with us. As with individuals, so with nations, the periods of wisdom follow the periods of trial. The pressure of public opinion arising out of the sorrows of the Great War has made possible several great constructive international agreements in the last six years. Perhaps the greatest of these was the one which was promulgated in Washington last July—the Pact of Paris, sometimes called the Briand-Kellogg Pact—by which virtually all the nations of the world renounced war as an instrument of national policy, and agreed in the future to settle their differences only by pacific means. In America, we believed that when we signed that Pact we meant what we said. We should give the credit of equal sincerity to the other nations who signed with us. In the light of all these circumstances, we here of the American delegation believe that this is a time when the limitation and reduction of navies should be possible.

AMERICAN SACRIFICES

A few days ago Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, told you over the radio of the sacrifices which Great Britain has already made and the steps which she has already taken to accomplish the reduction in her naval armament. America also has already shown her attitude in this cause by similar sacrifices and similar steps. Eight years ago, when she called the first Disarmament Conference in Washington, she was engaged in building a fleet of battleships larger and more powerful than those of any other nation in the world. Fifteen of such capital ships were already in the course of construction, and over 330 millions of dollars had been spent on their construction. In order to stop naval competition and to put an end to the consequent rivalry, suspicion, and fear between the nations which would grow out of such competition, America destroyed all these new ships, together with 13 older battleships in her possession, and signed the Washington Treaty with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. This treaty has put an end to all competition in battleships from that day to this between these nations.

More than this, and with the special purpose of reassuring Japan, America at the same time agreed to stop all work on her naval bases in the Orient and to leave them unfinished and unprotected. Nothing could have shown better her confidence in Japan. Nothing could have shown more clearly that, instead of regarding that great country as a menace to herself, she regarded her as a friend and as a stabilizing influence in the Far East which would make for peace in that troubled portion of the world. The subsequent events have shown that America was right. Japan has responded most cordially to this action and the relations between Japan and America have become more friendly and mutually confident than ever before.

Coupled with the Four-Power Pacific Treaty by which America, Great Britain, France, and Japan agreed to respect each other's possessions in the Western Pacific, and to consult together if ever any controversies arise between them as to those possessions, this action of America and these other countries in the Pacific has produced a feeling of security in that neighbourhood which even the great civil wars on the mainland in China have been unable to disturb.

So far as our future relations with Great Britain are concerned, we believe that the most effective way for us to create and maintain the good will between us which we both seek is by agreeing with Great Britain to an equal limit upon the total strength of our navies. The Washington Treaty of 1922, to which I have just referred, created parity between us as to our battleships and aeroplane carriers. We now seek to extend that parity to all the rest of our respective fleets, a policy with which I am glad to say Great Britain is in entire accord. Parity between Great Britain and America is not a doctrine of naval rivalry; rather is it a slogan of mutual confidence as well as a means of mutual disarmament. We in America know that so long as we have a Navy equal in power and efficiency to Britain's Navy, with only such minor differences as the differing problems of the two nations make necessary, America has a Navy adequate for its national defence. Furthermore, we know that so long as parity is maintained we can safely reduce our Navy down as far as Great Britain will reduce her Navy. Instead of producing rivalry it removes it. Instead of arousing apprehension it ensures confidence and creates a standard by which both Navies can be reduced in safety. Mr. MacDonald's announcement in Washington last October, that Great Britain agreed to this policy of naval parity with America, did more to relieve the feeling of anxiety and irritation which had followed the failure of the Naval Conference in Geneva in 1927 than any other single event.

We are also interested in the limitation of the Navies of France and Italy. For although we have no immediate interest in the Mediterranean, where these countries border on each other, it is nevertheless a fact that every great navy in the world influences every other navy.

REDUCTIONS HOPED FOR

This being the general situation which confronts us, and these being the public purposes and motives which actuate us, we are trying to accomplish the following results. In the first place, we hope to make an agreement with the other foreign nations represented here which will put an end to competition between them in cruisers and destroyers. These vessels are not now covered by any agreement. In the second place, we should like to abolish submarines. If we cannot abolish them we want to reduce their number as much as possible, and at the same time to make an agreement which will prevent their being used against merchant vessels in the ruthless and inhuman way in which submarines were used in the late War.

Then we want to reduce the battleship programmes below the programmes which were provided in the Washington Treaty.

It is the present competition in respect of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines which has caused the chief anxiety and irritation during recent years. An agreement as to them would be the greatest contribution to international good will, and for some countries would also provide economy. For us the chief economy would lie in the reduction of the battleship programme. For, unless that programme is reduced, we shall be faced with an expenditure of $300,000,000 (£60,000,000) on battleships alone in the next six years, and in the next six years thereafter a further $300,000,000.

These are the problems which the American Delegation has before it and on which all of the Delegations are hard at work. . . . We know the other Delegations and they know us far better than when we landed here 10 days ago. We know their problems and their points of view with an intimacy that was impossible before.

Let me add one little word of caution. Some 400 newspaper reporters and representatives are gathered here in London to report this Conference, and hardly a day passes but some excited reporter comes to me with a rumour of some crisis that he has heard of which is going to wreck the Conference. I have no doubt that some stories of these alleged crises have got into the newspapers of America. Crises make good news—much better news than mere reports of good progress. I can only tell you that thus far every rumour of such a crisis which has come to my ear has been quite unfounded. No such crises have in fact occurred.

I therefore recommend that you be not troubled by reports of crises unless they are confirmed by us. We intend to make this Conference a success and we think we can do so. Our own Delegation is a unit in energy, good will, and determination to accomplish such a result, and everything that we have seen points to a similar state of mind on the part of our colleagues from the other countries.

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Do., "Regal" Model	£458
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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"LA BOHEME"

A performance of Puccini's opera, *La Boheme*, will be relayed from the Parlophone studio and broadcast this evening at 7.50 from 2LO and 5XX.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 29, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 mid-day and 1 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.). From 6.40 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.) From 6.40 to 10.30 p.m. 5GB programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—A Woman's Commentary, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12**:—Edern Jones (baritone); Harry Pell (cornet). **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2.30**:—For the Schools—Nature Study for Town and Country Schools (2): Winter Buds of Common Trees, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55**:—Interlude. **3**:—Stories and Storytelling in Prose and Verse (2): Chaucer (the Knight's Tale), by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25**:—The Hetty Bolton Trio; Sofi Schonning (soprano). **4.45**:—Organ Music.

5.15:—Children—Down South! Negro Songs and Melodies, by Genial Jemima; the Further Adventures of Brer Rabbit, told by Ethel Malden. **6**:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—The Haig Memorial Homes, by Dr. Archibald Fleming. **6.40**:—Old Italian Violoncello Sonatas, played by Ivor James. **7-7.20**:—Our Export Trade, by Mr. G. M. Gillett. **7.25-7.45**:—Links in the Chain of Life (2): The Earthworm, from Glasgow. **7.50**:—*La Bohème*, an opera in four acts, by Giuseppe Giacosa and Luigi Illica; music by Puccini, founded on the novel, La Vie de Bohème, by Henri Murger (English version of Acts I. and II. by William Grish and Percy Pinkerton, and Acts III. and IV. by Percy Pinkerton); with Tudor Davies, Franklyn Kelsey, Sydney Russell, Luella Paikin, Tom Purvis, Cuthbert Reaveley, William Anderson, Evelyn Hanson, Stanley Riley; the Wireless Chorus (Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson); the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; narrator, Flavia Young; relayed from the Parlophone Studio. **9**:—Weather; News: Local News. Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20**:—*La Bohème*, Acts III. and IV. **10.30**:—The end of the Sicilian Expedition, from Hobbes's translation of Thucydides, read by Mr. Ronald Watkins. **11-12**:—Band from the Café de Paris.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB Experimental (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From 6.40 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Daventry Experimental programme will also be broadcast on 842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—Bach Recital, by Walter S. Vale; Eva Distin (soprano), relayed from All Saints, Margaret-street. **1**:—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3**:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Seymour Dossor (tenor); Norris Stanley (violin). **5.15**:—Children; Puppy Tales—The Pekingese, by Margaret Madeley; Songs by Cuthbert Ford (baritone); East of the Suez Canal, a travel talk by Frances Pearman. **6**:—Eye-witness account of Fourth Round Replayed Cup-Tie, The Arsenal v. Birmingham, by Mr. G. F. Allison. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Herbert Simmonds (baritone); Tom Bromley (pianoforte). **8**:—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30**:—Jean Paul and Leonie Lascelles in light songs and harmony; Leonard Henry; Syncopated Pianisms, by Jack Venables; Vera Ashe and Partner present The Brute, a sketch, by P. Morton Howard; Pauline and Diana in an Instrumental Act; Sutherland Felce (raconteur). Dance Music. **9.45**:—A Pianoforte Recital, by Harold Craxton. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **4.45**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—Mr. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-11**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12**:—Organ Music. **12.30-1**:—The Radio Quartet. **2.30-3.25**:—See London. **3.30**:—The Orchestra; Elsie McCullough (soprano); Mark Hemingway (trumpet). **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **7.15**:—See London. **9.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50-11**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 12-1:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. 1.15-2:—The National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.30**:—See London. **3.25**:—The Station Trio; Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengilly (pianoforte); Maude Folland (soprano); Beryl Tichbon (pianoforte). **4.45**:—See London. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—Professor Graham Kerr: Links in the Chain of Life—2, the Earthworm, from Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **4**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Talk for Women. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45**:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—Civic Guard Band. **9**:—Concert—Operatic Vocal Selections: Mary O'Hea and Company in a Dramatic Sketch; the Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **2.40**:—See Glasgow. **3.25**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-11**:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **2.40**:—For the Schools—Mr. R. L. Mackie, The Men of Old: Figures from Scotland's Past—3, King James the First, from Edinburgh. **3**:—The Necklace, by Guy de Maupassant, adapted for broadcasting and produced by Percival Steeds. **3.25**:—Music. **3.30**:—The Octet, from Glasgow: Alec Sim (violin), Edith Royan (soprano), from Aberdeen. **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Mr. Dudley V. Howells—Topical Gardening Notes. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—Professor Graham Kerr, Links in the Chain of Life—2, the Earthworm. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11**:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **3.25**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Charles Ashworth (tenor), from Manchester; John Casey (entertainer), from Leeds. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—Professor Graham Kerr, Links in the Chain of Life—2, the Earthworm, from Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **10.30-11**:—Herman and Mrs. Van Dyk (duets on two pianofortes).

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50-11**:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30:—See London. 1.15-2:—See Cardiff. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Glasgow. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-11**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m., HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **2.25**:—See Manchester. **4**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See Manchester. **7.50**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-11**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.: 9, International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. 4:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Talk for Women. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45**:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—Civic Guard Band. **9**:—Concert—Operatic Vocal Selections: Mary O'Hea and Company in a Dramatic Sketch; the Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

BERLIN (Zeesenwelle)—Call EAJ (1,635m.), 8kw.: 3.30:—See Hamburg. **4.30**:—Recital of Ballads. **5**:—Talk. **5.30**:—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **5.55**:—Talks. **6**:—Orchestral Concert. **7**:—Ballet Suite from Daphnis and Chloe (Ravel). **8.15**:—See Hamburg. **9.30**:—Talk, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Wilhelmshorst).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 4kw.—4.30:—Recital of Songs. **5**:—Reading. **5.20**:—Concert. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Topical Problems. **7**:—See Hamburg. **8.10**:—Hotel Stadt Lemberg. The Second and Third Acts (Gilbert), from the Theater des Westens. After the Programme, Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (463m., 1.5kw.—6.20:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Baritone Song Recital. **7.30**:—Partial Relay of a Concert by a Russian Orchestra. **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert.

BRESLAU (322m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (283m., 4kw.)—4.40:—Concert for Agriculturists. **5.47**:—Orchestral Concert.—Academic Festival Overture (Brahms); Suite, Jeux d'enfants (Bizet). **6.30**:—Weather. **6.32**:—Topical Talk. **7**:—The Seasons, Oratorio (Haydn), relayed from the Large Concert Hall, Breslau. **9.10**:—News. **9.30**:—Talk. **9.50**:—Answers to Correspondents on Wireless Lesson Questions.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. **9.15**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Trio Concert. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert.—Selection from Der Opernball (Hasterer); Suite Saharienne (Ackermann); Romance (Tschaikovsky); Spanish Waltz (Popy). **9.15**:—Gramophone Records. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—4.30:—Rise and Rise—One Act Play (Tarpai, after a Story by Ferenc Herczeg). **7.40**:—Pianoforte Recital by Imre Stefania, followed by Concert by the Jancsi Rigo Tzigane Orchestra from the Cafe Ujpest.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 75kw.: 5.50:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Debate. **7.30**:—Concert of Classical Operetta Music. March from Giroflé-Girofla (Lecocq); Overture, La Belle Helene (Offenbach); Indian Waltz from A Thousand and One Nights (Joh. Strauss); Marine Polka from Madame Liebschen; Ballet Music from Les Brigands (Offenbach). **8.45**:—News. **9**:—Chamber Music Concert.—String Quartet No. 5 in E flat major (J. Dittersdorf); String Quartet, op. 81, in C major (Dvorak).

CRACOW (353m., 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Time Signal. **7**:—Chimes from Notre Dame. Chopin. **7.15**:—Evening Concert. **9.10**:—Talks and News, relayed from Warsaw (1,411m.). **10**:—Concert of Light Music. **11**:—Chimes from Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (296m., 3:—See Stuttgart. **5.5**:—Talk. **5.35**:—See Stuttgart. **6.30**:—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Saalbau: Concerto in A minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Schumann); Selections from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn). **8.5**:—See Stuttgart. **9.30**:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha is Heute (372m., 2kw., and BREMEN (319m., 1.7kw.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (360m.); KIEL (244m.). 3.30:—Concert from the Works of Contemporary Composers. **4.30**:—Reading. **4.55**:—Variety Programme. **5.40**:—Talks. **6.50**:—Exchange and Weather. **7**:—Concert of March Music from Many Lands. **9.20**:—Talks; News; Weather; Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.40**:—Concert from the Cafe Wellhof.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. **11.40**:—Police Announcements. **11.55**:—Radio-Quartet Concert. **1.40**:—Concert by the Children's Choir conducted by Jacob Hamel. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.40**:—Study Music for the Pianoforte with Introductory Talk. **4.40**:—Talk. **5.10**:—Radio-Quartet Concert. **6.25**:—Italian Language Lessons. **7.25**:—Police Announcements. **7.40**:—Time Signal. A Play. In the Interval: Weather and News. After the Play, Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (296m., 5kw.. After **5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 7.50 p.m.**:—Concert. **10.10**:—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records. **11.10**:—Organ Recital. **12.10**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **1.40**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25**:—Recital. **2.55**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **3.55**:—Gramophone Records. **4.40**:—Children. **5.40**:—Gramophone Records. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.20**:—Technical Lesson. **7.50**:—Concert by the Arnhem Orchestra. **8.35**:—Recitations. **9**:—Concert; Overture, The Magic Flute (Mozart). Songs—(a) An die Musik (Schubert); (b) Auf dem Kirchhof (Brahms); (c) Verlin's Gesang (Hugo Wolf); (d) Dem Unendlichen (Schubert); Les Preludes (Liszt). **10**:—News. **10.10**:—Recitations.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m., 5.45:—Operetta Selections. **6.15**:—Sports Notes. **6.35**:—Vocal Selections. **7**:—Dance Music. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (239m.—4.30:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **5.30**:—Talk. **5.50**:—Topical Talk. **6**:—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15**:—Talk for Workers. **6.40**:—Talk. **7**:—Robert Koppel Concert, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices and Concert from the Cafe Coron, Dortmund.

LEIPZIG (250m., 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.—3.30:—Orchestral Concert. **4.30**:—Debate. **4.55**:—Economic Report. **5.5**:—Saxon Labour Market Report. **5.20**:—Weather and Time. **5.30**:—Italian Language Lesson. **5.55**:—Labour Intelligence. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Concert of Waltzes. **7.30**:—Reading. **8**:—Concert from the Works of Kurt Streicler. **9.15**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Unless Radio—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 3kw.. **7**:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **7.25**:—News. **10**:—Chimes, News, Exchange Quotations, and Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Hotel Nacional, followed by News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1 MI (501m., 7kw.—7.30:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Madame Butterfly, opera (Puccini), with Introductory Talk. In the intervals: Science Talk and Topical Talk. **10.30**:—News. After the programme: Concert.

MUNICH (535m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.). 3.55:—Children. **5.15**:—Talk. **5.45**:—Concert—Suite for Violin and Pianoforte, op. 11 (Goldmark); Kleine Sonata, op. 103b (Reger). **6.15**:—Talks. **7**:—Variety Programme. **9.20**:—News, followed by Dance Music.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Reports, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Le Cambane di S. Lucio, comedy in three acts (Forzano). Sports Notes in the Interval. **9.50**:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m., HAMAR (370m., NORDDEEN (445m.), FORSGRUND (453m., RJUKAN (445m.—5.40:—French Language Lesson. **6.15**:—Weather and News. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Time Signal. **7.2**:—Orchestral Concert—Selections (Bach-Gabsert)—(a) Prelude, (b) Fugue; Sicilienne (Bach-Moll); (a) Air from Iphigenia in Aulis, (b) Selection from Orpheus, (c) Musette from Armides, (d) Air from Iphigenia in Aulis, (e) Sicilienne from Armides; Entr'acte from the Fourth Symphony (Schumann); Rhapsody No. 1 (Liszt); Spanish Caprice (Rimsky-Korsakoff). **8**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Weather and News. **8.50**:—Topical Talk. **9**:—Cabaret Concert. **9.45**:—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower—Call FL (1,445m., 12kw.—7.54 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). **8.45**:—Le Journal Parle. **7.10**:—Meteorological Report. **7.20**:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selection, The Merrymakers (Eric Coates); 'Cello Selection (a) Sarabande and (b) Tambourin (Mouret). Minuet (Mozart); Orchestral Selection, Extrême Orient (de la Presle-Chapelier); Pianoforte Solo, Allegro appassionato (Saint-Saëns); Orchestral Selection, Pavane (Fauré); Poème for Violin (Sachs); Orchestral Selection, Pastels d'enfants (Brun). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **6**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Gramophone Records. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.20**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notices, and Agricultural Guides. **8**:—L'Arlesienne [Daudet, Music by Bizet]. In the intervals at **8.30**:—Closing Prices of the American Markets and Sports Review; and at **9.15**:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6:—The Invincibles—Opera, in Four Acts (Foerster); relayed from the National Theatre. **9**:—Time, News, Sports Notes, Theatre Review. Programme and Miscellaneous Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15:—News. Sports Notes, Announcements, Exchange and Weather. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw. and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw.); BODEN (1,200m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (257m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.40:—Agricultural Talk. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Choral Concert—Two Ballads for Mixed Choir and Piano (Rheinberger); Narcissus, for Soloist, Choir and Piano (Massenet). **7**:—Cyrano de Bergerac—Drama (Rostand). In the Interval at **8.15**:—News and Weather. **9.10**:—Orchestral Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (350m.), 3kw. and FREIBURG (570m.). 3:—Orchestral Concert. **4.45**:—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **5.5**:—Talk. **5.35**:—Lesson in Esperanto. **6**:—Time Signal. **6.5**:—Talks. **6.30**:—See Frankfurt. **8.5**:—(From Karlsruhe). Introduction to the following Transmission. **8.15**:—Louise—Fourth and Fifth Acts of the Opera (Charpentier), relayed from Bad Landestheater, Karlsruhe. **9.30**:—News from Frankfurt. **9.40**:—Programme Announcements.

TOULOUSE (Radiomidi du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25**:—Talk on French History. **6.35**:—Dance Music. **6.50**:—Exchange Quotations. **7**:—Music. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Music. **8**:—Exchange Quotations. **8.15**:—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25**:—Concert. **9**:—Orchestral Selections, relayed from the Crystal Palace. In the Interval—North Athenæ News.

TURIN—Call 1 TO (291m., 7kw.—7.30:—Time Signal. **7.33**:—Programme from Milan. In the interval at **10.30**:—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.); INNSBRUCK (283.5m.); KLAGENFURT (453.7m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—5.45:—Esperanto Propaganda for Austria. **6**:—Talks. **6.30**:—Reading. **7**:—Time and Weather. **7.5**:—Cabaret Programme. **8.5**:—Pepperl'uum Mobile.—Variety Programme. Prelude, Oh, these Women! followed by The Hat—Wireless Farce in One Act (Godday Gostko Mike); Entr'acte, Oh, these Lawyers, followed by A Lucrative Law-suit—Scene (Ladislaus Bekeffy); Orchestral Concert after the Programme; Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach); Scenes from La Belle Helene (Offenbach); Overture, Prince Methusalch (Joh. Strauss); Lagunen-Walzer (Joh. Strauss).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—5.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (258m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 63 and 25m. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 30kw.—11.45 a.m.—Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 16kw.—10.55 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—10 a.m.

BEAM WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN

The beam wireless telegraph system between England and Japan has been completed and opened for the service of the public. Since the establishment of the system for communications with different parts of the British Empire it has gradually been extended throughout the world. A direct beam wireless service from England to Japan was opened last year by Imperial and International Communications, Limited; communication both ways has now been made possible by the completion of the Japanese Wireless Telegraph Company's station at Yokkaichi. The transmitting station in England is at Dorchester, and the receiving station at Somerton, near Yeovil.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—R. C. WIELD and C. J. CARR, to Vernon (Feb. 3 and 13 respectively); and R. OLIVER-BELLASIS, to Vernon (Feb. 10) and to Royal Sovereign (March 10).

LIEUTS.—E. H. GIBSON, to S/M H 48; and C. J. FIRTH, to S/M H 23 (Feb. 22).

SUB.-LIEUT.—W. J. VEERHAULT, to Victory, for Signal School (Feb. 10).

PAYMR.-COMMDR.—A. S. WHYHAM, to Victory, for Accountant Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 11).

CH. GUNNERS (T.).—L. E. BAXTER, to Concord (Feb. 6); M. MCCARTHY, to Caledon (Feb. 13); H. HEWITT, to Skate (Feb. 14); A. F. JACKSON, to Champion (Feb. 17); and B. MILBOURNE, to Sandhurst (Feb. 19).

GUNNERS (T.).—H. C. HIRD, to Volunteer; and J. E. DUFFY, to Rowena (Feb. 3).

CH. ENGNS.—C. S. GODDARD, to Vectis (Jan. 28).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

COMMR.—A. R. D. COLLINS, O.B.E., R.D., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Feb. 2).

LIEUT.—J. I. MILLER, to Victory (Feb. 8), to Defiance (March 1), to Vivid (March 15), and to Ramillies, to complete training (April 12).

SUB-LIEUTS.—S. A. JONES, promoted to Lieut., seny. (Dec. 25, 1929); S. T. WHITESIDE and L. M. CARTER, to Douglas (Jan. 31); A. T. DOUGLAS, to Dolphin (Feb. 15); and P. L. S. BAXENDALE and G. F. COLE, to Dolphin.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—R. SCOTT-MILLER, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Jan. 5).

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ASTAKOS, Jan. 27.—Whitehall left for Patras.
DARTMOUTH, Jan. 27.—Forres left for Portland.
HANKOW, Jan. 27.—Bee arrived.
HONG-KONG, Jan. 26.—Marazion left on patrol. Jan. 27.—Bruce arrived; Magnolia left for Wusung; Cornflower left for Wei-hai-Wei; and Tarascan left on patrol.
KOLOMBO, Jan. 26.—Bee left for Bankok.
MALTA, Jan. 27.—Caledon left; and Centurion and Shikari arrived.
NANKING, Jan. 26.—Sepoy arrived; and Sandwich left for Shanghai.
PORTLAND, Jan. 27.—Forres arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 26.—Iron Duke and Indian Summer arrived.
SHANGHAI, Jan. 27.—Sandwich arrived.

NAVAL OFFICERS' COURSES

The long Navigation and Torpedo Courses will begin on April 7 and May 1 respectively. Officers selected to undergo these courses are as follows:—

NAVIGATION COURSE.—Lieutenants J. R. E. Langworthy, J. W. R. Thompson, G. A. H. Pratt, L. K. H. Block, J. Mornement, R. M. Fenton, E. R. Dyke, A. D. Attfield, R. Birch, and R. B. Honnywill.

TORPEDO COURSE.—Lieutenants V. D'A. Donaldson, T. A. K. Maunsell, C. E. J. Carstairs, and W. O. Bradbury.

A qualifying course for physical and recreational training instructors will begin at the P.R.T. School, Portsmouth, on March 10.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JAN. 28

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 23

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.: with seniority stated:—C. W. McMullen, H. G. Dymott (June 1, 1929); R. C. Harrison (Dec. 1, 1929).

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—H. Menzies, J. F. Parker, L. H. Stileman, W. H. Farrington (Jan. 16).

Cdr. Telegraphist S. Lewington to be Telegraphist Lieut. (Jan. 10); Cdr. (Sig. Boss, W. J. Veerhault to be Sig. Lieut. (Jan. 15); Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Falls placed on Retd. List at own request (Jan. 21).

JANUARY 24

R.N.

Paymr. Capt. H. S. Measham, C.M.G., placed on Retd. List with rank of Paymr. Rear-Admiral (Jan. 24); Paymr. Lieut. G. C. G. Mariell to be Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. (Jan. 15); Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. A. N. Eversley-Green placed on Retd. List (Jan. 30); Cd. Instr. to Cookery H. H. Curtis to be Lieut. Instr. in Cookery (Jan. 20).

JANUARY 25

R.N.

Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. S. J. Brading placed on Retd. List (Jan. 25); Cd. Eng. H. M. Tepe placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Jan. 10).

Sub-Lieut. H. G. Boys-Smith to be Lt. with seny. of Nov. 17, 1929.

JANUARY 27

R.N.

Cl. Gnr. G. E. Wilson placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Jan. 27); Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) C. H. Varley, D.S.C. to be Comdr. (Retd.) (Jan. 27).

ROYAL MARINE SIGNAL BRANCH

Chief Offr. A. W. Anderson placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Jan. 26).

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 28

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Col. S. A. Innes, D.S.O., Offr. i/c. Inf. Record and Pay Office, Perth (Jan. 1); Maj. H. A. J. Parsons, M.C., R. Signals, G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Jan. 21); Maj. R. M. Watson, D.S.O., Lan. Fus., G.S.O., 2nd Grade, Ir. Ireland Dist. (Jan 23); Capt. R. S. D. Stuart, Gloster R., Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Birmingham and Bristol O.T.C. (Jan. 21).

The following appts. are made:—Maj. A. R. F. Lucas, M.C., R.A., Bde. of Offs., to be A.D.C. to the Govr. and C.-in-C. of the Uganda Protectorate (Nov. 1, 1929); Maj. C. T. Baynham, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., to be Mai. Instr. in Gunn. (Jan. 6); Maj. R. G. W. H. Stone, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Jan. 21); Maj. J. A. Campbell, D.S.O., Suffolk R., to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, Ir. Ireland Dist. (Jan. 23); Capt. J. C. Pringle, D.C.L.I., to be Adjt. (attd. to Gen. Staff), Birmingham and Bristol O.T.C. (Jan. 21).

CAVALRY

The following Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—
R.H.G.—R. E. Laycock, R. C. G. Cotterell.
K.D.G.—R. F. Luck.
5TH INNIS. D.G.—F. J. S. Whetstone.
THE ROYALS.—
3RD H.—Sir D. W. Scott, Bt.
9TH L.—Hon. A. F. Phillimore, G. H. F. P. Vere-Laurie.
11TH H.—P. M. Wiggin.
15TH/19TH H.—J. Watson.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. J. U. Hope, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col., is placed on the h.p. list (Jan. 29), retaining his present appt.

The following appts. retire on ret. pay:—A. G. Bates, D.S.O., M.C. (Jan. 28); A. Veitch (Jan. 29).

Maj. C. A. Ecke, D.S.O., is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 4, 1929); Capt. N. Skentelbery is secd. while holding the appt. or Asst. Range Table Offr., Ord. Committee (Jan. 1).

The following Capts. to be Majs.:—C. de C. Hamilton (Jan. 26); Bt. Maj. H. R. Kilner, M.C. (Jan. 28), and remains secd.

M. R. Orr-Ewing, M.C. (Jan. 28).

Capt. R. Ratcliffe, D.C.M., is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 23, 1929).

The following Capts are restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 21):—L. G. R. F. Bell, M.C., G. St. J. A. Dyson, M.C., R. Crane, C. G. Radcliffe, M.C., T. M. Brotherton, W. E. Pearson, J. W. Nelson, M.C.

Lt. T. F. Hardy, M.C., is secd. for serv. with the T.A. (Dec. 18, 1929) Lt. R. F. Leigh retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 31, 1929), and is granted the rank of Capt.

The follg. 2nd Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—P. F. Shakerley, A. Galletti, W. D. Hardy, H. C. Bazeley, C. P. Collingwood, J. C. H. Mead, A. R. J. Villiers, A. E. G. Walker, J. H. Hooper, R. M. Wright, E. W. Howarth, G. P. W. Dunphie, C. E. Hussey, R. Biddulph, H. E. Massy, N. A. D. Steer, R. D. C. Johnstone, J. A. L. Schreiber, W. A. Ferguson-Davie, L. H. O. Pugh, H. King Lewis, L. D. Weber, J. McL. W. Tilley, W. Kaye, N. M. Colegr.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt. (actg. Maj.) D. R. Bennett, O.B.E., relinquishes his temp. commn. (Dec. 17, 1929), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

The follg. 2nd Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—M. C. Perceval, T. W. B. Edge, R. E. Lloyd, M. F. R. Skoot, C. V. Griffin, S. H. M. Battye, A. G. H. Brousson, M. D. Maclagan.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. J. N. A. Harris, Ind. Army, ceases to be secd. with the R. Signals (Sept. 30, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 3, 1929.)

The follg. 2nd Lts. to be Lts. (Jan. 29):—E. C. Drewe, R. G. Muir, J. S. Usher, D. L. Hyde, W. G. Tucker, J. T. Heap, T. Shawcross, L. C. C. Harrison, C. P. S. Denholm-Young.

FOOT GUARDS

The follg. 2nd Lts. to be Lts.:—
C. G'ne.—E. FitzH. P. Gage (Jan. 3); H. M. A. Sanford (Jan. 29).
L. G'ds.—H. C. McGildowny (Jan. 29); C. R. McCausland (Jan. 29).

INFANTRY

R. Scots.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Jan. 4):—F. K. Wyllie-Rodger, with precedence next below Capt. A. G. Syme, M.M., and remains secd.; J. B. McIlance.

THE QUEEN'S R.—Sec. Lt. J. R. H. Kealy to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

R. Fus.—Sec. Lt. S. Vickers to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

LINCOLN R.—Capt. B. Middleton is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 5).

W. YORK R.—Sec. Lt. L. B. Phillips to be Lt. (Jan. 29).

E. YORK R.—Sec. Lt

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Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	£6,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,500,000 0 0
	£21,150,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£90,508,297 7 10

The London Office issues Drafts on demand on the Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.), and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application, and conducts every description of Australasian banking business. London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
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West End Office, 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,450,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued	£12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together	£8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.
Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Capital Paid-up	£4,750,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	4,200,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	4,739,012 10 0

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY—343, George-street.
Drafts payable on demand and Letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches and Agencies of the Bank. Bills on Australasia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office, 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

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CITY NOTES

RECOVERY IN INDIA STOCKS

TIN RESTRICTION

The reassuring statement issued by the India Office regarding the position of sterling securities and the policy of the Government in relation thereto had the desired effect, for a sharp recovery occurred yesterday in the prices of Indian securities. Mr. Fenton's statement at the Australia Day dinner had, as was to be expected, a much less stimulating effect upon Australian securities. For the most part Mr. Fenton's statement dealt with matters which have not been called in question. His assurance that the Commonwealth Government is fully alive to the difficulties of the present situation and will "so order its acts as to ensure a return to normal financial and economic conditions as soon as possible" would have had a greater influence had he given examples of the practical application of this policy. Not only is there considerable uneasiness in this country as to the probable effects on British trade of the new Australian tariff, but there are serious doubts whether the higher tariff will not accentuate one of Australia's chief problems—namely, excessive costs of production. Rightly or wrongly, the City feels that the increase in the tariff was designed to avoid those measures of economic readjustment which are regarded here as essential. Prices of Australian securities will not fail to respond to definite evidence that Budget and railway deficits are being replaced by surpluses, that costs of production are being reduced, and that borrowing is being curtailed, so as to give the country the time and opportunity to consolidate her financial position.

The Need of Indian Railway Extensions

In the course of his speech to stockholders in the Bengal and North-Western Railway yesterday Sir Henry Burt expressed regret at the change of policy which had caused a drastic stoppage of programmes of railway construction in India. It was not, he said, only the development of railways which was thereby affected, but that of the country itself, as there was no greater need at present for the economic progress of India than the extension of its railway communications. So far as the Bengal and North-Western system is concerned its development is further arrested by the uncertainty surrounding the question as to the Secretary of State's intention in regard to the possible termination of the company's contract in 1932. The latest date when the Secretary of State has to disclose his intentions as regards acquisition of the railway is December 31 next. The company cannot provide fresh capital on which it may obtain no return, and the chairman urged that in the circumstances the Government's decision should not be delayed until the last moment. Sir Henry Burt made some cogent observations on the unrepresentative character of Indian trades unions and the need for Government to profit by the lessons of other countries where nationalization of railways has allowed labour to exert undue political pressure.

The Bank's Economic Adviser

An announcement is published in another page that the Bank of England is about to lose, to the regret of itself and, it may be added, of many others, the services of Mr. W. W. Stewart, who for the past two years has acted as economic and statistical adviser to the Governors. Mr. Stewart's exceptional knowledge and experience of American banking and economic conditions must have been of invaluable help to the Bank during that period. Fortunately, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University, has consented to take up the work shortly to be relinquished by Mr. Stewart. Dr. Sprague was born in 1873, and started his career as instructor and Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard, a post which he held down to 1905. He then accepted for three years the appointment of Professor of Economics at the Imperial University, Tokyo, but since 1908 he has been Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard. He has written a number of books, not[e] a history of crises in the United S[tates] which he prepared as one of the publications preceding the establishment of the Federal Reserve system.

Further Floating Debt Reduction

The Exchequer returns for the week to Saturday last show that revenue amounted to £25,529,910, and exceeded expenditure by £15,506,061. Receipts in respect of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan amounted to £7,250,000, which, together with the excess of revenue, enabled a reduction of nearly £22,000,000 to be made in the Floating Debt. As the following table shows, maturities of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £18,785,000, and the Treasury repaid £3,200,000 of the advances on Ways and Means previously obtained from Public Departments:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Jan. 25, 1930	Jan. 18, 1930	Jan. 26, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	34,730	37,930	17,890
Treasury Bills outstanding	738,925	757,710	758,595
Total	773,655	795,640	776,485

Since the beginning of the financial year there has been an increase in the Floating Debt of £36,310,000. The increase since this time last year is only £2,830,000.

Banks and Prospectuses

One of the events of 1929 to be commented on favourably by Mr. A. Allan Paton, chairman of Martin's Bank, at the general meeting of the shareholders yesterday, was the coming into force of the new Companies Act. Offers for sale of foreign company issues, he pointed out, were now governed by the same provisions as British company prospectuses, and he considered the rule that actual profits, as opposed to an average, should be disclosed, a sound one. It was impossible, said Mr. Paton, for a bank to guarantee the general soundness of a prospectus, but Martin's exercised every care before consenting to the use of its name, and had declined in a number of cases to act as bankers to proposed issues. This is right and proper, and it is to be hoped that bankers generally will tend to become more rather than less critical in their examination of prospectuses offered to them. The new issue boom of 1928-29 produced numerous prospectuses of a dubious character, and the application by bankers of more stringent tests to prospectuses would be an additional protection to the investor. Mr. Paton said it would be idle to pretend that trade generally was doing anything more than holding its own, and even this was not applicable to the cotton trade, which as a whole had suffered a further reverse during 1929.

Furnishing Company's First Report

The Hackney Furnishing Company (1928) Limited, which was formed to amalgamate a number of firms doing business on the hire purchase system, has just issued its first report. The company has an issued capital of £446,000 and it shows a trading profit for a period of 13½ months of £51,038, equal to £44,906 for 12 months. While this figure indicates that the company has hardly begun yet to derive those benefits which, according to the prospectus, would result in a substantial expansion of earnings, it is slightly in advance of the rate of profit returned by the 10 businesses in the year preceding the present company's inception. The board, in commenting on the report, state that the period under review was not in any way a normal trading period. A number of new branches were opened, and the bulk of the profits shown in the accounts was made during the last quarter of the year, when the company had practically the full quota of branches planned and these were working substantially on the policy and under the system of control which will obtain in the future. After charging management salaries, directors' fees, interest, &c., the profit is sufficient to provide the fixed Preference dividend down to December last and to leave a balance equal to about 10 per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital. The board, however, have not begun the payment of Ordinary dividends, the surplus being wisely utilized to strengthen the company's working reserves.

Bolivia and Tin Restriction.

The Tin Producers' Association announces that the Patino Tin producing interests in Bolivia have given instructions to their engineers in Bolivia to give effect to the policy of the association—namely, to restrict production. His Excellency Don Simon Patino has accepted the invitation of the council to become the honorary president of the association and to nominate two members to represent his interests on the council. The Aramayo Mines of Bolivia, which are under the management of Guggenheim Brothers, have already announced their adherence to the association and its policy of curtailment. Thus the largest producers in Bolivia, representing upwards of 80 per cent. of the country's output, now support the policy of the association. The Tin Producers' Association also announces that practically all the leading Malayan and Nigerian producers have agreed to accept the council's recommendations. It is easy, of course, to understand the adherence of the less efficient producers, for at present prices they are probably not able to operate except at a loss; the important thing to secure is the adherence of the more efficient producers. The Dutch East Indies Government has issued a statement to the effect that it is agreeable in principle to an eventual restriction of rubber output provided, however, that it is a voluntary operation and of a purely private and non-Governmental character. The Government's insistence on the voluntary character of any rubber restriction scheme does not appear to indicate that the promised statement of the Government's policy in the matter of tin restriction will differ in principle from its attitude towards rubber. The big Dutch producers are very efficient, their costs of production being low.

Life Assurance as a Necessity

An excellent speech on various aspects of life assurance was delivered by Sir William Goschen at the meeting yesterday of the Sun Life Assurance Society. Early in his address Sir William regretted that, unlike some of the things for which businesses and trades provided, life assurance did not appear to be considered by the public as an acknowledged necessity, and "consequently the public had to be sought, and taught that life assurance was a good thing for them, and that they would be wise to possess it in adequate amounts." At the close of the speech he contended that when a man considered his family budget he should not regard his life assurance payments as coming out of surplus, but as one of his necessary expenses. "Cannot afford" was, he declared, the most frequent reply to the suggestions of the society, and part of its business was to educate others, and especially the young family man, to see the intrinsic importance of the subject. Between beginning and ending his address on this note of life assurance as a necessity, Sir William discussed many important questions, such as pension schemes, the rate of interest, expenses and commissions, the investments of the offices, and voluntary thrift. Altogether, at this first meeting of a leading life office this year, Sir William Goschen set a high standard for the spokesmen of other offices to maintain.

Larger Traffic of the Suez Canal

With the publication of the traffic receipts of the Suez Canal Company for December the main results for the year 1929 are now known. The number of ships which passed through the Canal last year was 6,274, as compared with 6,084 in 1928, and the net tonnage of the vessels was 33,466,014, against 31,905,902 in 1928. The total weight of the goods which passed through the Canal was 34,516,000 tons, as compared with 32,622,000 tons in the previous year. The receipts from cargo amounted to 1,100,258,000f., as against 1,070,822,000f. in 1928, and the passenger receipts were also higher at 14,835,000f., against 14,446,000f. in 1928. The total earnings were 1,122,892,000f., which compares with 1,086,454,000f. in 1928. The increase in the traffic and receipts of the Suez Canal Company last year was rather remarkable. In 1928 the traffic was the largest in the history of the company, but in spite of trade depression, this record was exceeded in 1929. Factors which have contributed to the growth of the traffic of the Canal in recent years have included the export of soya beans (which are used for the manufacture of margarine) from the Far East to Europe, while a number of chips which, in the past, proceeded from this country to Australia *via* the Cape of Good Hope have been directed within the last year or two to the Suez route, and notably the vessels of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line and those of the P. and O. Branch Line. The services of these companies have been speeded up for the shorter voyage. Another point in favour of the Suez route is that ships returning from Australia are able to leave Australia with less bunker coal than if they were sailing *via* South Africa. When there is freight available this saving of bunker space may be advantageous, and it should be also a consideration at the present time owing to the trouble in the Australian coalfields.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN INDIA LOANS

GENERAL TONE STEADY

The principal feature of the Stock Markets yesterday was the recovery that took place in India loans as a consequence of the reassuring statement regarding British policy in India which was published by authority of the Secretary of State. Prices moved within a range of several points, and on balance showed gains of 1½ to 2½. So far as Indian Railway securities are concerned, one outcome of the recent nervousness has been that brokers who for a long time had held orders to buy that they were unable to execute have now been able to fulfil their requirements. The Industrial market was affected by some further scattered selling, believed to be connected with preparations for the Hatry settlement. There were, however, several firm spots, including the Rayon group, Brazilian Traction, and Gaumont British. Mild improvement was shown by Oil shares and Rhodesian copper shares, while the market for Rubber plantation companies' shares was stimulated by a rise in the commodity.

Interest in the gilt-edged market centred in Indian stocks, which opened at a sharp advance on the reply given to a correspondent by the Secretary of State with regard to Government policy. Business took place within a limit of several points, the market not being able suddenly to adjust itself to the situation produced by the official pronouncement. However, on balance, prices show rises of 1½ in the Four-and-a-Half per Cents (82½); 2 in the Two-and-a-Half per Cents (43) and 2½ in the Three per Cents (51½) and Three-and-a-Half per Cents (60½). British Government stocks were steady and practically without change. The remarks of Mr. Fenton at the Australia dinner had a steadying effect upon Commonwealth and Australian State loans, several of which closed fractionally harder. The HOME RAILWAY market suffered from neglect, prices declining to a small extent.

One or two Brazilian loans hardened, including the 1914 Funding, the first series of the 1911 (which rose to 66), and the Coffee bonds, while Peruvian Six per Cents. rose further to 81. Austrian Six per Cents. were higher at 102½, and there was inquiry for Portuguese, Rumanian, and Bulgarian bonds, Bulgarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. being 89½. Westphalian Seven per Cents. were better at 98½, and higher prices were quoted for Copenhagen Four per Cents. of 1908 (80) and Danish Municipalities Five per Cents. (96). Peruvian Corporation stocks were lower. SOUTH AMERICAN Railway stocks were steady. Bolivar Railway Debenture stock was marked down sharply to 28-35. The Cordoba Central traffic showed a decrease of £15,000, the aggregate decrease being increased to £240,000. The market is indulging a hope that part at least of this falling off may be arrested in the later months of the current financial year by an increased transport of maize, reports regarding the outlook for this crop being of a satisfactory character. There were active dealings in the new Central Argentine Debenture stock, which opened at ⅛ discount and closed at 7-16 discount.

OIL shares were firm, particularly V.O.C., which advanced to 3 1-16. Shell hardened to 4½, and several others showed small rises, including the Eagle shares.

RUBBER was firmer at 7½d. per lb., and the market leaders made a slight response to this movement. Prices generally were steady. While dealers are expecting next Monday's stocks announcements to be more favourable than those of late, the upward movement is expected to be resumed immediately after. TEA shares were steady.

RHODESIAN SHARES FIRMER

Business in the INDUSTRIAL market remained small, and while the general tone was dull there were a number of exceptions. Turner and Newall fell below 4, while Cables and Wireless stocks declined, together with margarine shares, Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, Gramophone, Bleachers, Harrods (B.A.) and Australian land shares. Courtaulds, on the other hand, were a little firmer, together with Snia Viscosa and the Celanese group. Imperial Continental Gas stock rose 10 to 380. There was support for N.C. Metal, which advanced sharply to 5½ and reacted to 4½, and for Zinc Manufacturing, which rose to 8s. 1½d. Gaumont-British shares rallied to 15s. 3d. In the dollar group Brazilian Traction opened with a sharp rise at $40½ and closed at $41½ (a rise of $2½), but the rest of the group showed little change, International Nickel failing to hold a rise to $38. United Molasses declined to 5½.

RHODESIAN shares were firmer under the lead of Congo Border, further good developments having been announced. Congo Border rose ½ to 8½, while Chartered hardened to 40s. 6d., Bwana M'Kubwa to 21s. 9d. and Loangwa to 6s. South African shares were steadier. Brakpan remained at 3 9-16, while Geduld, at 3½, and Sub Nigel, at 1 27-32, were firmer. Tin rose £1 16s. 3d. per ton, and the share market was a little firmer, London Tin being 1 9-16. Rio Tinto and Tharsis were lower, the latter being 5. Broken Hill shares were dull.

CANADIAN BANK FORGERIES

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

The Bank of Montreal, London, desires to warn bankers and financial agents that a gang of forgers, operating in South America, are using spurious forms of the Mexico City branches of the Bank of Montreal and Canadian Bank of Commerce. The draft forms relating to the Bank of Montreal, which are probably drawn upon the New York Agency, bear cleverly forged signatures of Messrs. Jos. H. Vigneau and J. Pardo, two of their officers at Mexico City, and, accompanied by spurious advice forms bearing similar forged signatures, are usually forwarded to European banks as cover for drafts, purporting to be drawn upon them by the Bank of Montreal, Mexico City, which also are forgeries.

WESTMINSTER CITY PROPERTIES

In a further circular to shareholders of Westminster City Properties, Limited, Lord Verulam, Mr. W. Henderson-Cleland, Mr. F. W. Cruttenden, and Mr. J. T. Horn state that they have received proxies for 256,428 votes out of a possible 349,995. At a meeting between them and Sir George Manners and Mr. A. H. B. Ponsonby (the then existing directors) on January 21, it was agreed that they should join the board to facilitate the investigation asked for in the requisition to the directors, and it is added that as soon as possible, but not later than the receipt and consideration of the figures for the March quarter, a circular will be issued to shareholders reporting the results of the investigations and their recommendations thereon.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES

The monthly valuation of 365 representative Stock Exchange securities by the *Bankers' Magazine* shows that in the period to January 17 last the aggregate value of the securities increased by £39,471,000, or 0.5 per cent. The 87 fixed interest stocks included in the valuation appreciated by £44,789,000, or 1.1 per cent., mainly owing to a rise of 1 per cent. in 10 British and Indian funds. The 278 variable dividend securities declined on balance by £5,318,000, or 0.2 per cent. The index number of security values (December, 1921 = 100) shows an advance on the month from 121.0 to 121.7. A year ago the index number was 129.6.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28.—WHEAT closed steady and 5c. dearer. MAIZE closed steady at 5c. decline. LINSEED closed steady and 5c. down.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—			
Wheat,	February delivery	10.70	10.65
,,	March delivery	10.80	10.75
Maize,	February delivery	6.35	6.40
,,	May delivery	6.45	6.50
Oats,	February delivery	5.30	5.30
Linseed,	February delivery	19.00	19.05
,,	March delivery	19.05	19.10
,,	May delivery	19.35	19.40
Rosario—			
Wheat, No. 2,	February delivery	10.80	10.90
Maize,	February delivery	6.25	6.30
Linseed,	February delivery	18.95	19.00

Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires. Peso = about 1s. 7½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

LESS CONFIDENT TONE

STEEL CORPORATION EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The market had a reactionary trend to-day, and although trading continued fairly active, sellers predominated. Sales were returned at 3,348,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady. The fact that industrial stock averages yesterday reached a new high level in the recovery, representing a gain of 15 points on the week induced a good deal of profit-taking and encouraged professional selling for a reaction. But the market showed resistance to the efforts to force a decline, and became firm afterwards on the ready absorption of offerings and the resumption of "bull" support, notably for amusement issues and copper stocks. Trading slackened and fluctuations became narrow, cautionary advices sent out by brokerage houses in anticipation of a technical set-back tending to restrict further bullish operations.

Interest during the greater part of the afternoon was confined to a few special stocks, most of which were strong, including Fox Film, owing to an oversold position; Columbian Carbon and Union Carbide and Carbon were firm features, and there was a renewed rise in Advance Rumley stock on reports that the merger negotiations with the Allis-Chalmers Company had been revived. The market otherwise was quiet until the last hour, when most stocks gave way under scattered realizing, the close being barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 28	Jan. 27
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91 13/16	4.91¾
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/16	4.86⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 7/16	4.86½
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82	4.82 1/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86 1/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92¾	3.92¾
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.12	40.11½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.89¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.32	19.32
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.89	12.90
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49⅛
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.18	40.18
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.35	11.35

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Jan. 28	Jan. 27
Atchison	234	234¼
Atl. Coast	169	169
B. & O.	115½	117
Do., Pref.	79	81
Brooklyn Manh. T.	68½	68½
Can. Pac.	198⅝	198
Cent. N.J.	290	288
Ches. & O.	213½	215
Ch. G.W.	14¾	14¾
Do., Pref.	38	38
Ch. N.W.	85¼	86⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24½	24¾
Ch.Rock Is.	117¼	117⅝
Del. & Hud.	171	170½
Del., Lack.	134	137
Erie	57⅞	58
Do.,1st Pf.	61⅜	62½
G.N., Pref.	96¼	97½
Ill. Cent.	128½	129
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	27¼	24¾

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	119	121⅝
AlliedChem	270	270
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	32½
Am. & F. Pwr.	91¼	93½
Am. Can.	127	128½
Am. Loco.	100	100
Am.Rolling Mills	88	88¼
Am. Smelt.	73½	72⅞
Am.Sug. R.	62¼	61⅞
Am. Tel.	222¼	224
Am. Tob.	218	221
Am.Wool'n	10½	10
Anaconda	74⅜	73¼
Armour D.	78¼	78
As.Dry Gds.	32⅝	32
Atl'tic Ref.	37½	38¼
Baldwin	32½	32⅝
Barnsdall A	22¼	22⅝
Beth. Steel	99¼	99⅞
C.de Pasco	62½	62
Chile Copp.	61	57
Chrysler	35⅝	36⅜
Col. Fuel	44⅜	45½
Colum. Gas	80¾	82
Col. Graph.	26½	28
Cons. Gas	107⅞	108¼
Cont. Can.	55	55⅝
Cont. Oil	22¼	23¼
Corn Prod.	93	94
Crucible	89½	89¾
DavisonCh.	35	35
Drug, Inc.	78¼	78½
Du Pont	116½	117½
EastmanK.	191	193
Elec.P.& L.	58¾	57⅝
Electric Storage	71	71¼
Fox Film	30⅝	30⅞
Gen. Elec.	261½	264
Gen. Foods	49⅞	51
Gen.Motors	40⅜	41⅜
Gillette	103¼	105
Goodrich	44¼	44¾
Goodyear	70½	70½
Hou.Oil'f'x	55	57
Hud. M'trs	56⅝	57⅝
Ind. Rayon	115	115
Int. Comb.	8¼	7⅞
Int. Harv'r	88½	89⅜
Int.C.Amer	29	30
Kansas C.S.	77	77
Loulsville	130	135
Min. S.P.	29	30
Mo. Pac.	28½	29¼
Do., Pref.	136¼	137
N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Do., 2 Pf.	1½	1
N.Y. Cent.	176	177
N.Y.C. & St.L.	234¼	233
N. Pacific	85	84½
Pennsylv'a	78⅝	78½
Reading	126¾	124¼
S.L. & S.F.	109	109
S.L.& S.F. 6%	63	64¼
S. Pacific	120½	121⅝
Southern	136	136
Do., Pref.	98	98
U. Pacific	219⅜	221
Do., Pref.	82¾	82¾
Wabash	55½	55
Do., Pf. A	84	84¼
Air Reduct.	119	121⅝
AlliedChem	270	270
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	32½
Am. & F. Pwr.	91¼	93½
Am. Can.	127	128½
Am. Loco.	100	100
Am.Rolling Mills	88	88¼
Am. Smelt.	73½	72⅞
Am.Sug. R.	62¼	61⅞
Am. Tel.	222¼	224
Am. Tob.	218	221
Am.Wool'n	10½	10
Anaconda	74⅜	73¼
Armour D.	78¼	78
As.Dry Gds.	32⅝	32
Atl'tic Ref.	37½	38¼
Baldwin	32½	32⅝
Barnsdall A	22¼	22⅝
Beth. Steel	99¼	99⅞
C.de Pasco	62½	62
Chile Copp.	61	57
Chrysler	35⅝	36⅜
Col. Fuel	44⅜	45½
Colum. Gas	80¾	82
Col. Graph.	26½	28
Cons. Gas	107⅞	108¼
Cont. Can.	55	55⅝
Cont. Oil	22¼	23¼
Corn Prod.	93	94
Crucible	89½	89¾
DavisonCh.	35	35
Drug, Inc.	78¼	78½
Du Pont	116½	117½
EastmanK.	191	193
Elec.P.& L.	58¾	57⅝
Electric Storage	71	71¼
Fox Film	30⅝	30⅞
Gen. Elec.	261½	264
Gen. Foods	49⅞	51
Gen.Motors	40⅜	41⅜
Gillette	103¼	105
Goodrich	44¼	44¾
Goodyear	70½	70½
Hou.Oil'f'x	55	57
Hud. M'trs	56⅝	57⅝
Ind. Rayon	115	115
Int. Comb.	8¼	7⅞
Int. Harv'r	88½	89⅜

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17¼	17
Assoc. Gas	45½	45⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27½	27⅝
Celanese	31¼	31⅜
Elec. Bond	85⅜	86
Gulf Oil	136½	136
nt. Pet.	20½	20⅞
Mid. West Utilities	28⅛	27⅝
Pennroad	13¼	13¼
Silica Gel	26	26
Stand. Oil of Indiana	53⅛	53
Swift Int.	32½	32⅝
Vacuum Oil	95	95

BONDS

Libty Ln., 3½%, '32/47	99	99
Do.,4½% (4th)	100 30/32	100 31/32
Do.,(4th) 4½%	100 29/32	100 30/32
U.K.,5½% 1937	103¾	103½
Do., 4% 1960-90	84¼	84¼
Arg., 6% 1959	96⅝	97
Aust., 5% 1957	89¼	90
A'tria, 7% 1945	103½	103¾
Belg., 6% 1955	103	103
Do., 7% 1955	109¾	109½
Brazil, 7½ 1952	100½	100½
Bulg.,7,'67	77½	77½
Canada, 5, 1931	100	100¼
Chile,7,'42	101	100½
Do.,6,'60	89	89
Czech.,8% 1951	110½	110¾
Denm'k6% 1942	104¼	104⅜
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102½	102⅜
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105¼	105½
Int.C.Amer	29	30
Kansas C.S.	77	77
Louisville	130	135
Min. S.P.	29	30
Mo. Pac.	28½	29¼
Do., Pref.	136¼	137
N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Do., 2 Pf.	1½	1
N.Y. Cent.	176	177
N.Y.C. & St.L.	234¼	233
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Southern	136	136
Do., Pref.	98	98
U. Pacific	219⅜	221
Do., Pref.	82¾	82¾
Wabash	55½	55
Do., Pf. A	84	84¼
Fin., 6% 1945	93	93
Fren.,7½% 1941	120⅛	119⅞
Do., 7,'49	113½	113¼
Ger., 7,'49	106⅞	106¼
Greek,7% 1964	99	99
Hamb'g, 6, 1946	93½	93⅞
Hungary, 7½%,'44	101	101
Ital., 7% 1951	97¼	96⅞
Jap.,6½% 1954	102¾	102⅝
Nord Bly., 6½%,'50	104¼	104⅜
Norway6% 1952	102½	102¼
P.L.M.,6% 1958	103⅜	103⅝
Do., 7% 1958	106	105½
Poland7% 1947	83¼	83½
Do., 8% 1950	95	95
Rio de Sul 8%, '46	95¼	94
San P.,8% 1950	92½	92
Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107¼
Swed.5½% 1954	104½	104½
TokyoCity, 5½%,'61	89	89⅞

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Jan. 28	Jan. 27
Atchison, Pref.	103½	103½
Lehigh Valley	71½	70
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	55¼	55⅞
New York, Ontario, and Western	14¼	14⅛
Reading, 1st Preft.	46½	46
Texas and Pacific	117¼	120
National Lead	152	150

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money continued in ample supply with 4½ per cent. the ruling and highest and 4 per cent. the lowest and last rate paid. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted at 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 4½ to 4½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange showed further easiness, cable transfers declining 4.86 7-16.

Silver rose ¼c. to 44½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $5,160,000 has been received from Brazil.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, against $2.00 paid previously.

The Illinois Central Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the December quarter shows that the total earnings were $56,385,000, against $70,174,000 for the previous quarter and $53,187,000 for the December quarter of 1928. Net income amoun

MONEY MARKET

GOLD FOR GERMANY

SPANISH CURRENCY WEAKER

As expected the redemption of Three per Cent. Exchequer Bonds caused money to be very plentiful in the short loan market yesterday. Fresh loans for the night commanded 3½ per cent. at the start, but the rate soon declined to 3½ per cent. and at the close of the day balances were offered below 3 per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3½ per cent. While monetary conditions favoured easier discount rates, the day's gold movements exerted a contrary effect. The bulk of the £480,000 of bar gold available in the bullion market was bought for Germany at the higher price of 84s. 11½d. per oz., and a further £103,000 of bar gold was taken out of the Bank of England for the same destination. Moreover another £350,000 in sovereigns was earmarked at the Bank. Discount rates were therefore fairly well maintained in spite of easy money, brokers reporting sales of three months fine bank bills at 3 29-32 per cent. and at 3¾ per cent. March bills were dealt in at 4 per cent. and at 3 15-16 per cent., and February maturities at 4 per cent. Treasury Bills are, of course, in short supply and were wanted at 3¾ per cent.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½—4	4	4–4⅛	3 15/16—4	3 15/16—4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)	(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths. %	3 mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
4	3 15/16–3 31/32	5—5½	5¼—5½	5½—6

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 27	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	468,852	– 5,866
Bills and advances	357,943	– 7,005
Notes in circulation	786,778	– 11,194
Deposits	33,655	– 2,161

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved narrowly, closing at $4.86⅛. Leading Continental rates also showed small movements, the Berlin rate being 1pf. higher at 20.36½m., and the Paris rate being finally unaltered at 123.89f. Dutch florins were cheaper, the Amsterdam rate closing at 12.11⅛fl., compared with 12.10⅞fl. on Monday. Weakness was apparent in Spanish currency, and this was believed to be associated with the latest political developments in that country, pesetas being offered on Spanish account. After being 38.20p., the Madrid rate closed at 37.97½p., against 37.35p. Forward Spain was described as a wild market, business in three months being reported between 13c. and 5c. premium; the final quotations were 10c., premium, and 4c., premium, for three and one month respectively. Eastern exchanges showed little movement. Among the South American exchanges a setback occurred in the Argentine rate, which closed at 44⅛d., the Rio exchange declining 1/32d. to 5 11/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Jan. 28	Jan. 27
New York	$ to £	4.86⅓	4.86 15/16–4.86 31/32	4.86 15/16–4.86 31/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅓	4.91 1/32–29/32	4.91 1/16–29/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.87-90	123.87-90
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93½–93¾	34.93-94¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.96-92.99	92.95-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18-18½	25.18-18½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅝–375¼	375-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	190.22	1935/8–1939/8	1935/8–1939/8
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	37.75-38.20	37.90-37.70
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108½	108⅛–108½
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10⅛–11⅛	12.10⅛–11
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35⅞–36½	20.35⅞–36⅞
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.55-60	34.56-61
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-85	27.80-85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅜–164⅞	164⅛–164⅞
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.31-43.43	43.31-43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.33	25.23-33
Bucharest	Lei to £	812.6	817-820	817-820
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,045	1,020-1,045
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼–276¼	275¼–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅛–49	48⅝–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670-676	670-676
Reykjavik	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18-18.26	18.18-18.26
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¾–21¼	18.21-21¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12⅛–12⅝	18.12-13
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¼–18.19	18.18⅛–19¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–15/16	1/5 29/32–15/16
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–15/16	1/5 29/32–15/16
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 29/32–15/16	1/5 29/32–15/16
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/6⅝–1/8	1/6⅝–1/8
Kobe	Per Yen.	24.58d.	2 0/16–5/16	2 0/16–5/16
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	2/0-2/0¼	2/0-2/0¼
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–15/16	2/3 31/32–15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅝–13⅛	12.12⅝–13⅛
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5½–5 11/16	5 11/16–5⅝
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	44⅞–44 31/32	45 1/16–45⅛
Montev'o	$ to £	40	39.78	39.80
Mexico	Per Dol.	51d.	44⅞–45¼	45⅛–45⅜
Lima†	£s. to £r.	Par	243·4% prem.	251·5% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.35 ‡	10.10-10.35 ‡

† 60 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.05 to Dollar. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 10 0	98 5 18	98 5 7	98 4 16 3
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 5 17	96 5 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	97 9 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.70	24.69
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.55	25.52
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.00	10.10
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England announced yesterday that £550,000 in SOVEREIGNS had been set aside, and that £102,564 in BAR GOLD had been sold. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £849,366, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Jan. 23—		Jan. 23—	
Bar gold	12	Sovs. set aside	100,000
		Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 24—		Jan. 24—	
Sovs.	21,881		Nil
Foreign gold coin	1,050		
Jan. 25—		Jan. 25—	
	Nil	Sovs. set aside	100,000
		Bar gold	13,750
		Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 27—		Jan. 27—	
Foreign gold coin	5	Sovs.	2,000
Jan. 28—		Jan. 28—	
		Sovs. set aside	550,000
		Bar gold	102,564
Net efflux	849,366		
Total	£872,314	Total	£872,314

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,228,988; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £480,000 of South African bar gold was available and was sold at 84s. 11½d. per oz., this price comparing with 84s. 10½d. on Monday and 84s. 11d. on January 21. Of the total, £422,000 was bought for Germany, £40,000 for the Continental trade, and £18,000 for the home trade.

Silver was firmer on Indian buying; the price rising ¼d. to 20¼d. per oz. for cash and to 20 9/16d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from January 23, to midday on January 27 amounted to £52,203, of which £45,085 came from British West Africa, while exports amounted to £473,183, of which £393,080 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £395,478, and exports amounted to £13,929.

COMPANY RESULTS

U.S. AND GENERAL TRUST

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'g. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Birmingham Rly. Carriage and Wagon	10	10	—	10	10
City Assocn.	2	4	—	2	4
City Offices	Final 6¼	6¼	Feb. 28	12½	12½
Westminster Chambers	Final 7	6¼	Feb. 28	13	12½
Westminster Elec.	Fin.13.12d. per sh.†	13.12d. per sh.	Feb. 28	1/9.12† per sh.	1/9.12† per sh.

† The company's standard dividend.

British Investment Trust.—Final dividend on the Deferred stock for the year to January 1 last of 13 per cent., making 21 per cent. for the year (the same).

GALERIES LAFAYETTE

The directors of Galeries Lafayette, Limited, report a net profit of £10,360 for the year ended July 27 (against £31,065 for 1927-28). They recommend that the whole of this sum be transferred to reserve account. For the preceding year £6,405 was transferred to reserve and a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid. Meeting, February 5.

CANADIAN CITY AND TOWN PROPERTIES

The profit of the Canadian City and Town Properties for the year ended October 31 last amounted to £7,032 (against £7,750 for 1927-28). An increased dividend is proposed (4 per cent. against 3½ per cent.), but the allocation to general reserve is to be reduced from £2,500 to £1,000, while the carry-forward is £1,184 (against £1,101). Meeting, February 5.

PHARAOH GANE AND CO.

The net profit of Pharaoh Gane and Co., timber merchants, for 1929 amounted to £46,738, in addition to which £4,394 was brought forward. After allowing for the Preference dividend and deducting £5,901 for income-tax, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £5,950, to provide £13,621 for directors' additional remuneration, to transfer £10,000 to general reserve and £2,000 to staff pension fund, leaving £6,254 to be carried forward.

ASHTON BROTHERS

A net loss of £7,365 is reported by Ashton Brothers and Co., cotton spinners and weavers, for 1929 (against a net loss of £44,847 for 1928). Against this a credit balance of £3,406 was brought forward, and a transfer of £10,000 (against £35,000) is made from reserve, which provides for the year's Preference dividend, and leaves a credit balance of £1,720 to be carried forward. No dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares for the second successive year. Meeting, February 4.

JOHN BOLDING AND SONS

The directors of John Bolding and Sons, brass founders, sanitary appliances, masons, &c., announce that the net profit for 1929, after allowing for income-tax, depreciation, Preference dividend, and directors' fees was £21,976, against £20,540 for 1928. They propose to pay a dividend for the full year of 17½ per cent., less tax (interim dividend 5 per cent., less tax) on the Ordinary shares (the same), transfer £2,500 to reserve (the same), and carry forward £17,818 (against £15,842). Meeting, February 17.

UNITED STATES AND GENERAL TRUST

The net revenue of the United States and General Trust Corporation for 1929, amounted to £108,628 (against £97,420 for 1928), excluding £23,426 brought forward. The board have transferred £25,000 (against £7,970) to reserve account, and propose to pay a final dividend of 9 per cent. on the Deferred stock, making 14 per cent. for the year (against 13 per cent.). The amount to be carried forward is £12,161. A valuation of the investments shows a surplus of approximately £400,000 over the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £2,712,431. Meeting, Feb. 6.

GENERAL FUNDS INVESTMENT

The General Funds Investment Trust announce that the balance of revenue for the year ended January 15, 1930, is £11,495 (against £8,896 for the preceding period of approximately 14 months). After transferring £3,000 to the general reserve account (against nil last year) and paying Five per Cent. Preference stock dividend there remains a balance available of £5,198. The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock (the same), leaving a balance to be carried forward of £1,134 (against £767). The capital reserve fund has been increased by £536 to £3,265.

GARING (MALACCA) RUBBER

The profit of the Garing (Malacca) Rubber Estate for the year ended September 30 amounted to £8,497 (against £1,408 for 1927-28), to which is added £3,690 brought forward. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year (against nil), transferring £2,000 (against nil) to general reserve and £600 to income-tax reserve (against nil), carrying forward £3,859. The crop amounted to 480,000lb. (against 323,600lb.), in addition to which 148,963lb. was not covered by export licences at September 30, 1928, but has since been sold, making a total of 628,963lb. The average gross price realized was 9.01d. (against 11.76d.) a lb. Meeting, February 5.

ROMNEY TRUST

The net revenue of the Romney Trust for 1929 amounted to £28,165 (against £19,429 for 1928). The rate of the dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock is unchanged at 7 per cent., and the discount and expenses, amounting to £5,256, in connexion with the issue of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock, have been written off. After allowing for these items and also for the Preference dividend, the balance forward is £8,406 (against £9,497). The net capital appreciation realized upon the sale and redemption of investments has been transferred to contingencies reserve, which has been applied to writing down the cost of investments. A valuation of the investments as at December 31 last shows a figure not less than that appearing in the balance-sheet, viz., £738,156. Meeting, February 5.

LONDON PRODUCE CLEARING-HOUSE

The net profit of the London Produce Clearing-House for the year 1929 amounted to £35,011 (against £36,534 for 1928). As previously announced, a final dividend of 6 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 3 per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent. (the same), the dividend on the Founders' shares again being £56 5s. per share. The balance forward is increased from £26,536 to £27,797. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at £502,588 (against £547,588), which is below the value as at December 31 last. The contracts registered with the company in 1929 were:—White sugar, 305,500 tons (against 1,538,650 tons); raw sugar, 2,127,100 tons (against 213,600 tons); cocoa, 66,120 tons (against 28,320 tons). Meeting, February 4.

TATA POWER

Net profits of the Tata Power Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to Rs.2,71,521 (against Rs.80,147 for 1927-28, being the first year of the company's partial working). At the meeting in Bombay on December 23 the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at 7½ per cent. per annum on the Preference shares for three months ended June 30, 1927, requiring Rs.1,57,575, the carry-forward being increased from Rs.5,078 to Rs.1,19,024. The agents of the company, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, have entered into an arrangement with the American and Foreign Power Company by which a half share in the agencies of the four hydro-electric companies of which Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, are agents is to be given to them on a certain consideration and the agencies will be transferred to a new company to be called the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Limited.

HACKNEY FURNISHING

The first accounts of the Hackney Furnishing Company (1928), covering the period from November 15, 1928, to December 31 last show a net profit of £31,317. Interim Preference dividends were paid on January 1, and July 1, 1929, absorbing £8,622, and £10,000 has been transferred to reserve, leaving £12,595 to be carried forward. A further Preference dividend of £7,000 has since been paid. The directors state in their report that the period was not in any way a normal trading year. The bulk of the profits was made during the last quarter of the year, when the company had practically the full quota of branches planned. Of the capital underwritten, namely, £375,000, a total of £36,163 has not been taken up owing to defaults by underwriters. Against this the company holds application moneys totalling £1,400 and has forfeited the majority of these shares. Meeting, Feb. 4.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY

After setting aside general depreciation and allowing the usual percentage on dam depreciation amortization fund, the net profits of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company for the year ended June 30 last amounted to Rs.7,36,183 (against Rs.6,56,286 for 1927-28), while Rs.1,00,083 was brought forward. Deducting Rs.1,35,000 (against Rs.1,35,000) set aside as provision for depreciation on investments, Rs.7,777 written off against loss on investments sold, and Rs.3,45,240 for the Preference share dividend, the directors proposed the payment of a dividend of 2 per cent., free of tax, on the Ordinary shares, leaving Rs.29,189 to be carried forward. The directors are advised that the depreciation allowance of Rs.11 lakhs made hitherto is too high, and that Rs.9 lakhs would be sufficient. They have accordingly set aside for the past year 9 lakhs for depreciation, but

(Continued at foot of next column)

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE SHARES, both Voting and Non-Voting, of ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED (including Coupon No. 39 and subsequent attached) for Shares of the STANDARD OIL EXPORT CORPORATION.

To the **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.**

Up to close of business last night there has been deposited or promised to be deposited, not later than to-day, between 70% and 80% of the total shares outstanding, both Voting and Non-Voting. The success of the Plan is therefore assured. Shareholders who have not deposited their shares can still do so up to and including the 31st January.

The exchange into Export Corporation Shares is better for Shareholders than selling their shares on the market. Export Corporation shares are now quoted 96½ to 97½ in New York and may easily reach par.

A. H. HEWETT,
Secretary.

JOHN BARKER AND COMPANY

NEW ARTICLES ADOPTED

BASIS OF DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

An extraordinary general meeting of John Barker and Company, Limited, was held yesterday on the company's premises, High-street, Kensington, to consider resolutions empowering the company to carry on safe deposit business and generally to act as bankers for customers and others, and also approving and adopting new articles of association.

SIR SYDNEY M. SKINNER (chairman of the company), who presided, said that in regard to the first resolution, the company had from time to time, for a great many years, as a limited practice, accepted money on deposit when requested by customers for their accounts, but in one instance recently the company's power to accept such money had been questioned, and it had been decided to place the matter beyond all doubt. The other resolution proposed to adopt an entirely new set of articles. Some criticism had been directed to the proposals on the ground that, in part, they avoided the intention of certain provisions in the new Companies Act. That was definitely not so. It had been found impracticable to give proper legal effect to the appointment of departmental directors, and the gentlemen concerned would, for administrative purposes, in future be styled departmental managers. The other change concerned the appointment of certain of the directors who to-day were whole-time working directors, exercising managing functions in the business, to the officially recognized office of managing directors.

The Chairman then moved the resolution empowering the company to carry on safe deposit business and generally to act as bankers.

Mr. T. A. BOWEN (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS asked whether the fact that the company was taking powers to act as bankers meant that, if they received, say, £500,000 in the course of the year from their customers, the directors would receive 1 per cent. of that as extra turnover of John Barker and Co.

Mr. R. B. GRAY, F.C.A., said that the answer was in the negative, since any money received on deposit would be credited to customers' accounts, and any paid out would be debited, and, therefore, would not go into the turnover.

The resolution was adopted with one dissentient.

The CHAIRMAN moved the resolution adopting the new articles of association, which was also seconded by Mr. BOWEN.

COLONEL RUNDLE said that the new Companies Act had been described as a safeguard in that it provided that shareholders should know what remuneration directors received. But it appeared that it was not a safeguard because a later clause said the directors need not disclose their remuneration as managing directors.

Mr. BEER said that it seemed to him that by the directors styling themselves managing directors they were enabled to refuse any information regarding their remuneration. If there was to be a sliding scale it should be by a percentage on profits.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that on the death of Sir John Barker, and after the difficulties in regard to the management shares were surmounted, it was clear to those intimately connected with the company that if men of the right calibre and ability were to be found and retained in its service, and to accept all the previous burdens and responsibilities which Sir John, as owner, or large shareholder, had previously shouldered, some fund must be created which would be sufficiently ample to enable the company to attract and retain such men. Accordingly, after mature consideration, and based on exactly the same lines as the commission of every buyer in the company's employ, a clause was drawn up for embodiment in the articles of association giving the directors the right to draw a commission not exceeding 1 per cent. on increased turnover, provided that the Preference dividends were duly earned and paid together with a dividend of not less than 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. This was the basis of the contract as it stood in the articles. In a great distributive business the regularity of the dividends in a great measure depended on extreme care, foresight, and vigilance on the part of the board, especially in regard to the scheduling and valuation of stocks and insuring that the business retained such reserve of financial support as was, in the opinion of the board, necessary to give it stability and to enable its position to be maintained in face of every competition. These important considerations would not be furthered by making remuneration dependent entirely upon profits made or distributed.

In the course of further discussion, the basis of remunerating the directors was warmly supported, and a motion to adjourn the meeting for six months was defeated. The resolution was carried on a show of hands. A request for a poll did not obtain the necessary support, the chairman stating that the meeting represented some 56,076 votes, whereas the directors had proxies for 650,000 votes.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

INCREASED IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 27

With the publication of the December results the French trade returns for 1929 are now complete. The total volume of trade was valued at 108,357,000,000f., an increase of 3,547,000,000f. over 1928.

The total imports for 1929 amounted to 58,284,000,000f., an increase of 4,849,000,000f. over 1928. The total exports were valued at 50,072,000,000f., a decrease of 1,302,000,000f. as compared with 1928. The imports exceeded the exports by 8,212,000,000f. In 1928 the excess of imports over exports was 2,060,000,000f.

The import of raw materials in 1929 accounted for a large part of the increase as compared with 1928, the figures being 35,160,000,000f., as compared with 32,982,000,000f. The imports of manufactured articles also increased from 7,913,000,000f. in 1928 to 9,946,000,000f. in 1929. The exports of manufactures declined from 32,063,000,000f. to 31,440,000,000f.

BRIGHTON CORPORATION LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR BRIGHTON CORRESPONDENT)

It became known yesterday that, in connexion with undertakings authorized by the Government, the Brighton Corporation is negotiating for a loan of about £1,000,000. The undertakings include waterworks, lighting, housing, and street improvements. No definite statement as to the amount or terms of the issue has yet been made. The matter will be considered at a special meeting of the Town Council to-morrow. Brighton was last in the stock market in 1927, when the issue was made by Corporation and General Securities.

point out that the allowance may have to be scaled either upward or downward from time to time. Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, agents of the company, have entered into an arrangement with the American and Foreign Power Company by which a half-share in the agencies of the four hydro-electric companies of which Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, are agents is to be given to them on a certain consideration, and the agencies will be transferred to a new company, to be called the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Limited.

GOLDMAN SACHS TRADING

The Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation's accounts for the period ended December 31 last show total assets of $251,948,237 and liabilities and reserves of $18,945,210. The difference between these two figures—namely, $233,003,026—is equivalent to $40.94 per share on 5,691,310 shares of capital stock outstanding as at end of year, including shares issued as stock dividend on January 2. In preparing the balance-sheet all securities were valued at cost or market price, whichever was lower, excepting the investment in the American Trust Company of San Francisco, of which all but a few shares are held and which was taken at twice the asset value, which was below cost. The income account of Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation and subsidiaries shows realized profits of $30,979,778, which does not include any value for stock dividends received, and includes profits of subsidiaries from the date of acquisition only. These realized profits are before adjustments arising from revaluation of assets occasioned by the general decline in security values and have been applied against such adjustments, the balance of which has been charged against capital surplus. No compensation is due or will be paid to managers for this period. The president's letter will state the opinion that the true value of the securities owned is greater than the amount arrived at by using market values as at December 31, as the market value from time to time of the major investments of the corporation is not a measure of the real value, the main purpose of the corporation being to acquire such investments for inherent work and prospects of future growth and enhancement in value. Of the total assets, $218,894,339 are securities held as capital investments. Stock dividends have been paid regularly at the rate of 1½ per cent. quarterly, making total distributions, including the payment on January 2, 6 per cent.

COMPANY MEETINGS

MARTINS BANK LIMITED

IMPROVED RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

TRADE FEATURES AND PROBLEMS

BANKS AND REORGANIZATION

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY

"NATIONAL PROSPERITY STILL DEPENDS ON THE NORTH"

MR. ALLAN PATON'S SPEECH

The NINETY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders of Martins Bank Limited was held at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, yesterday.

Mr. A. ALLAN PATON, C.B. (the chairman), presided over a large attendance.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts have been circulated, and I assume it is your pleasure they should be taken as read. (Agreed.)

Since our last annual meeting we have suffered a great loss through the untimely death of Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, a deputy chairman, who was an active and greatly valued member of the board. We regret deeply that he is no longer with us, and that a family connexion which has existed since 1833 has been severed.

The vacancy on the board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Harold Bibby, of Messrs. Bibby Brothers and Co., which we shall ask you to confirm.

I turn now to the balance-sheet, which is presented in a slightly different form this year, partly in compliance with the new Companies Act and in part furnishing the fuller details suggested by the Cunliffe Committee. In connexion with the new Companies Act we propose to revise our articles and to present them to you in their new form for adoption at a subsequent meeting.

INCREASED PROFITS AND THE USUAL DIVIDEND

It will be seen from the profit and loss account that the net profit for the year amounts to £836,239, which compares with £825,434 a year ago. Including £111,499 brought forward, the disposable balance is £947,738, out of which the board propose that £100,000 should be applied in reduction of the premises account, which will then stand at £2,198,648, as compared with £2,068,717 after last year's allocation from profits. The board also propose to place £50,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up to £3,507,872, and to pay the usual dividend of 16 per cent., which will absorb £665,607, leaving £132,131 to be carried forward to the next account. In these difficult times we may fairly congratulate ourselves on such results.

I do not wish to detain you for any length of time over the balance-sheet, but you will no doubt welcome some explanatory comments, especially of the items which appear for the first time.

SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF THE BANK'S RESOURCES

I would first draw your attention to the substantial amount of our own resources. The capital, reserve fund, and profit and loss account together total £8,132,849, from which must, of course, be deducted the half-year's dividend of £332,803, payable on the 30th instant. This will leave the satisfactory figure of £7,800,046.

Current, deposit, and other accounts stand at £82,620,493, against £82,932,881 a year ago, while, by a coincidence, loans and advances appear also to be less by about the same amount, at £42,246,172, showing a ratio of 51 per cent. to the deposits. Actually, items which are now shown separately but were formerly grouped under the heading of "Advances to Customers and Other Accounts" amount to £1,696,559, so that in fact the loans have increased by £1,342,253.

Our cash in hand and balances with the Bank of England (which are equivalent to cash) amount to £10,332,181, or a ratio of 12.5 per cent. to our liabilities to depositors. Money at call and short notice and our balances with British banks, plus cheques in course of collection, amount to £8,951,988, and combining this with the cash figures we get a total of £19,284,169, or a ratio of 23.3 per cent. to liabilities.

Balances abroad are with a large number of leading banks and represent funds employed in meeting the foreign requirements of our customers. Our correspondents also keep sterling accounts with us and, on balance, we generally have more foreign funds in our hands than we keep in accounts abroad.

Treasury bills and British bills of exchange are self-explanatory, but I might say that the latter are all of good quality with an early date of maturity.

The item of Colonial and foreign bills includes £100,000 India Government Treasury bills, and a substantial part of the remainder bear the indorsement of first-class foreign banks.

THE INVESTMENTS

The decrease in the investments is reflected mainly in the item of Treasury bills amounting to £3,370,000, in the increase in cash by £1,210,234, and in the larger totals of money at call, &c., by £858,116. Ignoring small variations in other items, the balance is accounted for by the previously mentioned increase in loans and advances and the diminution of £312,388 in the amount due to depositors.

Of the investments themselves I need only refer to the item of £861,953 in respect of other first-class investments. This is largely composed of British Railway Debenture and Preference stocks which have been written down below current values.

Items in transit represent inter-branch transactions which have since been wholly completed.

Other assets comprise items not readily classified under other heads, and include our holding of Yorkshire Penny Bank shares, valued at £131,250. Properties not in the occupation of the bank are also included.

Premises have been liberally written down and are worth more than the figure at which they stand, but at the same time we consider it prudent to continue the policy of depreciation. Mention is made in the report of 14 new offices which we have arranged to open.

BANKS AND INDUSTRY

Passing from our purely domestic concerns, I would refer in the first place to the appointment by the Government of a Committee to inquire into banking, finance, and credit. In view of much ill-informed criticism bankers generally welcome the appointment of such a Committee, and will await with interest, as well as confidence, the result of their deliberations. The frank statements recently made at Manchester by the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas will themselves have helped to dispel the erroneous idea that the banks do not assist trade and commerce as they should.

It is with satisfaction that we learn from Mr. Thomas of the willingness of the City to assist in the reconstruction of our depressed industries. The banks are willing to play their part, but it must be remembered that the accepted banking practice precludes any investment of their funds in the capital of industrial undertakings.

The banks can only act as intermediaries between those who undertake a financial reconstruction and the public who eventually subscribe the necessary capital from their accumulated savings.

If this reorganization takes place and industry is placed once more on a sound competitive basis, credit will be plentiful and we could hope to see our export trade revive.

With regard to the frequent allegation that the needs of the small trader and manufacturer are not adequately met, I think it useful to repeat an analysis which has been given from this chair in previous years. The analysis in question shows that out of 31,308 overdrawn accounts on our books at the end of the year no fewer than 26,743 were in debt less than £1,000, while of the remainder 3,288 were overdrawn by amounts varying from £1,000 to £5,000.

REACTION IN NEW YORK

The year will be memorable for the world-wide difficulties created by the speculative fever in America culminating in the Wall Street collapse last October. The speculation assumed the dimensions of an international problem towards the end of 1928, when Wall Street attracted fluid capital from all parts of the world and America definitely ceased to be a lending country. An outflow of gold commenced from London and the Bank of England raised its rate by stages, until the high rate of 6½ per cent. was imposed in September. It is probable that the determined action of the Bank constituted the first step towards pricking the bubble of speculation. When the reaction came the repercussions were felt in every market, but this country, in spite of its own troubles, stood the strain well.

The position created by the Hatry affair is being straightened out with the help of the banks. We have thought it proper, in the general as well as our own interests, to contribute our proportion to the guarantee fund which has been raised. Failing such help a serious state of affairs might have developed, with widespread reactions on credit in general.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

Gold is flowing into the country, and a specially satisfactory feature is that the French demand, which has been abnormal in consequence of the French banks and private individuals requiring to draw on their foreign balances, appears to have diminished. In spite of statements to the contrary in our Press, it seems clear that it is to the interest of the Bank of France and the French market that high rates should not prevail in other centres and that the policy of the Bank of France is adverse to heavy gold imports which would be a disturbing influence.

An interesting development in connexion with the payment of Reparations by Germany has been the projected establishment of a Bank for International Settlements. Precisely how the new bank will function is not yet clear, but it is hoped that it may be a steadying factor of considerable influence.

EFFECT OF NEW COMPANIES ACT

In this country the new Companies Act which came into force on November 1 is a decided step in the right direction and will help to protect unwary investors from the unscrupulous company promoter. Offers for sale and foreign company issues are now governed by the same provisions as British company prospectuses; and the requirement that actual profits, as opposed to an average, shall be disclosed will be salutary.

It is impossible for a bank to guarantee the general soundness of a prospectus, but we ourselves exercise every care before we consent to the use of our name and have declined in a number of cases to act as bankers to proposed issues.

Coming to home trade generally, it is idle to pretend that it is doing anything more than holding its own, and in saying this I cannot include the cotton industry. I wish I could be more optimistic, but the trend is too uncertain for me to predict any definite improvement in the immediate future.

THE COTTON TRADE

So far as the cotton trade is concerned, it is evident that as a whole it has suffered a further reverse during the past year.

From the standpoint of shareholders or proprietors in the cotton industry, results in the American section have been disastrous, since the records of the spinning trade show that on a capital of some £47,000,000 little over 1 per cent. profit has been earned; in the weaving section, excluding those engaged in specialities, it is well known that while a few have made small profits the losses of others have been heavy. The distress in the industry is clearly shown by the published figures of liquidations and bankruptcies. It is recorded that 123 cotton companies have gone into liquidation, of which 51 have been reconstructed or amalgamated; that receivers have been appointed in 34 cases; and that there have been 54 bankruptcies or deeds of arrangement.

CHANGED CONDITIONS SINCE THE WAR

Under the changed conditions which have obtained since the War the British manufacturer has had to face an increasing competition from countries provided with the most up-to-date machinery and equipment and employing a class of labour which is not only free from any restrictions but is willing and able to turn out by mass production at low wages the class of goods which satisfies the demands of many of our former markets.

It used to be said that the humidity of the Lancashire climate was always one of the factors which placed us ahead of our competitors, but this no longer holds. Our competitors now have mechanical devices for humidifying, and by cheaper living, longer hours of employment and double shifts create formidable competition, particularly in India and China.

Our spinners and manufacturers have therefore been faced with a set of circumstances over which they have had no control, and for which they are in nowise to blame, though in the better class of goods there is still considerable scope for those possessing capital and initiative.

HOPES FROM REORGANIZATION

No doubt much can be achieved by reorganization of the trade generally, which means the scrapping of many of the older methods and the breaking down of some customs and conditions which have grown up during past generations.

In the spinning section the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Limited, which hopes soon to control some 10,000,000 spindles, has been constituted with the help of the Bank of England and the cooperation of the joint stock banks and is engaged in effecting all possible economies.

The fine spinning trade, which hitherto has been normally profitable, has followed to some extent in the wake of the American section, and has even been compelled to resort to short time. In this section also a relatively small combine has been formed under the style of the Combined Egyptian Mills, Limited, which we understand has already effected substantial economies.

There have, as yet, been no amalgamations of importance in the weaving trade, but these are likely to follow in due course. In the meantime individual manufacturers have been attempting to improve their output by making arrangements under which their workers will operate more looms per individual without necessarily increasing their work, leaving ancillary processes to be

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S RESULTS

STEADY EXPANSION

LARGE INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME

IMPORTANCE OF SOUND INVESTMENT POLICY

LIFE ASSURANCE AND VOLUNTARY THRIFT

SIR WILLIAM GOSCHEN'S ADDRESS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Life Assurance Society was held yesterday at the chief office, 63, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

The Hon. Sir WILLIAM HENRY GOSCHEN, K.B.E. (the chairman of the society), presided.

Mr. R. G. SALMON, F.I.A. (the general manager, secretary, and actuary), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Copies of the report and accounts have been duly circulated and you will, I assume, be willing to take them as read. Many of the present company have, I know, read them and are fully aware of their contents. The story told by these accounts is, I think, a satisfactory one. We, of course, have our difficulties and trials, but somehow we have a habit of coming through them happily.

CHANGES IN THE DIRECTORATE

The changes in our directorate last year have consisted of one death, two retirements, and two appointments. Mr. Peacock retired consequent upon his acceptance of more onerous duties as a managing director of Barings. He was a valued colleague and one whose advice we frequently sought on many financial matters. Mr. Sclater-Booth, whose retirement was due to ill-health, had attended these meetings for many years, and with him ceases a connexion with the house of Basing that lasted nearly 60 years.

Our most recent loss by the death of Mr. Edward Dent was one which the directors and several members of the staff feel very deeply. He was in his 84th year, and was within a month of completing his 60th year as a director of this society. He had been with the society while life assurance had grown from a relatively small influence to its present great position. He joined the board when the funds amounted to under £2,000,000 and saw them grow in nearly £40,000,000. Lord Londonderry, whose reappointment is referred to in the report, has rejoined the society after having become free of his national and Parliamentary duties, and I need only say that we are pleased to have him among us again and to have the benefit of his wide knowledge and experience.

THE PUBLIC AND LIFE ASSURANCE

General Russell has just come among us, and the event will, I trust, be the beginning of a long connexion with many influential friends. An assurance company needs all the friends it can make, as a large part of its work consists of obtaining new connexions. There is a constant decrement going on in respect of claims, surrenders, and lapses, but an office that did little more than replace these would certainly now be looked upon as not doing its duty.

Some businesses and trades are lucky enough to be providers of articles or benefits that are acknowledged necessities, and these can just open their doors and the public will flow in and buy. Life assurance, however, does not appear to be considered by the public as an acknowledged necessity; consequently the public has to be sought, and taught that life assurance is a good thing for them, and that they would be wise to possess it in adequate amounts. One has to recognize, though, that life assurance is an intangible article to those who do not already appreciate its value. We in the business know its virtues, but it is the absence of this knowledge among people in general and the difficulties of the appeal to them that make the progress of our business depend upon the expenditure of great labour.

METHODS OF OBTAINING NEW BUSINESS

What is colloquially called the new business, therefore, affords an indication of the energy that we expend in conducting the society. Some of our friends across the water have for some years expressed the view that life assurance in this country is not adequately "pushed" before the public. This cry has been taken up by certain of our newspapers, who have forcibly expressed themselves on the subject. Writers have, I think, hardly appreciated the difference in the conditions that exist between this country and the United States and many of the Colonies—differences in human temperament and age distribution, in finance and taxation, as well as in prosperity and the outlook on life in general. Some of our friends from across the water have established branches here and have found that methods of obtaining business in their home countries are not so successful when applied here. There is a constant conflict of opinion as to the value of advertising, or of circularizing, and periodically the agency system existing in this country is denounced. I may say, however, that we have tried most ways of getting business and find that our existing agency system, backed up by our trained outdoor staff, is the most satisfactory and economical way of securing business at the present time.

At any rate, the management of many of the home life assurance companies is keenly alive, and I can assure you that our own company is not lacking in energy and enterprise to the full extent that is good for all those who look to obtain benefits from their connexion with the office. There are conflicting interests to be studied, and, while a large expenditure on an intensive campaign after new business might suit some of the beneficiaries, such expenditure might not be in the interests of others. We therefore have to endeavour to find the happy mean and to act so as to do the best for all.

We have placed ourselves in a position to be able to supply any description of life assurance that may be desired or that can be recommended. In particular I may, perhaps, mention that contracts whereby groups of persons, such as the employees of a firm, are provided *en bloc* with life assurance or pensions have absorbed a large amount of our technical energy and rewarded us with a considerable amount of business—not perhaps as much as we should have liked or some of our friends expected, but still quite a substantial amount.

INCREASE ON THE 1928 FIGURES

You will have observed that our new business this year has again exceeded that of previous years. At one time during the year we began to wonder whether this would be the case, particularly as our special single premium business showed a falling off. This falling off we rather anticipated, but the last few months of the year materially altered matters, with the result that you see; we have issued 1,746 more policies than in 1928 and the sums assured are £750,000 greater. The ordinary business has shown a steady expansion; it has again responded to the increasing effort that we put forward in the form of additional outdoor staff and increased branch and agency organization. Endowment assurance is still by far the most popular form of assurance, and, although we are continually advising proposers to make their assurances mature at a later rather than an earlier age, we are by no means apostles of the whole-life school with its attendant unfavourable comments that arise out of contracts continuing into advanced old age.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

In looking at the accounts, one must continually bear in mind the effect during the last few years of our special single premium business. The premium income, the claims, the surrenders, and the expenses and commissions are all affected, as well as the distribution of the assets shown in the balance-sheet. Comparison of one year with another is thus difficult, but I will endeavour to make the figures clear.

The premium income again shows a large increase consequent upon the amount and nature of the new business. There is, of course, a continual drain on the income owing to assurances passing out of existence. Perhaps I may here say that the lapses, although larger than the previous year's and larger than we should prefer to see them, are by no means excessive when one bears in mind the size of our business and the difficult times through which thousands of our policyholders must have been passing. Our policyholders give evidence of their appreciation of the efforts we make to avoid lapses, and the cost involved in this service is amply repaid in the goodwill of the policyholder and the maintenance of the business on the books of the society.

INTEREST INCOME AND CLAIMS

The interest income increases with the business, but the rate of interest calculated on the ordinary formula required by the Assurance Companies Act shows a reduction compared with the previous year. The society's accounts have in the last few years been affected by abnormal influences arising from special contracts to which I have already referred; I am glad to be able to tell you that, if allowance be made for these factors, the net rate of interest earned this year is at least 2s. per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. I shall be commenting on the question of investments when I come to the balance-sheet; I will leave the interest item with the thought that it augurs well for the next bonus.

The claim item is abnormal. The deaths of three of our single premium policyholders assured for relatively large amounts causes the amount of our claims to appear large; the number of deaths that arose among our ordinary policyholders were, however, in excess of those of recent years. We have had a succession of very good years, but the cold winter of 1928-29 undoubtedly caused us losses that in less severe weather we should have avoided. Even so, the rate of mortality experienced by the society is very low and our without-medical-examination experience pursues its satisfactory way and causes us no anxiety.

The surrenders have followed a normal course apart from the effects caused by the altered circumstances of one of our wealthy policyholders who decided not to maintain his policy.

EXPENSES AND COMMISSIONS

The expenses are under constant consideration. The emoluments of our staff form by far the greater part of our expenses, and our executive and responsible officials are unceasing in their endeavours to increase staff efficiency. We find that this is one of our most difficult subjects, but I must say that our men as a whole respond most admirably to our endeavours and thereby greatly add to their own success as well as to that of the society.

Commissions are paid to agents for business that we obtain from their introductions, and to brokers and to other special agents for their services in bringing us business more or less ready for completion; other commissions are paid in connexion with the obtaining of the renewal income, but, as the various rates are practically standardized within narrow limits, our total commissions vary only with the size of the society's business.

At the end of the year we reorganized our staff superannuation arrangements. A pension fund has been constituted and vested in trustees. This fund will be independent of the society's funds, but will, of course, be watched over by our actuaries. A considerable saving in income-tax will ensue, and we shall obtain an advantage worth several thousands of pounds a year. This alteration does not affect the rates of pension to the staff, but merely the legal constitution of the fund. The annuity and sinking fund accounts and the gradually dying accident account pursue their uneventful way, and I need not delay over them.

BALANCE-SHEET: THE ASSETS

The balance-sheet, however, calls for comment. The liability side contains the usual items and requires no explanation other than a passing remark to explain that the item "Securities purchased for future settlement" is principally due to vendors' delay in completing investment purchases.

The assets are, however, our great responsibility, and you will like me to give you what information I can. I feel, though, that my duty in this matter is an easy one. We have already told you everything by offering you a full and detailed list of our investments, and this, coupled with the certificate on the balance-sheet to the effect that "the Stock Exchange securities stand within their aggregate market value," places you, I think, in complete possession of the facts.

You can yourselves analyse the assets in any way you see fit, but I may perhaps give you the following figures and comments:—

The loans on policies are, of course, very much under the influence of our single premium business.

The mortgages, small in amount and of a very select class, represent only 2½ per cent. of the total assets.

The investments, embracing what are usually known as the Stock Exchange assets, represent 50 per cent. of our assets.

The geographical distribution of the Stock Exchange securities embraces most of the countries of the world, but they are almost entirely held in sterling and dollar currency. We have little life assurance business in currencies other than sterling; hence we do not place the society's funds in foreign currency.

Great Britain embraces over 50 per cent. of our Stock Exchange securities, whereas in no other Colony or country is there more than 7 per cent.

Government securities of various countries represent nearly half of our total holdings, and of the remainder nearly half are in municipal or public utility loans.

The phases that we have passed through in the past year have afforded great opportunities for activity in investments, and when I tell you that the total of our purchases and sales during the year has exceeded £11,000,000 you will appreciate the effort that has been put into the management of the society's assets.

THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRY

The world of insurance is passing through a time of unrest, but I can at this meeting speak of life assurance only. Enterprise, competition, original ideas, are all welcome so long as they lead to healthy development. There is one phase, however, of which I think offices should beware. Last year I referred to the exhortations that life offices should invest in ordinary shares as distinguished from prior issues at fixed rates of interest. I observe that our friends in the United States have been authorized by their Government Department to invest to some degree in ordinary shares, and after what has happened in recent months one has the thought of wishing them luck and wondering how long the authority will remain.

Now, however, we seem to be getting beyond that and assurance companies are being called upon to "finance industry." This is assuming the form of taking large interests in certain industrial companies or groups of companies. If this becomes common, assurance companies will become financing institutions and the business of assurance will become of secondary importance and exist principally for the purpose of collecting money for use in the industrial financial world. An unduly large part of the assets may well become dependent upon one industry; in the event of such industry not flourishing, large losses may be made and the officials of the company be called upon to share the management of an industrial business of which they can have little knowledge. These financial transactions generally run into comparatively large figures and, although a few of the largest offices may be able to command the requisite expert knowledge and so face the difficulties, I fear that, if the smaller ones are led to follow suit, they will get into matters beyond their control.

THE PRIMARY BUSINESS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

We have recently had some reminders from the Continent as to what may happen when insurance companies launch out into business that is not insurance, and I think that those responsible should take every care to bear in mind that the primary business of an insurance company is insuring, not financing. (Hear, hear.) Fire and casualty companies ought not to tie up their funds and life assurance companies are to a very large extent trustees of moneys for widows and orphans, or, at any rate, of savings for old age, and the companies ought not therefore to invest their moneys in any way that might prejudice the coming beneficiaries.

The earning of high rates of interest is necessary if large bonuses are to be maintained, and a perusal of our accounts and the published list of assets will prove that this is possible without departing from sound principles of investment. Plenty of activity can be exercised in the conduct of an investment department without investing in ordinary stocks and shares, or launching out in a manner that should not be undertaken without an expert knowledge of the economic positions of many trades. Mr. Holland Martin in his address as President of the Institute of Bankers a short time ago expressed the view that banks should not become shareholders in their customers' concerns, nor should they get themselves into a position of having to interfere with the conduct of their customers' business.

These remarks apply even more to insurance than to banking. Other writers and speakers have referred to the subject, and in an instructive article which appeared in a recent number of the *Bankers' Magazine* the writer discussed it under the heading of "The Right Use of Insurance Funds." I have not time to take you through the facts and opinions there given, but the contents of the article are of great interest to all connected with the business of insurance.

THE FUTURE—VOLUNTARY THRIFT

We have now passed in review the results of the past year. The nature of our business directs our attention to the future. That the society is prospering and is organized on the lines of future prosperity cannot, you will agree, be doubted. Our increasing business, favourable mortality, and economical management, together with the improvement in the interest yielded by our investments, should all, I think, indicate that those connected with the society can look at least to its holding its own in the life assurance world.

The future of life assurance as a whole is bound up with the habit of voluntary thrift. A few months ago there was held in this country an International Congress on Thrift. Many of the facilities existing for the practice of thrift were discussed and the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the immense sums held by the Savings Bank, Savings Certificates, building societies, and others, and he stated that the deposits in the various thrift organizations in this country amount to £1,500,000,000.

THE THRIFT CONGRESS

The Thrift Congress was, I believe, principally concerned with the small saver and his relations with the State, the building societies, and the savings banks; but life assurance companies are essentially institutions for the practice of thrift. Their funds amount to upwards of £800,000,000 and have been contributed for the purposes of provision for dependents or old age. The policyholders take practically all the profits earned by their funds, and I cannot imagine any better form in which persons could practise the habit of thrift. There is, however, a modern tendency to substitute group or non-individual saving for voluntary personal thrift. The State compels Health and Unemployment Insurance, and many employers now assure the lives of their staffs. In all these practices the voluntary habit is done away with, and to that extent the virtues of the conscious effort of thrift are lost. Persons being insured either under a State scheme or their employer's scheme are apt to consider themselves "covered," and there is no use any spare money either on the Stock Exchange or in amusement. The latter may often give more satisfaction than the former. (Laughter.)

In referring to those with spare money, I fear that very many will not admit that they ever possess any. Therefore I am going farther and contend that when a man considers his family budget he should not regard his life assurance payments as coming out of surplus but as one of his necessary expenses. "Cannot afford" is the most frequent reply to our overtures, and it is part of our business to educate others, and especially the young family man, to see the intrinsic importance of the subject. I am sure that if more thought were given to life assurance people would be far happier and better off.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

I now come to an important and pleasing duty, and that is to convey to the management and staff the warm thanks of the shareholders and directors for their services during the past year.

As the years go by it is difficult for me to find fresh terms which are not extravagant in which to express what is in my mind. My daily association with Mr. Salmon and his immediate assistants convinces me of their ability, their wide outlook, and their unceasing interest in your affairs. I can assure you with pride from outside knowledge that the reputation of the Sun Life staff stands very high in the opinion of all those who come in contact with them. As I have told you before, it is my profound conviction that the success of this company depends, and will in the future depend more and more, on the skill and zeal of the management and the staff. Great qualities are required for successful leadership. These qualities are not learnt in a day—they are the result of long and arduous training. Such training is the essence of our life here, and in this year's report I hope you will agree you have seen some of the results. (Hear, hear.)

We are enthusiasts here for our cause, but I must restrain my enthusiasm on this occasion. We have further business to transact, and I would thank you for listening so patiently to my remarks. I will, therefore, now move a resolution: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be received," and I will ask Mr. Chaplin to second that.

Mr. FRANK CHAPLIN (deputy-chairman) seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the confirmation of the election of the two new directors, the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., and Brigadier-General the Hon. A. V. F. V. Russell, C.M.G., M.V.O.

This was also seconded by Mr. CHAPLIN and unanimously approved.

Messrs. Gane, Jackson, Jefferys, and Freeman were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. CHAPLIN.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The CHAIRMAN:—That, gentlemen, concludes our ordinary meeting. You will, however, have received notice of an extraordinary general meeting to be held to-day at 12.30. An alteration in the society's objects necessitates the passing of a special resolution at an extraordinary general meeting; hence the small amendment that we desire to make results in a somewhat elaborate proceeding.

The SECRETARY then read the notice convening the extraordinary general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN:—The alteration was explained in a note accompanying the notice of the meeting, but I may perhaps add that the trusteeships that we are anticipating arise out of such things as group assurances, children's assurances, certain assurances granted under the Married Women's Property Acts, &c. This is all very technical, and I think that I need not trouble you with further details. I want you to understand that we do not propose to transact ordinary trustee business, as we leave that to our sister office.

The resolution that I have to propose reads as follows: "That the provisions of Clause 3 of the Laws and Regulations of the Society with respect to its objects be altered by inserting therein after the words 'contingencies unconnected with life' the words following—namely, 'to undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, either gratuitously or otherwise.'"

Mr. CHAPLIN seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List:—

ASSOCIATED DYERS AND CLEANERS.—100,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 400,001 to 500,000.

BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST.—270,745 Five per Cent. Debenture stock.

GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.—744,983 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 744,983; and 93,700 Six per Cent. Preference (Non-Cumulative) shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 93,700.

HUNGARIAN GENERAL CREDITBANK.—175,000 shares of 50 pengö each (registered certificates issued by N. M. Rothschild and Sons).

LONDON BRICK COMPANY AND FORDERS, LIMITED.—200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1,200,001 to 1,400,000.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.—£300,000 Ordinary stock; and £500,000 Five per Cent. Preference (Cumulative) stock.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£673 4s. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 Bonds of Schedule 2, Part II. of the Agreement of July 4, 1928.

RUBENS-REMBRANDT ASSOCIATED HOTELS.—£100,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures (Registered) of £100 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 1,000.

THE STATE OF SAN PAULO COFFEE INSTITUTE.—£2,000,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1956, Nos. 52,901 to 72,300 (£100).

THE BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS SATISFACTORY

INDIAN RAILWAY POSITION

RETARDING EFFECTS OF GENERAL UNCERTAINTY

SIR HENRY BURT ON THE SITUATION

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 237 Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Sir HENRY P. BURT, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR (Colonel W. R. Izat, D.S.O., R.E.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with our usual procedure, I presume that the report, which has been circulated to all the proprietors, may be taken as read.

When I last had the pleasure of addressing you I said that the prospects for the year with which the report now deals, which ended on September 30 last, were not quite so satisfactory, and that the working expenditure was likely to be somewhat higher. That forecast has been borne out by results. As regards, however, the gross earnings for the entire system, the falling off has been relatively very small, amounting to only Rs.2 lakhs out of a total Rs.366.3 lakhs, and they are still higher by some Rs.3 lakhs than they were three years ago.

The decrease was entirely due to a reduction in our earnings from goods traffic and was confined for the most part to the first half of the year, and to the company's section. It may be ascribed generally to scarcity brought about by a partial failure of the monsoon and to a reduction in the coal rates on Government railways, which had to be followed on our system in order to retain the traffic to existing routes.

IMPROVED COACHING EARNINGS

The earnings from the coaching traffic of the system showed an improvement which may be looked upon as satisfactory, seeing that the attendance at Melas was adversely affected by the prevailing scarcity and the prevalence of cholera. It may be mentioned that there was a particularly noticeable increase as regards numbers carried in our intermediate class traffic.

Turning now to working expenses, there was an increase in our expenditure of Rs.11.16 lakhs, or about 8 per cent. This increase is accounted for to a considerable extent by the exceptional credit, amounting to Rs.7.28 lakhs, which was obtained last year, partly by refunding to revenue the unexpended balance of the provision made from our earnings for the restoration of the Gundak bridge, which, as you know, has had to be abandoned, and partly from the credit due to the return to stores of the girders and material of the bridge. The real increase in the expenditure is therefore about Rs.4 lakhs, which is spread over all the departments, the largest increase being in the carriage and wagon department, which was due mainly to the construction at the cost of revenue of 200 covered goods wagons in replacement of old stock.

RELATIVELY LOW WORKING PERCENTAGE

With this increase in our expenditure and the reduced gross earnings, the working percentage for the system has risen from 38.90 to 42.15, which is still, however, a relatively low figure compared with most of the other Indian railways.

The net earnings of the company realized £335,907, calculated at the new uniform rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. Last year the net earnings were converted at the old rate of 1s. 4d., and they then realized £847,237. There was then a considerable difference between the 1s. 4d. rate and the actual rate at which we were then able to remit from India, which represented a gain on the book rate of £100,837. This year the difference between the book rate of 1s. 6d. and the actual rate obtained for remittances has been against us, and has amounted to £6,199.

TOTAL NET EARNINGS

The total net earnings for the year have thus amounted to £829,708, against £948,074 in 1929. Making the necessary adjustments for income-tax, payment of Interim and Preference dividends, and providing £35,000 for the sinking fund, the amount to be dealt with to-day is £424,749. Out of this we recommend a dividend of 7 per cent., together with a bonus of 3 per cent., making for the whole year a total dividend and bonus of 19 per cent., which is the same as was paid last year. The balance to be carried forward will then be £158,499.

MOTOR COMPETITION COUNTERED

Leaving now the accounts of the company, there are a few matters of more general interest which I should like briefly to mention for your information. The competition which has arisen by the introduction of motor services is receiving constant attention, and we are meeting it with some success by increasing the numbers and speed of our trains. Fortunately for us the number of rivers in the districts we serve restricts the activities of the motor services, especially during the monsoon.

THE WAGON FERRY AT MOKAMEH

The final stage of the scheme for increasing the capacity of our wagon ferry at Mokameh will be completed when the floating dock, now being constructed in India, is launched. This has been designed in England, and it is interesting to record that it is the first dock of its kind to be used in India. Hitherto we have been dependent on primitive and intermittent makeshifts for carrying out repairs to our fleet, and it is hoped that we shall now be able to deal with the work much more rapidly and efficiently. A new steamer, three new wagon barges, and two shore flats have been put into service during the year, which will enable us to deal more expeditiously with the traffic crossing the Ganges.

As you are aware, the Mokameh ferry constitutes a most important link in our communications, and although the river conditions have been far from favourable this year, the increased capacity of the ferry has, so far, made it possible for the traffic to be handled without any serious interruption.

IMPROVED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The board have recently given considerable attention to a thorough reorganization of our medical department with a view to improving the health and well-being of our staff, and in pursuance of that policy we are engaging a more highly paid and more competent subordinate medical staff, and are providing up-to-date hospitals at Gorakhpur and Samastipur. There has been an unfortunate delay on the part of the railway board in sanctioning the estimates for these new buildings, but we have just heard that the necessary sanction has at last been received, and the construction of the hospitals can now be proceeded with.

Paragraph 13 of the report tells you that while good progress is being made with the Mashrak-Thawe extension, there is no prospect that funds will be allotted this year for the Chakia-Sidhwalia extension. Only a few years ago we were led to believe that, with the separation of the railway accounts from the general finances of India, ample funds would be forthcoming for a very rapid expansion of the railway communications of the country, the construction of which had for so long been delayed.

LACK OF FUNDS FOR RAILWAY PROGRAMMES

An ambitious programme for new mileage was prepared, estimates were sanctioned, and funds allotted. There was to be no further postponement of works once started with its consequent loss. This effort on the part of the Government of India to bring about a much-needed reform expired almost at its birth, and to-day we see a ruthless withdrawal of grants already promised, construction staff dismissed, and a stoppage of construction programmes. In common with all other railways we are suffering from this breakdown of a policy which we had every expectation would remove the financial difficulties experienced in the past as regards the provision of funds.

INDIA'S NEED OF TRANSPORT EXTENSION

It is not only the development of railways which is thereby affected but that of the country itself, as in my view there is no greater need at present for the economic progress of India than the extension of its railway communications. So far as our system is concerned, its development is further arrested by the uncertainty surrounding the question as to the Secretary of State's intention in regard to the possible termination of our contract in 1932.

I have explained to you on previous occasions that the company cannot, in existing circumstances, provide capital for further extensions, as in the brief period now possibly remaining to us there is no assurance that we could secure any return on the outlay. We are now nearing the latest date—namely, December 31 next year—when the Secretary of State has to disclose his intention as regards the acquisition of our property, but, in the interests of both parties to the contract, it is hoped that his decision will not be delayed until the last moment.

THE LABOUR SITUATION

According to our latest advices from India the prospects for the current year are, I am glad to say, satisfactory. While, however, our earnings are likely to expand, I am afraid that, in common with all other Indian railways, we shall have to face an increase in our working expenses, especially as regards the cost of our staff. Labour questions have bulked largely in India during the year. The final decisions connected with the application of the Washington and Geneva Conventions to Indian railways have still to be arrived at.

Although it is generally recognized that the conventions can be made applicable to railway working only by a reasonable elasticity in their interpretation, there can be no doubt that their adoption, even with the modifications needed to meet the conditions of the railway services, will add considerably to our expenditure.

UNREPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

The Trades Union Act is now in operation in India, and has necessitated a more extended recognition by railways of trade unions. In this country trade unions are genuinely representative of the workers. Unfortunately, however, the unions in India are at present very largely controlled and led by outsiders unconnected with the railway employees, and their activities are not primarily directed towards promoting the true interests of our staff.

In this connexion it must be remembered that we have now an increasing number of railway administrations entirely controlled and worked by the State, and the State has become an employer of a huge labour force. The experience of other countries where the nationalization of railways has taken place has been that the Government has not apparently been able effectively to resist the pressure of labour demands, and that experience is likely to be repeated in India, unless the Government profits by the lessons before it.

SUBORDINATE STAFF'S IMPROVED PAY

So far as this railway is concerned, the question of the pay of our subordinate staff is one which receives the constant attention of the agent and the heads of departments in India, and very considerable improvements have been made in their pay during the last few years, which in many cases show an increase of 100 per cent. compared with the pay drawn in 1914. We are advised that their prospects compare very favourably with others working in the neighbouring districts, and we have every confidence that our employees, if they are not misled by agitators, will remain contented with the conditions under which they serve us. The Whitley Commission is now investigating the many difficult and important labour questions which the changing conditions in India have brought about during recent years. Their report will be awaited with considerable interest, and it is hoped that the Commission will be able to solve many of the labour problems which now confront India.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

I am afraid that the general situation in India, so far as it is influenced by political excitement, has occasioned disquiet among those at home who have investments in that country, but it is naturally a subject which I have a considerable, and I hope a pardonable, hesitation in dealing with to-day. I venture to think that the uncertainty as to the shape which constitutional development in India will take, which can be settled only by the British Parliament, the final arbiter, is as much responsible for the fall in the credit of the Government of India as the recent wild utterances of Congress extremists.

It will be difficult to raise capital for India in the future until such views as those to which I have referred are repudiated by moderate opinion, and it is possible that this company may feel the effect, with others, of such conditions.

At present, however, our own financial position remains unaffected, and, as I have told you, our prospects for the current year are quite satisfactory.

SERVICES OF THE STAFF

In conclusion, I should like to say that our thanks are again due to our staff of all ranks in India and to the staff of our London office who, by their zeal and efficiency, have maintained the best traditions of the railway. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors dated January 18, 1930, together with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheets for the year ended September 30, 1929, be and they are hereby received, approved, and adopted."

Sir LEONARD L. COHEN, K.C.V.O., seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That a final dividend of £7 per cent. and a bonus of £3 per cent. for the six months ended September 30, 1929, on the Ordinary stock of the company, less income-tax, be and the same are hereby declared, making, with the ad-interim dividend of £4 and a bonus of £5 per cent. paid on July 29, 1929, a total dividend of £19 per cent. for the year ended September, 1929."

Mr. EDWARD CHRISTIAN seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Lt.-Col. T. GRACEY, R.E., moved the re-election of Sir H. P. Burt, one of the retiring directors.

Sir GEORGE H. SUTHERLAND seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. Edward Christian, the other retiring director.

The Rt. Hon. Lord MESTON, K.C.S.I., seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, and Messrs. Gerard Van de Linde and Son were reappointed.

Mr. RIXON moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to the agent and the staff in India and England, for their services during the past year. He said they were very grateful to the board for their unremitting attention to the affairs of the company and were quite confident that their interests would be safeguarded in 1932.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD.—Cablegram dated January 28:—"Employees called strike off and resumed work this morning."

CITY DEEP.—Report for quarter ended December 31 states that working revenue was lower as the result of the heavy decline of .383dwt. per ton in the yield and the working loss for the quarter was greater by £6,040 at £37,992. Development was temporarily curtailed whilst efforts were concentrated on increasing stope tonnage. The ore reserve as at December 31, which is now being calculated, will be announced during February.

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RLY.—Cablegram:—"North Mount Lyell Mine crosscut No. 1 off north drive 1,300ft. level traversed 7ft. maximum grade ore then 7ft. good grade bornite ore. This is downward continuation No. 53 stope, and though not likely of large extent indicates existence of good grade ore 1,900ft. level."

CALTEX OIL.—Production from subsidiary companies for December was 1,987 barrels.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Production in the Bolivar district for the week ended January 25 amounted to 119,718 metric tons, while in the Maracaibo district 6,936 metric tons were produced. Well L8,133 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 55 metric tons per day through a 2-8th in. flow plug with 350lb. pressure.

HECTOR WHALING.—Catch for week ended January 26 amounted to 11,100 barrels (tasalots 4,700 barrels for the corresponding week previous season).

PROVINCIAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

MATTERS AFFECTING THE INDUSTRY

SIR HARRY RENWICK'S REVIEW

The ELEVENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Provincial Electric Supply Association was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. K. A. SCOTT MONCRIEFF presided in the unavoidable absence of the chairman of the association, Sir Harry Renwick, Bt., K.B.E.

The meeting was preceded by luncheon, and Mr. SCOTT MONCRIEFF read the speech prepared by Sir Harry Renwick, which dealt with questions arising from Parliamentary matters affecting the electrical industry and the activities of the association upon the various schemes adopted by the Central Electricity Board under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926. He dealt particularly with the question of standardization of frequency under those schemes, and he expressed the hope that the Central Board would afford greater assistance to the smaller undertakings in this respect.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT, 1925

Sir Harry next dealt fully with the operation of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, and the heavy increases in assessments (in some cases as high as 700 per cent.) experienced by all electricity supply companies, and gave instances of the cost of extra rating amounting to between ½d. and ¾d. per unit on every unit sold. He emphasized the fact that while the companies are being burdened each year with higher costs, they are being forced to make reductions in rates for supply.

He said that the association was following closely the provisions of the Coal Mines Bill now before Parliament, the effect of which must increase the coal costs of public utility undertakings.

In dealing with the litigation which the association had undertaken on behalf of the member companies, he referred particularly to the case of the Attorney-General v. the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, under which judgment the Bill which the joint authority had promoted in Parliament for the transfer of purchase rights, at present in the hands of local authorities, to the joint authority had to be withdrawn as the High Court found that each set of clauses was outside the powers of the joint authority. He deplored the want of harmonious working and cooperation between the joint electricity authority and the local authorities and the companies.

SERVICES TO MEMBER COMPANIES

After treating with a large number of other important matters concerning the electric supply industry, Sir Harry dealt with the many

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54 54¼	..
68⅝ 61⅝	Do. 4%	62⅝ 63	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	100⅛ 101	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	101¼ 101½	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	86⅝ 86⅝	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	93¼ 93½	..
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93⅝ 93⅝	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅝ 75⅝	..
100 93	Do., 4½%	95⅝ 95⅝	..
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5½% '50	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅛ 97¾	Do., 5% '33-35	101 101¼	+⅛
100 96⅞	Do., 4½% '30-32	99⅛ 100	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	99 99¼	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	97¼ 98	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	56 57	..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	61⅛ 62½	..
65⅜ 59	Local Loans, 3%	61⅞ 62⅛	..
84¾ 80	Do., 2½%	77⅝ 78	..
266 239	Bank of England	248 251	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80 82	..
71¾ 60	India, 5%	59½ 61⅛	+2½
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	50¼ 52½	+2½
51¾ 44	Do., 2½%	42 44	+2
101⅞ 98	Do., 4% '31-33	98¼ 99¼	+¼
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% '35-55	81 83½	+1
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62 65	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	72 75	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '45-60	100½ 101½	..
104¼ 100	Corp of Ldn., 3%	100½ 101½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	63½ 64½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	62½ 63½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½ 83½	..
75⅜ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½ 69½	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	"A"	.. ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78 79	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5% '41-71	97¾ 98¼	..
99⅛ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	85½ 86½	+½
91¾ 86¼	Can., 5% '40-60	88 88½	..
83¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '50-70	81½ 82	+¼
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	80½ 81	..
81⅞ 76⅛	Do., 3% '53-73	79¾ 80¼	..
113⅝ 108⅜	G.Cst.,4½% '45-70	106¾ 109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 4½% '45-68	99¾ 100¼	..
85½ 81⅝	Natal,3½% '34-44	82¼ 82⅝	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74¼ 74¾	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 5% '55	82 83	+½
77 69¼	Do., 4% '50-65	65 66	+½
94¾ 90⅛	Do., 4% 1933	90½ 91	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	85 86	..
102 92	Do.,5½% '47-57	88¾ 89½	..
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½ 101	..
97⅛ 89¼	Do., 4½% '45	94 94½	..
89½ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	82½ 83	..
88⅝ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	85¼ 85¾	−¼
80⅝ 74⅞	Do., 3% 1945	78 78½	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½ 101	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	86 87	+½
84 73¾	Do., 4% 1933	77½ 78	..
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	71¾ 72⅝	+½
90 81½	Do., 4% '45-63	84½ 85	..
93 89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	85 86	..
102⅝ 97⅞	S.Rd.,5% '34-49	99¼ 100¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	77 78	..
99½ 89	Vic., 5% '45-75	85 86	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	66 67	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	85 86	..
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '20-50	84½ 85½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69½ 70½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Jan. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¾	Arg., 4% Resistencion	83¼ 84⅛	..
80¾	Do., 4% 1900	80½ 81⅛	..
92⅛	Do., Port Cap. 5%	91½ 92½	..
105	Austrian, 6% ..	102 103	−½
109½	Belgian, 7%	109 110	..
90½	Berlin (City of), 6%	90 91	..
49½	Brazil, 4% 1889	50½ 51¼	+½
52½	Do., 4% Rescission	53½ 54¼	..
61¼	Do., 5% 1913	63¼ 64¼	..
51⅝	Do., 5% 1914	53¼ 54¼	..
80¼	Do., 5% 1914	76½ 77½	+½
87½	Do., 6½% 1927	82½ 83½	..
84¼	Buenos Aires, 3½%	55¼ 56¼	−¼
77½	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	..
86	Chile, 6% 1926	95½ 96½	..
76¼	Do., 5% 1911	85 87	..
104⅝	Do., 5½% 1922	102 104	..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½ 99½	..
78⅛	Do., 4½% 1898	80 81	..
46¼	Do., 5% 1912	47 48	..
60½	Do., 5% 1913	60½ 61½	..
22	Do., Shanghai-K. 5%	59 61	..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	59 61	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	26 30	..
111	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110½ 111½	..
77	Egyptian Unified ..	78 80	..
21¼	Estonia, 7%	20⅞ 21⅜	..
19⅞	Do., 4%	20⅞ 21⅜	..
104½	Mldl. 6%	19⅜ 20¼	..
105	Nord, 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
104⅜	Orleans, 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
105	P.L.M., 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	105¼ 106¼	..
106¼	German, 7%	106¼ 107¼	..
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	56 57	..
74⅛	Do., 5% 1914	74 76	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee	101 102	..
99⅜	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¼ 90¼	..
103¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103 104	..
17¾	Italian, 5%	17¼ 18¼	..
100½	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	101 101¼	..
73	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	73 74	..
93½	Do., 5% 1907	89¾ 90¾	..
99⅛	Do., 6% 1924	99 100	..
90⅝	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91 92	..
22	Mexican, 5%	21 23	−½
78	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	80 82	+½
88⅛	Polish, 7%	87 89	+½
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42 43	+¼
46½	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¾	+¼
5⅜	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	5 5	..
4	Do., 5% 1906	4 4	..
102	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
18¾	Turkish, 4% Unified	18¼ 19¼	..
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	66 67	..
—	Do., 4%	.. ..	..
111⅜	Peruvian Corp. ..	11 11⅜	−¼
52¾	Do., Pref.	51¼ 53½	−¼
104½	German Potash, 7%	104½ 105½	..
81½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82 83	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92¾	Great Western ..	91¼ 92	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¾ 79¼	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95½ 96½	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91½ 92½	−¼
55¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	54¼ 55	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼ 77¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½ 76½	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70¾ 71¾	−¼
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	12 12½	..
37¼	Do., Prefd. ..	35¾ 36¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	57¾ 58¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73½ 74½	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66¾ 67¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	59¾ 60¾	−¼
66	Metropolitan	63¼ 63¾	..
74	Met. Dist.	68¼ ..	..
80¼	Southern, Def. ..	73¾ 74¾	+¼
75¾	Do., Prefd.	29⅜ 29⅞	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	72½ 73½	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	76¼ 77¼	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95½ 96½	−¼
23/9	Underground, £1 ..	22/10½ 23/4½	−1½d
109	Do., Income	107 109	−½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	Antofagasta Cons. ..	81 85	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	81 85	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28¼ 29¼	..
99½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99¾ 100¾	..
87½	B.A. and Pacific ..	86½ 87½	..
82½	B.A. Western	81¼ 82¼	..
204	Canadian Pacific ..	204 205	−1¼
87	Central Argentine ..	86½ 87½	..
77½	Central Uruguay ..	76 78	..
23½	Cordoba Central ..	21 23	..
40	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	37 40	..
29	Costa Rica	26 30	..
84½	Entre Rios	82 89	..
—	Ist. Cent. America ..	84½ 85¼	..
51¼	Leopoldina	29 33	..
8	Mexican, 1st Pref.	5 10	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅝ 4⅞	..
188	San Paulo	185 189	..
23	United of Havana ..	22½ 24½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅜	..	Lloyds, A...	63/0	..
Alexanders	8¼	..	Martins	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	..	Merc. Ind., C	13¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅛	−⅛	Midland, £1	78/6*	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	1⅝	..	Do.	£12	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65	..	(£5 10s. pd.)	91⅛	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37⅞	..	National	9	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅝	..
Barclays, A. ..	81⅛	..	Nat. Egypt ..	33¼	..
Do., B	54/0*	..	Nat. India ..	43	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/9*	−3d	Nat. Prov. £4	12⅛	..
Brown, Shipley	55	..	Nat. of Can.	65	..
Cas. Com. ..	55	..	Stand. B.A.	14⅝	+⅛
Chart. India	17¼	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅜	..
District	5⅝	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	−⅛
Eng. S. & A.	6⅝	..	Westminster	76/9	..
Hambros	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50/3	..
Hongkong ..	114	..	Wms. Dens.A	42/6*	−6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅛	−⅛	Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phoenix, f.p.	14½	..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	21⅝	..
Cons. Union	24¾	+⅛	Do., " B " ..	39/0	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal	8⅛	−⅛
Eagles, Lf'b	75/0	−3d	R. Exchange	6½	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅝	..
Guardian ..	10⅝	..	Sea	75/0	..
Ldn. and Ed.	27⅝	+⅛	Sun Insur. ..	38	..
Ldn. Assur.	1⅜	..	Sun Life ..	53½	+⅛
N. Brit. & M.	34½	+⅛	Yorksh'e(50/-)	6⅝	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	Engl. Cotton	27/6*	..
Bleachers ..	21/3	−6d	Fleshpinners	27/0	..
Borax. Def.	19/6	..	Hoyle, £1 ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	27⅝	+⅛	Imp. Chem.	27/1½	+1d
Brit.Col'rpose	7⅝	+3d	Do., Defd.	8/7½	−1d
Do.,2nd Pf.	10/9	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	51/3	..
S. Cot. Dyers	5/9	..	Lewis Thread	1/6	..
Brit. Enka. ..	3⅜	..	Lister	16/6	−3d
Calico Print.	15/3	..	Patons & B.	23/9	−6d
Can.Celanese	2¼	..	Sylands	22/6	..
Ct'rs'nAmer.	6¾	..	Salt Union ..	11⅝	..
Coats	65/3	..	Salts (W'ns)	3/0	..
Cook, Son ..	10/6	..	Sois (Vacuum	13/6	+1d
Courtaulds ..	21⅜	+⅛	Wardle&Dev	2	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. In.	27/0	−6d	Hydro Elec.	44	+1
Atlas	27/1½	−1d	Johnson & Ph	35/6	..
Barcelona Tn.	31	..	Metro. Elec.	59/3	..
B'mouth&Pd	62/3	..	Mex.Lt.&Pow.	71	+1
Brazil Tract.	41¼	+2¼	Do., 1st Pf.	72	..
Brit. Insul'd	37⅜	..	Mid.Counties	27/9	..
Bwnk Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	24/0	..
Callender's ..	51½	..	Perak River	11/6	..
City of Lond.	32/5	..	Sienens ..	25/6	..
County Lond.	46/0	..	Teleg. Const.	26½	+1½
Distrib. Elec.	6/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	5⅞	+1½
Elec. Rlwy.	45/9	+3d	Whitehall, Pf.	24½	−1d
Hanley's Ltd.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	32/6	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/3	+3d	Imp. Smell,
Am. Dentl. Df	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.
Apollinaris ..	9/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can
Assd. Cement	26/0	..	Ind. Nickel
Austin, B Pf.	14/9	..	Krueger & T.
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lever. 7% Pf.
Brit. Alum.	24½	−1d	Leyland, M.
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	−⅛	London Brick
Britt. Match	26⅜	−3d	Manbr'd. Df.
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	..	Marconi Mar.
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛	..	Do., Can. ..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union
Cab & W "B"	54½	−1	Mather & P.
Du. 7½% 'A'	77⅛	−½	Natrn.M.& G.
Do. 5½% Pf.	98¼	..	Napier .. ..
Carreras, "A"	97⅛	−⅛	P. & O. Def.
Col. Graph..	51⅛	−⅛	Phillips (G.)
Crittall	1½	..	Pinchin J'son
Cr.& Bl., 1 Pf.	12⅜	+3d	Prim. B'dgs.
Cunard St'm	22/0	−6d	Rolls-Royce
Dennis Bros.	2⅛	+⅛	Rover (6-) ..
Dunlop Rbr.	13/0	+1d	Royal Mail ..
E.Roady'D.B.	17/-	−3d	Singer .. ..
Finlay, Jas.	7⅛	−⅛	Sm.& Arg Mt.
Parsons, W.	56/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas
Gas Lt. & C.	18/10½	+1d	Spillers ..
Gaumont Br.	15/3	+1/7½	S.T.D., Pref.
Globe Tel.	2¾	..	Swed.Match.B
Gramophone	4⅛	−⅛	Turner & N'l
Guy Motors	17/6	..	Utd. Dairies
Harrisons&C.	9⅝	..	Un. Molasses
Imp. Airways	21/0	+3d	Utd. Tob.(8.)
Imp. Con. Gas	380	+10	Wall Paper D.

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6/6	−1d	Howard & B.
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..
Babcock&W.	59/6	..	Pease & Pins.
Baldwins ..	3/3	..	Platt Bros.
Bengal	9/6	..	Powell, Duff.
B.S.A.	10/9	+3d	Ritchd. West.
Bolsover	17/0	..	Ruston & H.
Brown(John)	3 3/4	..	S. Speakman
Cammell Ld.	2 7/8	..	Staveley ..
Consett	10/0	..	Stew.& L. Def.
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham
Dorman Long	6/6	..	Swan, Hunter
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	..	Tata Deb. ..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Thomas, R.
Hadfields ..	9/9	..	Vickers ..
Harld.& W.P.	10/9	..	Weardale, Df.
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	..	Ind, Coope..
Bass, Ratcl.	66/6	..	Meux's ..
Benskin's ..	33/0	..	Mitch's & B.
C.of Lon.Def.	3/3	..	S. Africa ..
Courage	63/6	..	Taylor Wkr.
Distillers ..	67/9*	+3d	Threlfalls ..
Guinness ..	104/0	−6d	Walker P.&C.
Hoare	64/6*	..	Watney, Def.

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Atrated B...	17/6	..	Lewis Ptg.Pf.
Army & N.	39/0	..	Lipton .. ..
Barker	65/0	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..
Boot'sPure D.	5⅝	..	Maple .. ..
Carlton	36/9	..	Map. & Webb
Debenhams ..	9/6	..	Maypole, Def.
Gordon Hts.	14/9	..	Savoy Hotel
Harrods	70/9	..	Selfridge, Pf.
Harrid'(B.A.)	19/0	..	Spiers&P.
House&C.	4/0	..	Waring & G.
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	..	Dalgety ..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	23/0	..	Imperial ..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.
Aust. Mre. f.p.	7	..	Hudson's B.
Brit. N. Bor.	7/6	..	Kasala Cot.
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	−3d	N.Z.L. & M.
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/3	..	L. Asiatic ..
An.-Dutch ..	52/3*	+3d	Lamut .. ..
An.-Java ..	2/10½	..	Malacca ..
An.-Malay ..	3¼	..	Malayalam ..
Bah Lias ..	1⅛	..	Mendaris ..
Bajoe Kidoel	1 11/16	..	Merlimau ..
Balu Tiga ..	1¼	..	Pataling ..
Bertam Cons.	4 7/8	..	Perak .. ..
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½	..	Rembau-Jelei
Castlefield ..	4/5	..	Rubber Tst.
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak ..
Duff Devt. ..	2/3	+1½d	Selangor Un.
E. Asiatic ..	2/3	+1½d	Scnsah ..
Grand Cent.	1⅝	..	Slalang ..
Gula Kalumpg	1 1/16	−1/16	Straits Rbr.
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para..
Java Invest.	1 1/32	..	Tandjong ..
Java United	1⅜	..	Tanjong Mal.
Jugra & Carey	14/6	..	Telogorodjo
Kapar Para	1⅝	..	U. Serdang ..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B'tg
Labut	1 9/16	..	U. Sumatra
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	U. Temiang
Linggi	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19	+⅛	East Prod...
An.-Ceylon. ..	1 25/32	..	Empire ..
Assam Co. ..	30/3*	+3d	Equator ..
Assam Front.	19/9	..	Imperial Tea
Bengal Ta'wa	31/32*	..	Jhanzie ..
Brahmap'tra	27⅛	..	Jokai .. ..
Brit. Indian	2⅛	..	Jorehaat ..
Budla Beta ..	3⅛	..	Lanka Plant.
Carolina ..	3⅛	..	Lebong ..
Ceylon Plant.	4 3/32	..	Lungla ..
Chargola ..	10/6	..	Makum ..
Chubwa	3¼	..	Nedeem ..
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/4	..	NewDimbula
Darjeeling ..	2⅝	..	Nuwara Eliya
Darj. Cons. ..	2 23/32	..	Pabbojan ..
Deundil	16/10	..	Scot. Tea &L.
Doomsa	41/3	..	Singlo .. ..
DoomDooma	3⅜	..	Travancore ..
East Assam ..	3 15/32	..	Upper Assam

OIL

A.-American	3½	..	Lobitos ..
A.-Ecuador ..	1/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..
A.-Egypt, B	2 17/32	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.
A.-Persian ..	3⅞	..	Phoenix, £1 sh
Apex Trin. ..	1 5/16	..	R. Dutch ..
Attock	1 5/16	..	Shell .. ..
Brit. Burmah	6⅜	..	Spies (2/-) ..
Brit. Cont'l. Pf	5/10½	..	Steaua Rom.
Burmah	3¾	..	Trinidad C. ..
Canad. Eagle	12/6	+3d	Trinidad L. ..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U. Brit. Trin.
Crook	1/32	..	Ural Caspian
Kern River ..	6/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	6d.	..	Liverpool ..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.
Brit.&S. Pac.	15/16	−1/16	Pan d'Azucar
Lantaro, Pf.	27⅛	..	Rosario ..
Do. Delaware	8	+⅛	Tarapaca ..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder, Deep
Anglo-Amer.	1⅛	..	Modder, East
An.-French ..	1 1/16	..	Mozambique
Brakpan	3 9/16	..	New Jagers.
C.Mining, Br.	18¾	−¼	New Modder.
City Deep. ..	7/6	..	New State A.
Cons. Dmds.	11/3	..	Nourse .. ..
Cons.O. Fds.	2 1/16	..	Randf'n E.
Cons. M. R.	16/0	..	Rand Mines
Cons. M. Sel.	17/6	−3d	Rand Select.
Crown	3 9/32	..	Rob. Deep, B
Daggafontein	1⅛	−1/32	S.A.Gold Tst.
De Beers, D.	9⅞	+1/16	S.A. Town.
Durban Deep	10/0	..	S.W. Africa
East Geduld	1⅞	−1/32	Springs ..
East. Rand.	11/6	..	Sub Nigel ..
Geduld	3⅛	+1/16	T. Cons. Lds.
Gen. Mining	2 5/32	..	Union Corp.
Govt. Areas	1¼	..	V. Ryn, Deep
J'b'gCnsl'd	44/0	..	Vereen'g Est.
Langlaagte	22/0	−3d	Village Deep
Meyer & C.	1 5/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.
Modder, B...	16/6	..	West Springs

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	21/9	+6d	Rho. Cons. R.
Cam & Motor	1⅛	−1/16	Rhod.Sal. Tr.
Chartered ..	40/6	+6d	Roan Antel.
Gd. F. Rhod.	10/11½	..	Selukwe ..
Loangwa ..	6/0	+3d	Shamva ..
Lonely Reef ..	29⅜	..	Tang'ikaCon.
N'Changa ..	1 15/16	..	Wankie Coll.
Rhod. Ang. A	17 32	+1/32	Zambesia Ex.
Rhod. B.H. ..	3/0	..	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10/9	−3d	Fanti Cons.
Ashanti	27/9	..	Mongu .. ..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/0	..	Naraguta ..
Bisichi	7/9	..	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/6	..	Pahang ..
Gopeng	1 13/16	..	Petaling ..
Hongkong ..	19/3	+3d	Rexong ..
Idris	10/0	..	Selayang ..
Ipoh	19/9	..	Sthn. Mala'n
Kampar Mal.	16/6	+3d	Sthn. Perak
Kamunting ..	8/6	..	Sungei Besi
London Mal.	11/0	..	Tekka Taip.
London Tin	1 9/16	+1/16	Tavoy .. ..
Malayan ..	24/0	+3d	Tin Selection
			Tronoh .. ..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/6	..	Mt. Lyell ..
Aramayo ..	1/2	..	Mysore .. ..
Balaghat ..	4/3	..	Nat. Mining
BaseMet. Min.	13/6	..	Nundydroog
Bkn. H. Prop.	21/9	−3d	Oregum .. ..
Do., North	4 5/16	..	Patino .. ..
Do., South	2 1/16	−⅛	Rio Tinto ..
Burma Corp.	14/9	−1½d	Rus. A. Cons.
Cent.P.Mang.	3	..	S'ia G'trudis
Champion R.	9/0	..	St.J. Del Rey
East Pool. Pf.	2/3	..	SanFrancisco
Edle Devt. ..	1 5/16	..	S. Amer.Cpr.
Elec. Zinc, P.	11⅞	..	Sulphide ..
L. Vw.& Star	13/0	−3d	Tharsis ..
Min. Sepn...	4¾	..	Vipond .. ..
Mining Corp.	11/9	−3d	Wiluna .. ..
Mining Trust	12/0	..	Zinc Corp...
Mount Isa ...	1 7/16	−1/16	Do., Pref...

x Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Ang.-S. Amer. Bank. "B"	25/0	1/4½ prem.	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref. ..	20/0	1½d. dis.	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref. ..	20/0	22/6	..
B.A. & Pacific Rly., 6% Pf.	£10	9¼	..
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref.	£10	10⅛	..
Cent. Am. Rlr., 5% Deb. ..	£10	8½	..
Cerlon, 5%, 1960-70 ..	90	⅞ dis.	..
Conversion A, 5%, 1944-64	100	½ prem.	..
Do., £10 paid	100	100⅛	..
Do., "B"	100	⅛ prem.	..
Courtaulds & Blackwell, 6½% D.	96½	160¼	+ ⅛
Gateshead, 5%, 1945-52 ..	98	95	..
Killingshall Tin (5/0) ..	6/0	6/3	..
Lingrl, 7% Conv. Deb. ..	100	1⅞ prem.	..
N.W. Mtd. Joint Elec., 5%	98½	1 dis.	+ ⅛
Robinson, R. S. & A., 6% Pf.	20/0	7½d. prem.	..
Trepca Mines	5/0	8/0	..

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5⅛d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 16⅜d. Receipts, 10,000 bags which makes 1,817,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,763,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 9,000 bags to the U.S. The stock is estimated at 343,000 bags against 343,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard advanced 200 reis to 21⅝300. Receipts, 40,000 bags, making 5,465,000 bags so far this season, against 4,862,000 bags a year ago. Clearance were 38,000 bags to the U.S., 13,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 1,038,000 bags which compares with 1,031,000 bags a year ago.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done

Scottish, 30/4½ 30/- -/1½ 30/- 30/- -/4½
Sheffield, 30/4½
Shell Trans. and Trading, 11/2
Shipping, Iron and Steel, 6% Pref., 22/4½ -/4½
South Wales, 6% Deb., 97½
Takvo, 6% Bds., 93½
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 93¼
Urban, 32/-
Victoria Falls, Pref., 32/6½
Waterfowl, 6% 1929, Bds., 83½††
Westminster, 20/- 5/6 -/6 -/-
Whitehall, 5% Pref., 4½ -/-
Wm. Pry. Deb., 104 3¼ ¼ ¼ 4
Yorkshire, 32/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brit. Power and Light, 12/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/9
Cs of Lond. Newf. Inc. at 5%, 6/- paid, 12/16½†† 13/9½
Dds., 11/3 12/9 13/- 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½
Do., fully-paid, 42/9 3/6
Egham and Staines, 20/-
Electric Dist. of Yorkshire, New, 32/-
Elec. Supply, New, 20/9 -/10½ -/6
Elec. Trust, New, 28/10½ -/9
Newcastle and Dist., New, 27/11½ -/11½ -/11½
Siemens, Pref., 14/7½ -/6
N. American, 8/10½
Spanish Power, New, 23/2 -/11½ 8/10½ -/10½ 9/3
W. Gloucestershire, 28

FINANCIAL, LAND AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 5%
Arg. Nitrate Ld., 5%, Inc. Deb., 89½
Brit. Oest. Africa, 8% Debs., 102
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 84½
Burma Corp., 1/2 -/-
Can. and Dominion Sugar, 10/1½ 10/- -/3
Do., 7% Pfd., 60†† 62
Cedulas, 4% Inv., 2/3 -/3 -/1½ -/2 -/3
Egyptian Cots., 7½ -/-
European and Gen., 4/3††
Fanti Cons., 13/6 -/6
Fanti Cons., 13/6 -/6
Hesketh Ests., 7% Pfg. Pref., 18/9
Hudson Bay, New (as at 44, 62 pd.), 42/6††
Do., fully-paid, 42/9 3/6
Ilkeston and Staines, 20/-
Imperial Dst. of Yorkshire, New, 32/-
Int. Elec. Supply, New, 20/9 -/10½ -/6
Int. Countries, New, 28/10½ -/9
Newcastle and Dist., New, 27/11½ -/11½ -/11½
Spanish, Pref., 14/7½ -/6
N. American, 8/10½
Spanish Power, New, 23/2 -/11½ 8/10½ -/10½ 9/3
W. Gloucestershire, 28

FINANCIAL, LAND AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 5% Bds., 101½ 3
Arg. Est. of Bovril, Pref. (6%), 15/6 -/6
Ass. Stfrn., 22/10½
Assd. Am.-Atlantic, 1/9½
Assd. Debt, 27/-
Assd. Lond. Prop., 18½ -/6
Australian Agric., 7/6
Australian Est., 17/7
Australian Prest., 80
Bnt. S. Africa, Regd., 40/5¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6¼ -/3½
Bnt. Tobacco, 41/-
Cda de Prestamos, 4½% Assntd., 14½††
City of Lond. Real Prop., 18/4½ -/1½
Cordova, 1/10½
Crown Mills, 17/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/6††
Dawson, 5% Nons., 95½ 6 6 6
Dowkell and Leasehold, 8
Goldsbrough, Mort, "B" Deb., 81½
Governor House, 6½% Deb., 94
Hudson's Bay, 88/11½ 8/- 8/- 6/3 -/10½ 8/11½ -/11½ 8/-
8/10½
Hyderabad, 22/6††
Java Invest. and Agency, 29/9
Lamb (nee) Invest., 13/3
Law Deb. Corp., 5% Deb., 75½
Lond. Cn. Freehold, 6% Deb., 102
Mortgage of Egypt, 5% Pref., 81½
Mort. of the River Plate, 81½
N. Zeal., 4½% Deb., 90½
N. Zeal. Land and Merc., 107½
Peruvian Corp., 11½
Do., 5% Pref., 33¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ 3 2½
Rhodesia, 12/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/9 -/9
Salisbury, 21/3
Salt Pfds., 65/7½ 7/6 5/7½ 6/3 7/6 -/6 7/- 6/3
Town Invests., 31/6 30/3 1/6
Trust and Agency, Ltd., Mt. Deb. Stk. in Stks., 97
Trust and Agcy. of Australasia, pd.-up under 1885 op.,
Stock Exchange, 193

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 5%
Arg. Nitrate Ld., 5%, Inc. Deb., 89½
Brit. Oest. Africa, 8% Debs., 102
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 84½
Burma Corp., 1/2 -/-
Can. and Dominion Sugar, 10/1½ 10/- -/3

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Iceland.
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Madagascar, Mauritius*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Newfoundland.
7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast and Nigeria).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand.
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (all parts), Falkland Islands, Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:—		
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
R. Star (Rodney Star)	Jan. 30	Noon
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	5 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
Houlder (Dunster Grange)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Feb. 5	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Orient (Oronsay)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
(all parts): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 5	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 29	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E.D. (New Mexico)	Jan. 30	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Orient (Oronsay)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Via Suez (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
(Shang., N. China): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta): Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Coronado)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Nicoya)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Patria)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika): Fr. pkt. (Ville des Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 1	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 29	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Arlanza)	Feb. 5	9 a.m.
FIJI: Direct (Zealandic)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 7	7.30 a.m.
Du.: pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Gullfoss)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 29	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails†	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad): (Desert Motor Route)	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Jan. 31	8 p.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Ville de Strasbourg)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Durban (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt.* (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 30	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Jan. 31	2 a.m.
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 29	5.30 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Via Panama† (Corinthic)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Maunganui and Makura)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails†	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails†	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c.: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Calchas)	Feb. 4	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
W. Star (Cedric)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Belgian Middle Congo; Bel. pkt. (Thys-ville)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Fr. Senegal, Sudan): Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Feb. 11	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia: E.D. (New Mexico)	Jan. 30	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria: Du. pkt. (Maaskerk)†	Jan. 30	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria: Ger. pkt.* (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Cameroons: Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: Ger. pkt. (Sultan)	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 4	8 p.m.
Gambia: E.D. (Dagomba)	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Abo)	Feb. 5	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 12	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Inanda)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition the the ordinary postage.

If Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps. In addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows:—

To EGYPT and Palestine, &c. ... ... 2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq ... ... 3½d. ,,
,, Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ... 5d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.

§ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Unregistered and specially addressed correspondence only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office:—TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Rio and Paulo), Chile (exc. Iquitos) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Fiji (via New Zealand), Guianas, Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand, Malta, Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, Gibraltar and Morocco, Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island only), China (exc. Canada), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Fiji (via Canada), Hong-kong (via Suez), Japan (via Canada), New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. 11 A.M.—To Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Mexico (direct), Sierra Leone, Venezuela, West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Nyasaland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira), Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet.
TO-MORROW.—U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Shanghai, North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Harding. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas and British Honduras, by ss. Paris

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

ORONTES (Orient), from Australia; Plymouth, (8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 10.30 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF SHANGHAI (Ellerman), from Far East; Hull.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, noon.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

JERVIS BAY .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 28th.

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 26th.
BATA .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. L'pool 28th.
BAMA .. .. For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 27th.
BATHURST .. .. For L'pool, cld. Teneriffe 25th.
BERRBY .. .. For Sapele, cld. Las Palmas 27th.
CHAMA .. .. For Cont., cld. Dakar 26th.
EBOE .. .. For W. Africa, cld. Dakar 26th.
ZORA .. .. For A'mouth, arr. Lagos 26th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. .. For Dakar, left Teneriffe 25th.
PHARSU .. .. Fm. Cont., arr. Lagos 27th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

.. .. For Savona, left Genoa 26th.
.. .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 25th.

BEN LINE

Fm. U.K., arr. Yokohama 24th.
For Far East, arr. Dunkirk 28th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Shanghai 25th.
AGAMEMNON .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 23rd.
AGAPENOR .. .. For N.Y., left Manila 24th.
ALCINOUS .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 26th.
ANTILOCHUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 25th.
CYCLOPS .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 25th.
DEMOCOCUS .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 24th.
EUPENOR .. .. For Hull, left Hobart 26th.
EURYLOCHUS .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Belawan 25th.
EURYPTYLUS .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 27th.
JASON .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 26th.
KT. COMPANION .. .. Fm. Java, arr. L'pool 27th.
PELEUS .. .. For L'pool, left Havre 27th.
PRIAMUS .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 26th.
PTHLOCTETES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 23rd.

BLUE STAR

ARANDORA STAR .. .. Cruise, left Madeira 27th.

BOOTH

FRANCIS .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Manaos 26th.
HUBERT .. .. Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 24th.
JUSTIN .. .. Fm. Para, arr. Para 24th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BADAGRY .. .. For Accra, left Lagos 26th.
BOMPATA .. .. For N.Y., arr. Lagos 26th.
EKEI .. .. For Cont., arr. Lagos 27th.
MILVERTON .. .. For Cont., left Takoradi 25th.
NEW BROOKLYN .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Grand Bassam 25th.
OSIYIMA .. .. For Cont., arr. Lagos 26th.
UMUMBI .. .. For Rangoon, arr. Calcutta 28th.

BULLARD KING

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN .. .. For Glasgow, left Halifax 25th.
BEAVERDALE .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Ldn. 27th.
BEAVERHILL .. .. For Ldn., left St. John 26th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. Fm. Willemstad, arr. Cristobal 26th.
EMP. OF ASIA .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Yokohama 26th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. .. Fm. 8thmtn., arr. N.Y. 27th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

AMIRAL V. JOYEUSE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Gd. Bassam 23rd.
BELLE ISLE .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 25th.
BRAZZA .. .. For Bordeaux, arr. Dakar 25th.
FORMOSE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 27th.
FOUCAULD .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Rio Janeiro 27th.
FORT LAMY .. .. For Matadi, left Souellaba 23rd.
JAMAIQUE .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. M'video 26th.
SWIATOWID .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 27th.
.. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 25th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Swansea 27th.
CLAN LINDSAY .. .. For Bombay, left Suez 28th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Chittagong 27th.
CLAN MACKAY .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 27th.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Swansea 25th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lobito 27th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. .. For Dunkirk, left Launceston 28th.
CLAN MACTAGGART .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Glasgow 27th.
CLAN MURRAY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Tuticorin 27th.
CLAN RANALD .. .. For E. Ldn., left Lobito 27th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. .. Fm. E. Africa, arr. Mombasa 28th.
CLAN SKENE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. B. Aires 27th.
HALLIATUN .. .. For E. Africa, left Suez 27th.
HAMMODIUS .. .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. N.Y. 26th.
HARMONIDES .. .. For Ldn., left Alleppey 26th.
HESPERIDES .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Middlesbro' 26th.
HYACINTHUS .. .. For U.S.A., left Calicut 27th.
.. .. For S. Africa, left Norfolk 27th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ESPAGNE .. .. Fm. Vera Cruz, arr. Corunna 27th.
ST. JEAN .. .. For Havre, cld. Calliao 27th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 27th.
ASCANIA .. .. For Ldn., left Havre 28th.
AUSONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 28th.
CARMANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Havana 28th.
CARONIA .. .. Arr. N.Y. 28th.
LACONIA .. .. For Brighton, left Barbados 28th.
SAMARIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 27th.
VALACIA .. .. For N.Z., left Newport N. 25th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., left La Guayra 26th.
CALIFORNIA .. .. For Glasgow, left N.Y. 23rd.
CAMEROONIA .. .. For N.Y. sig. 489 miles W. of Inishtrahull 6 a.m. 27th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 26th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ALMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 27th.
PORT ADELAIDE .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 28th.
PORT AUCKLAND .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 27th.
PORT BOWEN .. .. For Brisbane, left Greymouth 28th.
PORT CAROLINE .. .. For Australia, left Pt. Said 25th.
PORT FAIRY .. .. Fm. Geelong, arr. Brisbane 27th.
PORT FREMANTLE .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Newcastle 28th.
PORT HARDY .. .. Fm. N. Zealand, arr. Halifax 25th.
PORT HOBART .. .. Fm. Cont., arr. Middlesbrough 26th.
PORT HUON .. .. For U.K., left Australia 25th.
PORT NICHOLSON .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Ldn. 26th.
PORT PIRIE .. .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Newcastle 25th.
PORT SYDNEY .. .. For Napier, left Wellington, 27th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CHARRES .. .. For Bremen, left Tela 23rd.
CHIRRIPO .. .. For R'dam, left S. Marta 22nd.
OROTAVA .. .. For Teneriffe, left L'pool 28th.
PATUCA .. .. For W. Indies, left Avonmouth 27th.
SULACO .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Limon 23rd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF PERTH .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 26th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BENARES .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 25th.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Barcelona 26th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. For Shanghai, cld. Philadel. 26th.
CITY OF LONDON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bombay 26th.
CITY OF SINGAPORE .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Pt. Said 28th.
WALTON HALL .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 25th.

FURNESS LINES

FYNE HOUND .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. St. John's 27th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. .. Left Vancouver 25th.
QUEENMORE .. .. For Bourgas, left Istanbul 26th.

GLEN

GLENDARRY .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Kobe 28th.
GLENYFFER .. .. For U.K., left Oran 26th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

CLEVELAND .. .. For Hamburg, cld. 8thmtn. 27th.
LEVERKUSAN .. .. For Hamburg, left Philadel. 25th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left La Coruna 28th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Jan. 28th.

HARRISON

BENEFACTOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tampico 25th.
CHANCELLOR .. .. Left Barranquilla 22nd.
COLONIAL .. .. For L'pool, left N. Orleans 26th.
EXPLORER .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 27th.
GLADIATOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 26th.
GOVERNOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, left Dar es Salaam 20th.
HISTORIAN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Beira 25th.
INGOMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Trinidad 24th.
PROFESSOR .. .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Hull 27th.
SCHOLAR .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Pt. Natal 25th.
SPECIALIST .. .. For Brazil, left Demerara 23rd.
TRAVELLER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Trinidad 23rd.
WAYFARER .. .. For L'pool, left Brazil 26th.

HENDERSON

MANDALAY .. .. Fm. Tees, arr. Norfolk, Va., 27th.
SITTANG .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 27th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

.. .. For N. Orleans, left Havana 25th.

HOULDER

UPWEY GRANGE .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 27th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BILIA .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Boston 27th.

LEYLAND

DARIAN .. .. Fm. Jacksonville, arr. Charleston 26th.
MEDIAN .. .. For Nassau, left Bermuda 27th.
MERCIAN .. .. Fm. Curacao, arr. Pto. Colombia 26th.
NAPIERIAN .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Baltimore 26th.
NUBIAN .. .. For Philadel., left Boston 27th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCHSTR. CITIZEN .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Philadel. 27th.
MCHSTR. DIVISION .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Halifax 25th.
MCHSTR. EXPORTER .. .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 26th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CHANTILLY .. .. For M'seilles, left Djibouti 24th.
D'ARTAGNAN .. .. For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 26th.
GEN. VOYRON .. .. For Mauritius, left Tamatave 26th.
LTE. DE LISLE .. .. For M'seilles, left Diego Suarez 25th.
MEINAM .. .. For Dunkirk, left Oran 24th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

CHRISTIAN HUYGENS .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 28th.
POELAU ROEBIAN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 28th.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. .. For Sourabaya, left Salang 28th.
SEMEDJAN .. .. For Batavia, arr. Norfolk, Va., 26th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. .. For R. Plate, left R. Janeiro 27th.
HIGHLAND WARRIOR .. .. For R. Plate, left Vigo 27th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ANYO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Frisco 27th.
AWA MARU .. .. For Bombay, left Colombo 27th.
DAIRAN MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Valencia 24th.
HAKATA MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Colombo 27th.
HARUKAN MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Mossel B. 27th.
IYO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 27th.
KATORI MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 27th.
LYONS MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Suez 25th.
MATSUYE MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 27th.
NAGATO MARU .. .. Fm. Copenhagen, arr. B'dam 27th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 28th.
SUWA MARU .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Yokohama 27th.
TATSUNO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 27th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 27th.
YAMAGATA MARU .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Hong-kong 26th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Victoria 25th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESTRAMADURO .. .. For Cristobal, left Havana 27th.
LOSADA .. .. Fm. San Antonio, arr. L'pool 28th

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARRABOOL .. .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 29th.
BENDIGO .. .. For Ldn., cld. Colombo 27th.
BURDWAN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 26th.
CHITRAL .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 28th.
COMORIN .. .. For Sydney, cld. Fremantle 28th.
KASHMIR .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 28th.
KHYBER .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 27th.
RAJPUTANA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 27th.
RANPURA .. .. For Ldn., left Gib. 27th.

BRITISH INDIA

ELLORA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Zanzibar 28th.
HATIMURA .. .. For Bombay, left Gravesend 27th.
KARAGOLA .. .. For Lourence Marques, left Pt. Natal 27th.
KHANDALLA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar es Salaam 27th
MALDA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 28th.
MANORA .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 27th.
MASULA .. .. For U.K., arr. Bombay 28th.
MORVADA .. .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 27th.
NARRADA .. .. Arr. Dunedin 28th.
NERBUDDA .. .. Fm. Adelaide, arr. A'mouth 28th.
NEVASA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Dunedin 28th.
TAKADA .. .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 28th.
TAKLIWA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Hong-kong 27th.
TALAMBA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 27th.
TALMA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 28th.
WARINA .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Osaka 26th.
.. .. For Rangoon, left Bombay 27th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

HURUNUI .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Adelaide 28th.
LIMERICK .. .. Fm. Newcastle, arr. Brisbane 27th.
ROTORUA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 28th.

FEDERAL

HUNTINGDON .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 28th.
MIDDLESEX .. .. For Fremantle, left Aden 28th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

HAURAKI .. .. Fm. Adelaide, arr. Vancouver 26th.
MAKURA .. .. For 'Frisco, left Wellington 26th.
NIAGARA .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Auckland 27th.

PRINCE

AFRICAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Las Palmas 27th.
BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. .. For Victoria, left Rio de Janeiro 26th.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 28th.
CORSICAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. R. Plate 27th.
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. SyrianCst., arr. Mersey 26th.
INDIAN PRINCE .. .. For N.Y., left Pt. Elizabeth 25th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Falmouth, arr. Tunis 27th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. .. For Sourabaya, left Macassar 26th.
SICILIAN PRINCE .. .. For Al'andria, left Malta 25th.

RED STAR

LAPLAND .. .. For Havana, left N.Y. 25th.
WESTERNLAND .. .. For Antwerp, left N.Y. 24th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. .. On Cruise, left Havana 27th.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. .. For Japan, arr. Ldn. 27th.
LOUISIOIL .. .. For L'pool, left Los Angeles 25th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBEECH .. .. For Pt. Said, left Colombo 27th.
SILVERBELLE .. .. Fm. Manila, arr. Scarabaya 26th.
SILVERCEDAR .. .. Fm. Scarabaya, arr. 'Frisco 25th.
SILVERMAPLE .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Shanghai 27th.
SILVERPINE .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Shanghai 27th.

UNION-CASTLE

GUILDFORD CASTLE .. .. For Ldn., left Zanzibar 28th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN FARMER .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 27th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Gib. 28th.

YEOWARD LINE

AVOCETA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Lisbon 25th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S.)

AMERICAN FARMER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Ldn. 28th.
AV. R. GARROS .. .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. M'seilles 25th.
AZAY LE RIDEAU .. .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. M'seilles 25th.
BRAMA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 29th.
CALEDONIA .. .. For Colon, left Curacao 27th.
CALGARIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Curacao 27th.
CAPTAINE FAURE .. .. For Darben, left Dunkirk 26th.
CITY OF AGRA .. .. For India, left St. John 28th.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Abadan 27th.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Almeria 28th.
CITY OF DELHI .. .. Fm. Genoa, arr. Brisbane 26th.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. .. For Boston, left Colombo 27th.
CITY OF FLORENCE .. .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Birkenhead 27th.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 28th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. .. For Dairen, left Chinwangtao 28th.
CITY OF KOBE .. .. Left Manila 28th.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 27th.
CITY OF LINCOLN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 25th.
CITY OF MANILA .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Bombay 28th.
CITY OF MARSEILLE .. .. Left Adelaide 26th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. .. For Philad

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HOUSE TO BE LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES or PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

BOLTON-STREET, W.
(JUST OUT OF PICCADILLY).

VACANT POSSESSION of GROUND, FIRST, and SECOND FLOORS; eight rooms, lavatory; and w.c.; two top floors let off at £375 per annum, but Possession can be had if required. RENT £900 per annum plus Rates.
Apply Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

HYDE PARK
(OVERLOOKING).
WITH SOUTH ASPECT.
TO BE SOLD. A BARGAIN.

A CHARMING FAMILY RESIDENCE, with GARAGE at rear and rooms over; 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, modern conveniences, including parquet floors, independent hot water installation, electric heating, secondary staircase, service lift.
LEASE 47 YEARS.
GROUND-RENT £200 PER ANNUM.
PRICE FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE £5,250.
Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES & FLATS.

TO BE LET FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

HOUSES.

AUDLEY-SQUARE.—16 bed, five bath, five reception rooms; garage and rooms over; PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING; garden at rear.
RENT 80 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET.—12 bed, four baths, five reception rooms and ball room; garage for two cars; eight rooms over; PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING, SERVICE LIFT.
RENT 60 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
Strongly recommended.

UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET.—10 bed, bath, three reception rooms, &c.; available any period.
RENT 20 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

GROSVENOR-STREET.—17 bed, four baths, five reception rooms; garage and rooms over; PASSENGER LIFT; two maids to remain.
RENT 45 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (just off).—22 bed, six baths, six reception rooms; large garage and rooms over; PASSENGER LIFT, SERVICE LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING.
RENT FOR SEASON, £2,600.

SOUTH-STREET (overlooking Gardens).—11 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, four reception rooms; PASSENGER LIFT; well furnished.
RENT 25 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET.—10 bed, five baths, four reception rooms; PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING.
RENT 30 GUINEAS PER WEEK, or OFFER.

HYDE PARK GARDENS (overlooking Park).—south aspect; nine bed, three bath, five reception rooms; available for any reasonable period.
RENT 20 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

RICHMOND-TERRACE, WHITEHALL.—18 bed, 5 baths, 5 reception rooms, and ball room; available May, June and July.
RENT, 2,000 GUINEAS.

FLATS.

MOUNT-STREET.—Facing South; Second Floor; six bed, two baths, three reception.
RENT FOR SEASON
30 GUINEAS PER WEEK, OPEN TO OFFER.

MOUNT-STREET.—Fourth Floor; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; three or six months.
RENT 20 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

EATON-SQUARE.—Facing South, overlooking Gardens; Ground-floor MAISONNETTE; six bed, three baths, two reception.
RENT 30 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
Beautifully furnished. Strongly recommended.

EMPIRE HOUSE, BROMPTON-ROAD.—TOP-FLOOR FLAT; PASSENGER LIFT; CONSTANT HOT WATER; CENTRAL HEATING; two bed, bath, two reception rooms.
RENT 10 GUINEAS PER WEEK OR NEAR OFFER. Available any reasonable period.

PARK-LANE.—Fourth Floor; five bed, two baths, three reception rooms; PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING.
RENT 30 GUINEAS PER WEEK, OPEN TO OFFER.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Fourth Floor; five bed, two baths, three reception rooms.
RENT 30 GUINEAS PER WEEK, OPEN TO OFFER.
PASSENGER LIFT; CENTRAL HEATING.
PARQUET FLOORS, &c.; beautifully furnished.

UPPER FEILDE, PARK-STREET.—Fourth Floor; six bed and dressing rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING; PARQUET FLOORS; CONSTANT HOT WATER.
RENT 25 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

DOWN-STREET.—Ground-floor MAISONNETTE; eight bed, bath, three reception rooms; GARAGE with two cars and Chauffeur can be arranged.
RENT 25 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

DUKE-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—Third Floor; passenger lift; six bed and dressing rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, excellent offices; well furnished. RENT 25 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
Strongly recommended.

For full particulars apply
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
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TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,
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Telephone: Grosvenor 3273 (5 lines).

15A, KENSINGTON PALACE-GARDENS.

To be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on February 5th.
The property stands detached, with a large garden and Tennis Court, and comprises 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete offices.
CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE WITH LARGE FLAT OVER.
The present Lease of 14 years at £90 per annum may be surrendered and a new Lease of 70-odd years granted at £100 per annum.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

PARK-LANE (Adjoining).

The TRUST LEASE of a STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, facing due South, replete with central heating and all conveniences; nine bed rooms, four excellent bath rooms, four reception rooms (each with parquet flooring), white tiled offices. Lease 37½ years. Ground-rent £125. PRICE £9,000.
Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273.

IN THE
CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.
TO BE SOLD.
A SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF A DWARF HOUSE, having a frontage of over 50ft.
Plans and details of the Sole Agents:
JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (overlooking).—Splendid detached HOUSE, with delightful views and sunny aspect; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception, complete offices, &c.; charming large and garden; garage. Lease 977 years.—Price and full particulars of POTTERS.

TO BE LET.—GEORGIAN HOUSE, by Heath; five-six bed, bath, two-three reception. £500 per annum. Also a Studio Residence—POTTERS, Hampstead (Tele. 2821).

A Most attractive DWARF-STYLE of RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD, situate close to Park-lane and Portman-square, with ample space in the rear to erect a studio or large music room.
As it is small, but has more accommodation than a large flat and costs an exactly similar rent, it will be found a most convenient little house, containing only two floors (some six or seven), bath room, pretty drawing room, parquet floor, Adam's decoration, good hall, dining room, library, &c. Lease 50 years. Price and further details from MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Clement-street, W.1.

AN EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP

No. 12, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET,
with its delightful panelled reception rooms, comprising a surprisingly large DRAWING ROOM, facing
THE PRIVATE GARDEN,
an octagonal library, and panelled dining room, six bed rooms (two of which are panelled), two bath rooms and good offices. Lease 34 years at £150 per annum. For sale, if not previously now or by AUCTION on February 5.—Full details of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273 (five lines).

SOMETHING REALLY UNIQUE.

A MODERN HOUSE of CHARACTER; low built; with five charming reception rooms and central heating
ALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
Above are 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c., with light domestic offices tiled throughout. It is ideal for economy, fitted with every up-to-date convenience, including
CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT,
thereby the maximum of accommodation with the minimum of labour.
The long lease of this property, which is situated in one of the most central residential positions in the West End, FOR SALE on very favourable terms.—Full particulars of the Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

11, NETHERHALL-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY or by Public Auction on February 25th, at 2.30 p.m.
A Commanding Detached double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on three floors only; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three baths (each with parquet flooring), white tiled offices. Lease 77 years. Ground-rent £125. PRICE £9,000.
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A DETACHED HOUSE. TWO FLOORS ONLY. GARDEN AND GARAGE.

Absolutely modern in all respects.
Seven-eight bed rooms, three baths, three reception rooms.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.—Apply
WAY & WALLER,
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BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

WEST HEATH, HAMPSTEAD.

A ATTRACTIVE DETACHED LOW-BUILT WELL-FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing, bath room, two reception rooms, compact domestic offices; large terraced garden; independent hot water supply; modern improvements; good order. Freehold £8,500 or would be let for season, or unfurnished.—Apply WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2284.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

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MAYFAIR.
WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE PARK.
QUIET SITUATION. FACING SOUTH.
AN unconventionally arranged HOUSE, recently decorated by Messrs. Lenygon and Morant, has just come into the market.
Central heating throughout.
Attractive mouldepieces.
Back staircase.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Pretty lounge hall and excellent offices.
Good lease at low ground-rent.
PRICE 5,000 GNS.
TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
IN A SECLUDED POSITION WITH ACCESS TO GARDENS, ADJACENT TO
CADOGAN-PLACE.
£7,000 will SECURE Long LEASE at Ground-rent of £102 per annum.
A substantially built FAMILY HOUSE, with well-proportioned rooms, comprising nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, lounge hall, usual domestic offices, &c. Central heating, independent hot water system, service lift, secondary staircase.—Sole Agents,
TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES
TO EASTER OR LONGER.

WILTON-CRESCENT.—Seven bed rooms; 15 guineas a week.
CADOGAN-PLACE.—Nine bed rooms; with two servants. Within a few yards of the Park.—Grand entertaining Mansion with Ball Room; 14 bed rooms.
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HERBERT-CRESCENT.—New house, never let before: nine bed rooms; 18 to 20 guineas a week.
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A Solidly-built, imposing stone-fronted RESIDENCE to be SOLD. Eminently suitable for a doctor or letting as consulting rooms, and comprising seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, five reception rooms, good basement, &c. The property was rebuilt in 1911 and has 54 years' lease unexpired at only £42 per annum. Moderate price.—Agents, MIVART and Co., 59, Cornhill-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

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BELGRAVE-SQUARE (adjoining), South aspect.—A Choice HOUSE and GARAGE for DISPOSAL; nine bed, three bath, four reception; independent hot water; parquet floors, tiled bath rooms; garage two cars, and rooms over. Rent £450 per annum; lease 20 years. Premium only 950gns.—Strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

BELGRAVIA.—A recently built DWARF HOUSE for SALE; five bed, two baths, two ground-floor reception rooms (one 27ft. by 16ft.), compact domestic offices; garage for large car adjoining; central heating; service lift; lease 59 years; moderate ground-rent and price.—Sole Agents, GEO. GOULD-SMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, Belgravia-square, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED RESIDENCE.
BEAUTIFULLY fitted, with sunny aspect, overlooking 2 acres of delightful grounds: 10 bed, three bath, three reception; every possible comfort; FURNISHED 12gns., or Unfurnished £200 per annum and moderate premium.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BEDFORD PARK, W.4.—A substantially built Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, with room for garage; seven bed, bath, two large reception, kitchen fitted with ideal independent boiler, scullery, &c., newly decorated throughout; electric light; good-sized garden. Occupying a most convenient position, close to District Railway Station, only 20 minutes from Town. PRICE £1,475, or near offer.—Keys with Sole Agents, TYSER, GREENWOOD and Co., adjoining Turnham Green Station, Bedford Park, W.4. (Chiswick 0135.)

BROMPTON-SQUARE.—One of the smaller of these delightful HOUSES, facing gardens; private garden at rear; four bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, bath; independent hot water; excellent condition. Premium moderate.
J. EWART, GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

Six bed, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms.
CAMPDEN-HILL.—Quiet position, facing South, close to Kensington Gardens; in excellent decorative and redecorated; dinner lift, lavatory basins in bed rooms.—Keys:—
£2,500.
MARSH & PARSONS.
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL.—BIJOU NON-BASEMENT HOUSE for SALE; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; price for quick sale £1,700.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

STUDIO RESIDENCE.
CAMPDEN HILL.—A charming RESIDENCE with two reception, bath, five bed rooms, and magnificent studio; well fitted and appointed.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

WESTMINSTER.
JACOBEAN PANELLED HOUSE DATING FROM 1720.
CHARMING BIJOU RESIDENCE, panelled throughout, and containing five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.
SUBSTANTIAL LEASE AT £200 PER ANNUM.
Premium £1,200.
Highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Rapidly improving position, close to
HYDE PARK (North Side).
A CHOICE, MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE with good rooms and sunny aspect.
Six-seven bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, two bath rooms, splendid offices.
To Let—easy order and with all modern improvements, and exactly as set forth in small detail.
£2,350 for DIRECT LEASE.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

QUIET AND OPEN POSITION.
CHELSEA.—Charming NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, facing direct south; large gardens at rear; four good bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, compact offices; fitted basins, electric power, &c. Lease 73 years. Low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

MONTAGU-PLACE, W.
Facing South into Bryanston-square.
CHOICE RESIDENCE in this favourite quiet position for SALE; contains nine bed rooms, two bath, and three reception rooms; parquet floors; light kitchen, &c., entirely redecorated and in thorough structural repair; central and electric heating; constant hot water; direct Portman Lease 32 years at £100 per annum. PRICE £7,500.—Apply LIST, DANN and LONGWORTH, 35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1. Welbeck 8386.

FREEHOLD, £3,000.—Pleasant HOUSE, close to Park, W.8; five bed, three reception, bath, kitchen; small garden.—FARNHAM and COIGLEY, 9, Kensington High-street.

GREVILLE-PLACE, N.W.6.—FREEHOLD; six bed, three reception, ample offices; good repair; large secluded garden; electric light; constant hot water. Vacant possession. £3,200.—Maida Vale 1034.

GLORIOUS SOUTHERN VIEWS over REGENT'S PARK.—A charming GEORGIAN HOUSE of CHARACTER; four reception (one panelled), five to six bed rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, parquetty floor; redecorated throughout; garage. FREEHOLD £4,800, or close offer.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TOWN HOUSES.
GODDARD & SMITH.
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Gerrard 2727.

HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—An excellent NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE containing seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; lease over 60 years; ground-rent £14 per annum. PRICE £2,600. Good garden.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met. Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

Delightful position, overlooking Primrose-hill.
HAMPSTEAD.—An Attractive FAMILY RESIDENCE to be SOLD. Well maintained; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, nice garden. £2,500.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—For SALE, a detached double-fronted HOUSE, facing gardens; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen; hard tennis court and space for garage; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Lease about 46 years.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.
Delightful view over Area of Heathland.
HAMPSTEAD.
A DETACHED HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.
Carriage drive; all conveniences; tasteful decorations; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.
FREEHOLD. GARAGE.
MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

HANS-PLACE (off).—Good LEASE of perfect up-to-date little HOUSE for DISPOSAL; five bed, two bath, three reception; parquet floors; electric power; independent hot water; garden front and rear. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

Ready to walk into.
HYDE PARK-SQUARE.—Splendid RESIDENCE with well-proportioned rooms; eight bed rooms, three bath, three reception rooms; lease 31 years; £40 per annum. Very moderate price.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street. Gros. 2574-5.

AN UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.
IN REGENT'S PARK (South Side).—A charming little HOUSE, with delightful views; to be LET Unfurnished on lease at this low rent and no premium; five bed, one bath, three reception rooms, &c.; electric heating and every convenience.—Apply to Owner's Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

One of the best of these delightful Houses.
TO BE SOLD.
IN perfect condition with many improvements: nine bed rooms, three bath rooms (includes two separate suites of bed room, dressing room, and bath room each), four reception rooms, complete offices. Lease 77 years. Ground-rent £120, per annum. PRICE ONLY £7,250.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

INVERNESS-TERRACE.—ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES (semi-detached) on the sunny side of the road, within five minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens; very open position; thorough repair; in perfect but linen cupboard; service lift; independent boiler. Low price for occupation lease for quick sale. Owner going to reside in country.—Apply 1,010, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD £2,600.
KENSINGTON, W.8.—Compact little HOUSE, with three reception, four bed rooms, bath, and domestic offices; small garden.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

Directly Overlooking
KENSINGTON GARDENS.
WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE.
Exceptionally light and scrupulously clean.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
Twelve bed rooms, four good reception, three bath rooms.
ONLY REQUIRES SEEING.
Recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON (£2,000).—Unfurnished RESIDENCE of four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices; space for garage.—Apply MARSH and MARSH, 136, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4664.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To be LET for about six months, FURNISHED HOUSE in quiet position; eight bed, bath, four reception rooms; compact offices; rental 16 guineas weekly.—Apply ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

MUCH REDUCED PRICE.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful recently reconstructed COTTAGE; two reception (one double), two bed rooms, good bath room and kitchen; oak parquetry floors; independent hot water. PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD.—EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of BERRYMAN and GILKES), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

LOWNDES-SQUARE (adjoining).—£395 per annum.—A DETACHED HOUSE of 19 YEARS' LEASE of the 19 years' LEASE of a charmer modernised and newly decorated HOUSE close to Hyde Park to be disposed of; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms and excellent offices; parquet floors, partial central heating. Moderate sum asked for lease and improvements.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE to be SOLD, a Bargain, central position in South Kensington.—Ground rent only £2; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, &c.; independent boiler. £1,350.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WITH A FINELY PANELLED AND GALLERIED MUSIC ROOM.
MAIDA-VALE, 2min. from Lord's.—ONE of the most attractive, medium-sized, detached, double-fronted RESIDENCES in the district; four principal bed, three maids' ditto, three bath rooms, suite of three charming reception rooms, a music room with parquet floor, splendid domestic offices; a range of four garages and flat over; double garage vacant, remainder producing £169 per annum. In perfect condition. Good Lease at low ground-rent. PRICE £6,000.—Apply Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida-vale, W.9. Paddington 9091 (three lines).

REDUCED AND SMALL PREMIUM.
MONTPELIER-SQUARE (adjoining).—Delightful redecorated HOUSE facing West. Four bed, two reception, bath, small garden; £275 per annum; 14 years' term.—Full details of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

Choice and very unusual.
QUIET POSITION, JUST OFF
PARK-LANE.
EASILY RUN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

PRICE	One-two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.
£4,000.	LARGE GARAGE.
	58 years' Lease. Ground-rent, £50.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

QUEEN'S GATE District.—Commodious RESIDENCE, backing on to gardens, for Sale, at a tempting figure, comprising: nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, long reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; independent boiler.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining), in quiet position.—A Charming semi-detached BIJOU RESIDENCE for SALE FREEHOLD. Five bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c.; space for garage.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7845.

REGENT'S PARK and PORTLAND-PLACE.—Crown LEASE for DISPOSAL of an attractive HOUSE overlooking Ornamental Gardens; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Reasonable premium required for Lease. Ground-rent will be Less without premium at £300 per annum.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.
IMPOSING COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE.
Non-basement. Wilfully built.
Eight to nine bed, three bath, three to four reception rooms, compact domestic offices.
SUNNY ASPECT.—Garage and rooms if required. Tennis. Central heating. Trust lease, nominal ground-rent. PRICE £3,750.—Recommended by Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2284.

SLOANE-STREET.—Charming modernised HOUSE, overlooking and with access to large garden with two hard tennis courts, to be LET, Unfurnished; eight bed rooms, two good bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall and offices; £1,500 asked for lease.—Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST HOUSES AT PRESENT AVAILABLE IN TOWN.
FREEHOLD.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD, a unique and in every respect substantially and expensively built red-brick RESIDENCE in favourite and convenient position, replete with all modern conveniences; central heating, constant hot water, lounge lift, while tiled offices, &c.; open outlook over gardens and with access to same; 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, box rooms, three bath rooms.—Inspection advised by Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7; Head Office, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

AT A LOW RESERVE (WITH POSSESSION).
13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE,
CHELSEA, S.W.3.
THE LEASE of this charming up-to-date HOUSE having over 22 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £21 per annum will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on February 19th next.
The house has some seven bed, two bath, three reception, and excellent offices.
IS IN PERFECT ORDER.
and among many attractions overlooks Gardens at back and front, has parquet floors, independent hot water system, service lift, &c.
Full details of the Auctioneers.
ADAMS & WATTS.
38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SQUARE in CHELSEA.—Absolutely quiet situation. Diminutive residence let well LET for very well FURNISHED HOUSE of CHARACTER to an approved tenant at a nominal rent of £3 5s. a week. Magnificent panelled reception room with parquetry floor, very fine dining room, six good bed rooms, bath-dressing room, and small Italian garden.
Owner's Agents: J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TO LET FURNISHED, end of March, SMALL HOUSE; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; plate and linen left.—Apply Miss Hargreaves, 18a, Chester-street, S.W.

£5,400.—BELGRAVE-SQUARE (close to).—Long LEASE of a modernised and well-appointed RESIDENCE for SALE; eight bed, two bath, three reception rooms, square hall; service lift.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 23, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

Beautiful Position Overlooking Park
Regent's Park (east side).
COMPACT RESIDENCE, no basement kitchen. Garage and rooms at back.
Sacrificial price. Must be sold.
£3,000. Modern, newly decorated; five bed, three baths, two large reception rooms, light domestic offices.
Long Crown Lease at reasonable rent.
BERKELEY R. BURTON and Co., 19, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 1112 and 4250.

AT A LOW RESERVE.
21, PARK-SQUARE EAST, Regent's Park.
Crown LEASE of this residency-sized HOUSE for SALE by AUCTION on March 5th next, unless disposed of privately; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.—Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

EDWARDES-SQUARE.
KENSINGTON.
£5,000 WILL SECURE the FREEHOLD of a charming HOUSE overlooking the Gardens, with garden in rear; five bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms, and compact ground-floor offices in good order; recommended.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

£3,800
probably accepted for a fine WILLETT HOUSE overlooking gardens near
SLOANE-SQUARE.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, tiled offices.
Long Lease. Ground-rent £60 per annum.
Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£200 PER ANNUM. HYDE PARK (North side).—To be LET, a newly decorated HOUSE overlooking gardens; eight bed, three bath, three reception rooms, and office. Lease 12 years; premium asked £700.—Apply ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

GARAGES

GARAGE and PROPERTY for SALE in Paddington area.—Principals only to Box 632, Bottom, 32, Duke-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

GARAGES.—THREE spacious GARAGES, with living accommodation, long leases, for disposal.—Apply 88, Ebury-mews, Eccleston-street, S.W.1.

GARAGE for three or four cars and rooms over, off 42, Queen's-gate; 20 years' lease. Rent £175. Price £500, or open to offer.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square. Gerrard 1100.

HYDE PARK CORNER (near).—Modernised and newly decorated; four cars; four rooms and bath room; moderate inclusive rental.—Agents, GOULD-SMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.
Tele., Museum 4000 (25 lines).

FLATS.

GOWER-STREET, W.C.1 (just off).—MANSION FLATS, fifth floor; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, modern domestic offices; small redecoration required; constant hot water, refrigeration, &c.

£255 P.A. — ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, modernised domestic offices; up-to-date appliances.

£306 P.A.

SW1 COTTAGE.—Well-appointed MANSION FLAT in a newly erected building; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen.

£275 P.A.

FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3 (just off).—Self-contained FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, central heating.

£175 P.A.

£200 P.A. — ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT of three large and well-proportioned rooms, small offices; service lift from butler's pantry. Rental inclusive of electric light consumption.

AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE:—
JAS. SHOOLBRED and CO., LTD., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

N.B.—Messrs. SHOOLBRED would respectfully suggest that applicants on the look out for FLATS or RESIDENCES in either TOWN or COUNTRY should post their requirements or, for preference, call at their offices, where they will receive every attention.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
A Charming THIRD-FLOOR FLAT in much favoured position, with four bed rooms, bath room, two large and lofty reception, lounge hall, kitchen, &c. To be LET on extremely moderate terms for seven or 14 years. Constant hot water; South aspect.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A charmingly decorated and expensively fitted CORNER MANSION FLAT; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water. Rent £150 per annum. Moderate price for fixtures.—Apply Housekeeper, 122, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

A Lady wishes to DISPOSE of her unfurnished MANSION FLAT in Kensington containing four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., in nice order; rent only £200; a small premium is asked of £150 for the four years' lease and fixtures.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

ACTON, on high ground.—Well-positioned SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, with all modern conveniences; two bed, bath, two reception; £100 per annum exclusive.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

CLARENCE-GATE GARDENS.
A Very charming THIRD-FLOOR FLAT in this favourite block. Accommodation: Four rooms, bath room and kitchen; lift; constant hot water. Rent only £150 inclusive. A reasonable premium is asked for the Lease and certain fittings, &c.—Apply
LIST, DANN, & LONGWORTH,
35, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.
Welbeck 8386.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained. First Floor; large reception, large bed room, large bath dressing room, kitchen; hot water, long lease; £7 per week.—W., 44, Devonshire-street, Harley-street, W.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE; two large ground-floor rooms, bath, &c.; rent £150; service 15s.; meals as desired; quiet address.—South Kensington.—Write Box G.188, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
AN exceptionally attractive and sunny FLAT in modern building to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, &c. Lease, at only £400 per annum. For DISPOSAL at reasonable terms.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A Charmingly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE in SOUTH MOLTON-STREET; three bed rooms, reception, kitchen, bath room; two or three months' lets.—Another at CAVENDISH-SQUARE, 6gns.—Call WARD and DAVIES, 60, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus. Museum 4076.

At a very low rental.
PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.
A Magnificent and perfectly appointed FLAT in this sought-after position to be LET, UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED; six-seven bed rooms, two handsome bath rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, and complete domestic offices; every modern and up-to-date convenience and improvement. Long Lease. Rent only £800 per annum. A very reasonable sum is ask for the valuable fixtures, fittings, carpets, and improvements. Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

ADELPHI.—Charming FLATS to be LET from £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply BOREHAM and Co., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BARKSTON-GARDENS.—FOURTH FLOOR FLAT. Lease five years. Rent £350 per annum inclusive. Nominal premium. Four bed, bath, two reception. Agents, RADCLEY, CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

BAYSWATER-ROAD (off).—No premium. Newly decorated UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen and bath; £140 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATS in MANSIONS, opposite Heath; five minutes Tube; with or without service. Rents from £4 14s. 6d. to £7 7s. per week.—Restaurant, tennis courts, &c.—Apply "Heathercot," Hampstead-way, N.W.11; or COPARTS, Ltd., 12, North End-road (opposite Tube), Golders Green. (Speedy 1234.)

BELGRAVIA, best part.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT. Sitting room, bed room, bath room; excellent service and exclusive meals as required; £200 per annum.—

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Scientist," Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

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Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

ON THE KENTISH HILLS.

Short motor ride of Maidstone and main line station. Wonderfully rural district absolutely unspoilt by building operations and immune from traffic.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a delightful COUNTRY HOUSE of character, *probably one of the most perfectly appointed residences in the County.*

Lounge hall, three well-proportioned reception rooms, nine or more family bed rooms, three bath rooms, and excellent accommodation for servants. *Co.'s water. Electric light. Central heating.* TWO GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES.

TRULY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, with lovely lawns, tennis courts, flower and kitchen gardens, meadow and woodland, in all about

24 ACRES.

MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39349.)

AYLESBURY, BUCKS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE with WALLED DUTCH GARDEN.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Pretty hall, large dining and drawing rooms, morning room, nine bed and dressing rooms, three baths, servants' sitting room and offices.

Electric light. Company's water and gas. Telephone and main drainage.

Buildings convertible for garage. ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42261.)

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING SMALL PROPERTY IN ABSOLUTELY RURAL AND ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS.

NEAR CHELMSFORD,

STANDING WELL UP ON MAINLY GRAVEL SOIL, DUE SOUTH. PERFECT REPLICA OF TUDOR HOUSE (1550).

For Sale, Freehold, with early possession, this unique and fascinating House in the Tudor style, with wonderful herringbone brickwork, oak timbering and clustered chimney stacks, situated amidst perfect country surroundings and enjoying excellent hunting and golfing facilities. Reached by fine service of express trains.

Oak-panelled hall with beamed ceiling, open fireplace and carved oak staircase; dining room with richly decorated ceiling and open fireplace; morning room with Dutch tiled fireplace and beamed ceiling; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, and well-fitted offices with cloak room.

MOST OF THE ROOMS HAVE OAK FLOORS AND OAK FITMENTS.

Electric light. Excellent water supply. Telephone. Modern drainage. Frigidaire.

Garage for two large cars, loose box, and other buildings.

GROUNDS OF NEARLY EIGHT ACRES,

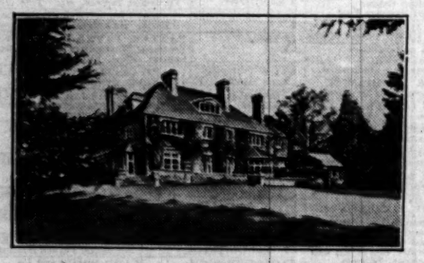
including Dutch Garden, tennis lawn, ornamental water, three-acre paddock, and about Three Acres delightful woodland, a long drive with fine old oak and elms leading to the house.

Full details from the Sole Agents, who strongly recommend the property from personal knowledge, the whole of the premises being in excellent condition.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.40209.)

HASLEMERE, SURREY

SITUATE 700ft. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.



For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having radiators in every room; electric light; four fine bath rooms. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass courts, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

CORNISH RIVIERA.

FINE SEA VIEWS.

To be LET UNFURNISHED, a delightfully situated RESIDENCE, with walled gardens and grounds of about 12 ACRES (chiefly wood), with two long drives, lodge, and cottage; spacious hall, large drawing room, and dining room, library, study, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices, with servants' hall, &c.; mild climate ideal for Anglo-Indians or persons returning from tropics.

Ample stable and garage accommodation. Full-size tennis and croquet lawns. Two 18-hole links, six and 3 miles. Station 1½ mile.

EARLY POSSESSION.

Full particulars and terms apply. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY HILLS.

700ft. up. ¾ mile from the Station. *For Sale at a Bargain Price.*

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE. Well-proportioned suite of reception rooms. Eight bed rooms, two baths. *Oak floors. Central heating. Company's gas and water.*

Well-wooded grounds on a Southern slope, tennis lawn, &c., paddock, in all

4½ ACRES.

An exceptional opportunity of acquiring a good family House at a greatly reduced price. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

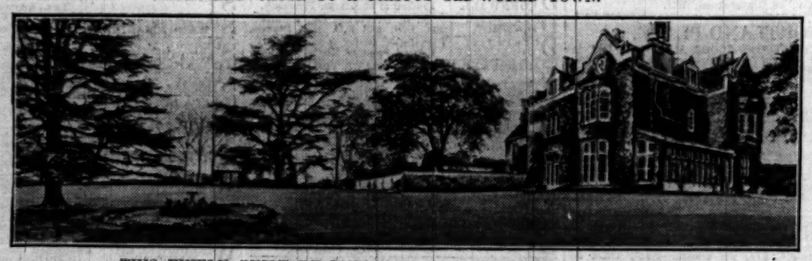
EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

THE BEST PROPOSITION IN SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND

EVERY ADVANTAGE, INCLUDING EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICE.

AMIDST THE HIGHLANDS OF WILTS: 7½ MILES OF BATH AND CLOSE TO A FAMOUS OLD-WORLD TOWN.



THIS FINELY BUILT RESIDENCE OF STONE, IN TIP-TOP CONDITION, WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, ENCLOSED IN A SMALL BUT WELL TIMBERED PARK, APPROACHED BY LONG DRIVE, AND COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER WOODED HILLS AND VALES.

The accommodation includes lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Company's Water. Garage and stabling. THREE COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY. Lovely old Pleasure Gardens, Kitchen Garden, &c., in all

20 ACRES. ONLY £7,500.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.

Illustrated particulars EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

500 FEET UP. SURREY HILLS. £2,750.

15 MILES OUT. ELECTRIC SERVICE IN 30 MINUTES. GLORIOUS POSITION.

SECLUDED SITUATION AWAY FROM TRAFFIC. IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Accommodation:—Lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices. Company's Lighting and Water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone. Garage for two cars.

FOR THEIR SIZE THE GARDENS ARE WONDERFUL.

2 ACRES FREEHOLD. ABSOLUTE GIFT.

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BERKS.

In the beautiful Finchampstead and Eversley district, near village, post office, bus service to Reading, Camberley, &c.

VERY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE,

in picturesque setting in grounds of natural beauty.

Five bed rooms, two good attic bed rooms, two reception, two bath rooms, lounge and excellent domestic offices.

Electric light, gas, Company's water, modern drainage; telephone; South aspect; sandy soil.

NICELY WOODED GROUNDS OF ABOUT TWO ACRES,

part in their natural state; tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit garden.

Garage and various outbuildings. Hunting, shooting, golf.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,000.

Inspected and strongly recommended.

SUSSEX.

Delightfully situated 500ft. up, full South aspect with glorious views in all directions.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE COMPACT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

secluded yet not isolated.

Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Cloak room, hot and cold, and w.c. compact domestic offices.

Independent boilers. Central heating, gas, Co.'s water, modern drainage. Telephone.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2 ACRES,

water garden, flower and kitchen gardens. Two garages.

FREEHOLD £2,600.

Inspected and strongly recommended.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 27)

PINNER.—Detached HOUSE, standing in quarter Acre; lovely garden; five bed, two reception, kitchen, and scullery; electric light; usual offices; garage; excellent condition; bargain.—Write Box 416, Potter's Advtg. Offices, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

SYDENHAM HILL HEIGHTS.—A delightfully placed Detached RESIDENCE commanding panoramic views; three reception, eight bed rooms, labour-saving features; large garden; garage space. Lease 73 years. PRICE £1,850.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

THAMES DITTON.—Bargain £1,495. No agents.—Detached FREEHOLD; four bed, two sitting, separate kitchen and scullery; bath, lavatory; central heating; electric light; space small garage; excellent condition; 10 minutes two stations and two golf; two minutes tennis, river, shops, trams, buses.—Write Box G.266, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

THE FAMOUS TERRACE, RICHMOND, with glorious views.—Luxurious RESIDENCE FOR SALE FREEHOLD, or to be LET FURNISHED; eminently suited private residence, business, or club.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON (West).—FREEHOLD, £1,295.—Artistic bijou beautifully built MODERN HOUSE, three minutes Station, delightful park-like views; four bed, two reception; matured garden; garage space.—Pearson, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

£2,000 BUYS DETACHED RESIDENCE with every improvement; central heating; oak parquet floors; handsome 30ft. inglenook lounge, dining room, five bed and dressing, tiled bath; garage; large timbered garden; must sell. Chance for real bargain. GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

A SHDOWN FOREST.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE erected in the OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE style.

Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Constant hot water, central heating, electric light. Company's water, modern drainage. Large double garage.

Matured gardens, &c., in all about 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD, £4,750 or near offer.—Apply GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1. (4318.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

CLANDON, NEAR GUILDFORD.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, with lounge, two bed rooms, bath room, and offices; Company's gas and water; telephone and central heating; garage with chauffeur's bed room; one acre of unusually delightful garden, including full-sized tennis lawn. FREEHOLD for SALE, £1,500.

Sole Agents, WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

BERKS-OXON BORDERS.

ONE HOUR PADDINGTON BY EXPRESS.

£5,500 OR OFFER with TWO COTTAGES and 36 ACRES (would sell with lodge and 16 acres only).—Most attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in centre of own well-timbered lands; first-rate social district; three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling and garage. Easy of access to a beautiful reach of the Thames. Golf, hunting and shooting obtainable. —Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.5390.)

BETWEEN READING and TWYFORD.—For SALE, Charming PERIOD COTTAGE, full of old oak, in excellent order; two bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two reception; £750 BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BOGNOR REGIS (in select locality).—Substantial Detached RESIDENCE, with large garden; four bed (hot and cold), dressing, two reception, bath; electric light; redecorated. £2,500 FREEHOLD.—WHITEHEADS, Station-road, Bognor Regis.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

BOURNEMOUTH.—URGENT SALE of well-appointed HOUSE, standing in ONE ACRE; leisure garage; comprises eight beds, three reception, hall room; complete with furniture (if desired); £6,000.—Full details H. J. MEYER, 8, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 4870.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST, on high ground with extensive views.—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth, on 20th February, detached MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "THE WHITE COTTAGE," ERPING HAM-ROAD; sunny aspect; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, ground-floor cloak room and w.c.; kitchen, &c.; garage garden; in excellent repair. —Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth West.

BRIGHTON (HOVE).—£3,650; close county cricket ground; stabling and barn; Detached Modern (pre-War) RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; large garage and screened garden.—COLLIER, Auctioneer, 37, Lansdowne-place, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

OWNER MUST SELL SOON.

CHARMING, very secluded, yet only 30 minutes London (S.), detached, pre-War HOUSE for IMMEDIATE SALE; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, w.c.'s, kitchen, scullery, and offices; all-electric, hot and cold basins in all bed rooms; telephone, &c.; lawns, fruit trees, &c. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,150, and possession at once.—Write Box 1,036, Palmer's House, E.C.4.

FAIRMILE COMMON, COBHAM.

16 miles from London, but absolutely secluded from all traffic nuisances.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY in one of the very best situations in this favourite district with its amenities permanently secured; 13 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, halls, four excellent reception rooms; lodge; flat; ample garage, &c.; beautifully timbered grounds of nearly 14 ACRES. Price, &c., from the Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Portsmouth-road, Cobham, Surrey. Tele. 28.

COOKHAM (near Station).—Gentleman's attractive pre-War built BUNGALOW-RESIDENCE; two bed, bath, lounge, dining room, kitchen, scullery; all conveniences; garage; nice garden. £1,000.—BINGE and SON, Cookham-on-Thames.

SUSSEX.

CROWBOROUGH HILL.—In a delightful rural position 600ft. above sea level, an attractive small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two baths; garage, stabling; matured grounds, tennis and paddock; 4½ ACRES; nice order. PRICE £3,100.—Recommended by CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

EASTBOURNE, close to sea front.—Capital NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; 10 rooms; FREEHOLD, £1,500.—Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Detached Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; high ground, sunny position, close golf links; four bed, two or three reception, bath; nice garden or garage. PRICE £2,450. Recommended.—HOUSE and Co., 20, Cornfield terrace.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

SUSSEX, 42 miles London.—Gentleman's Detached RESIDENCE; eight lofty rooms; delightful old garden, shady lawn; numerous outbuildings; main water, gas; drainage. Freehold £1,150.—Write Box M.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

BEACONSFIELD.

EXCELLENT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY HOUSE with own views, near Station; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception; garage; electric light, gas; half acre; Sea with Tennis Lawn. Low Price; FREEHOLD. FROST, [illegible], Beaconsfield, Bucks.

FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES.—Beautiful HOUSE, secluded, South aspect, and wonderful situation, in 11 ACRES; nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception rooms; electric light; central heating; coast stabling; two cottages; OLD-WORLD PLACE. Forthcoming Auction; thorough repair; golf close.—Recommended by Sole Agents, MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD., 69, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 63 and 1017.

GRAND DRIVE NORWICH AND THE COAST.

GENTLEMAN'S CHOICE ESTATE, 600 ACRES; medium-sized Georgian Residence in delightfully timbered but inexpensive grounds with two lodges; all modern conveniences; shooting, hunting, fishing, golf; farms let yearly; possession of residence, shooting, woods and meadow; reduced price, or would let residence, 1,000 acres, strongly recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

URGENT SALE DESIRED.

HANTS and SUSSEX BORDERS, within easy reach of the Coast and yacht harbour.—OLD-WORLD PROPERTY with comfortable residence, approached by drive; spacious hall, conservatory, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, balcony room, bath room; electric light; main water; garage, stable, and five-roomed cottage; well-laid-out nicely timbered grounds, garden, and orchard; ready Two Acres. Personally inspected. Price FREEHOLD £2,600. Open to offers. A bargain.—Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James, S.W.1.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR OR POSSIBLY LESS.

FAVOURITE OXTED DISTRICT.

One mile from the Golf Links, not overlooked, and commanding extensive views towards East Grinstead and the South Downs.

GENUINE 14th-CENTURY RESIDENCE,

full of oak beams, open fireplaces, stone mullioned windows, completely modernised, yet retaining all its old-world atmosphere and presenting a home of exquisite charm.

Hall, three reception rooms, hall room with minstrels' gallery, 10 bed rooms, four bath room, exceptionally good offices including servants' hall.

Garage for two; stabling for three.

Electric light, central heating, co.'s water, telephone, modern drainage, independent hot water supply.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE PROPERTY and comprise lawn, tennis court, herbaceous borders, parklike orchard, well-stocked kitchen garden, old fish pond, and park,

IN ALL 90 ACRES.

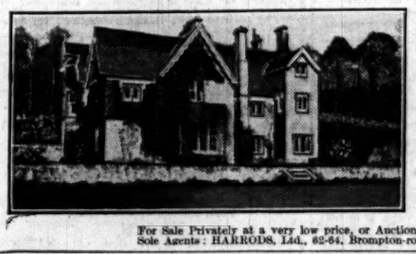
Inspected and recommended as a really beautifully furnished, unique property by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNRIVALLED POSITION, OVERLOOKING LYME BAY AND THE HARBOUR.

"CLIFF HOUSE,"

LYME REGIS, DORSET.

STANDING IN GROUNDS OF NATURAL BEAUTY.



Well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; electric light and all conveniences; outer and inner halls, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees, woodland walks of great beauty; in all about

4½ ACRES.

For Sale Privately at a very low price, or Auction later. Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE OF £8,500 ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A SURREY SHOW PLACE.

Unspoilt part of the country, close to Golf Course, and within easy daily access of Town.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE recently redecorated regardless of cost and equipped with every possible labour-saving device.

Lounge hall, four large reception rooms, magnificent hall room, 10 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), four well fitted bath rooms, and domestic offices on the most modern principles, tiled throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Gas. Co.'s water.

Cottage, Garage, good outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE A REMARKABLE FEATURE and are splendidly timbered. There is a small lake, two hard tennis courts, large spreading lawns, flower beds, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses. Tiled swimming bath with two dressing rooms and pastureland,

IN ALL 9 ACRES.

Additional land up to 200 acres might be acquired. Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN.

36 ACRES. £4,850 (OR OFFER).

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.

DAILY ACCESS OF TOWN.

A SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE.

Entrance hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; central heating, excellent water, modern drainage; garage and useful

OUTBUILDINGS.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture-land, in all

36 ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WOKING.

In the best residential part, easy reach of Station, only 35 minutes from Town, and close to several first-class Golf Courses.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with entrance hall, three good reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms (the principal ones fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Good garage and outbuildings.

Electric light and power; Co.'s water; modern drainage.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDEN, with full-size tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 1¼ ACRE.

PRICE £4,500.

OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED AT 10GNS. A WEEK.

Full details of the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.

EAST KENT COAST.

Easy reach of Sandwich and other Golf Links.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Excellent garage accommodation and other outbuildings.

Central heating. Electric light, gas. Main water.

Four cottages and meadow about one acre, with long road frontage if required.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, Italian garden, woodland walk, &c.

IN ALL 2½ ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500 WITH 2½ ACRES.

Further details of the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORFOLK COAST.

Adjoining and overlooking a well-known Golf Course and with views of the sea.

MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION containing hall, two reception rooms, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, and two bath rooms.

Southern aspect. Sandy soil. Pipeless central heating. Co.'s water and gas.

Attractive grounds with tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens and orchard, in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Garage, summerhouse, &c.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

Further details of the Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SHEEN COMMON AND RICHMOND PARK.

High ground, premier position.

EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD PRE-WAR RESIDENCE,

in first rate order, easily worked, principally two floors. Entrance hall, two-three reception rooms, loggia, six bed rooms, tiled bath room, up-to-date offices.

Electric light. Independent hot water supply.

Garage. Very pretty well-stocked garden.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE by Private Treaty or Auction later.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 3097 (3 LINES).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,

and Facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: Sutton 1252; and at WALLINGTON.

SUTTON, highest part.—Really charming picturesque modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"BRADGATE," DEVONSHIRE-AVENUE,

replete with all modern conveniences, on TWO FLOORS; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, charming sunny lounge, 22ft. 8in. by 16ft. 2in., good dining room, study, tiled ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; attractive gardens laid out in terraces, lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees; BRICK GARAGE; CENTRAL HEATING. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, only 4min. Station.—Charming well-designed and constructed modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"SANTA CRUZ," MANOR PARK-ROAD,

excellent apointments, good decorative condition; standing in well-kept and picturesque grounds of nearly ONE ACRE; six bed rooms, bath room, two box rooms, three good reception rooms, complete domestic offices; grounds laid out in terrace formation, tennis court; greenhouse; DETACHED GARAGE for two cars. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, open position, near station.—Well built, detached double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"HIGHFIELD," SUTTON COMMON-ROAD,

standing in beautifully timbered grounds, secluded from road. TWO FLOORS; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three excellent reception rooms; principal and secondary staircases, verandah, good domestic offices; detached brick garage for two cars, or stabling, with two rooms over; tastefully laid-out gardens. TENNIS COURT, well-stocked kitchen garden, greenhouse, &c., in all about ONE and TWO-FIFTHS ACRE; electric light. By AUCTION, 6th February (unless previously sold).

BANSTEAD DOWNS (near), fine high position, five minutes station and buses.—Excellent detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; modern improvements; conveniently and artistically planned on TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, tiled scullery; good garden; GARAGE; wood block floors. FREEHOLD £1,895.

PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architects and built at inclusive cost.—Booklet from COATES HOUSES, Ltd., Dorking.

HOVE.—Exceptionally suitable for a Doctor (or possibly excellent nursing home); in one of the best residential localities (WILBURY ROAD), excellent detached RESIDENCE with four good ground-floor reception rooms, eight bed rooms; garden and double garage; lately occupied by a first-class medical practitioner. For SALE FREEHOLD, or might be Let on Lease.—WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 188, Church-road, Hove.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

IN a glorious part of Devon, near Exeter.—A most charming RESIDENCE in TUDOR STYLE, in excellent order, with all conveniences, standing in delightful grounds and rich pastureland, in all nearly

200 ACRES

Oak-beamed lounge hall, with large open fireplace, four reception, billiard room, 10 beds, two baths (hot and cold), convenient offices; electric light; central heating; two cottages, outbuildings and model farmery.

PRICE ONLY £6,250.

Most confidently recommended by W. HUGHES and SONS, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol. 17595.

JUST the home for motorist or family man, owner going Devon, must sell.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six beds, bath, two reception, lounge; double garage; small garden. £2,100 only.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station. 442.

KENT (30 minutes London), in pretty wooded country. —A delightful COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, hall, two reception (one 21ft. by 14ft.); gas and water; half-acre charming grounds; garage. FREEHOLD £1,200.—HENRY PARKER and Co., Orpington, Kent, or 153, Cheapside, E.C.2.

MID-DORSET.

UNDER 20 MILES FROM THE COAST.

£5,600 FREEHOLD.—Lovely old stone-built MANOR HOUSE of the long, low type in splendid order, and having water; electric light and heating; hall and three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; stabling and garage; two cottages; matured grounds and meadows of 16 ACRES.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1 (L.R.8883.)

NEW FOREST (western borders), mile village, three miles main line station, high situation.—Artistic COUNTRY RESIDENCE, built by well-known architect; contains four reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; all labour-saving conveniences; excellent bungalow; garage; 7½ ACRES, part woodland. FREEHOLD £7,750.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

NORTH BUCKS.

IN A FINE HUNTING CENTRE.

£3,250 OR OFFER.—Delightful OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE in splendid order, short drive main line station, under hour London; hall and three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light and central heating; telephone; beautiful stabling for hunters, and garage. About FIVE ACRES.—Illustrations from JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8759.)

TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED.

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

ON the EAST CLIFF.—Imposing detached RESIDENCE, comprising five entertaining rooms, six bed rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, box room, two bath rooms; central heating throughout; tennis court, conservatory, vinery, double garage, and outbuildings, well-laid-out grounds. FREEHOLD and Possession from chief rent.—Write Box M.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

OXON.—Ideal labour-saving RESIDENCE; four beds, tiled bath room, two reception, kitchen; electric light, central heating, &c.; garage and nice garden. High ground; fine views. 40 MINUTES LONDON. For SALE or to be LET.—Apply EGGINTON and SON, 15, Friar-street, Reading.

RUGBY (eight miles).—Pre-War HOUSE, well-built, in good order; about ONE ACRE; garage, stable; two sitting, six bed rooms. £1,300.—The LADIES' LEAGUE AGENCY, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Of particular interest to Golfers.—Attractive old-world RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated practically centre of golf links; four bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception, study; buildings; electric light, telephone; large garden, half-acre. FREEHOLD £2,000. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

SMALL HOUSE, outskirts GUILDFORD, close Merrow Links; seven bed, three reception, two baths; hot and cold in rooms, radiators; tele. £180. Unfurnished, or Sale.—Mrs. A. Wilkinson, Brewer's Corner, Guildford.

SOUTHBOROUGH, near Tunbridge Wells.—Modern erected five-bed room HOUSE; three reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; brick-built garage; convenient shed; garden; well built; inspection invited. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,000, or would be prepared to Let.—Apply LEWIS THORPE, Builder, Southborough.

SURREY HILLS.

AWAY FROM ALL TRAFFIC AND NOISE.

£4,500 OR OFFER.—Splendid modern pre-War RESIDENCE in the country, not near any building operations. 500ft. up; lovely views; under mile station, fast trains to City and West End; close golf course; three sitting rooms, billiards room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling, garage, cottage; terraced grounds of THREE ACRES. A real bargain, as everything in full almost perfect order.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.7188.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

SURREY (beautiful Forestdown district). Easy reach of three Golf Courses.—An ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY; two RENT ONLY £140. 5 YEARS' LEASE. reception, five bed rooms, bath room, convenient offices; electric light, Co.'s water, modern drainage for two cars. The grounds include tennis lawn (four acres).—GERMAN, Estate Offices, Farnham.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SUSSEX, close to the glorious Ashdown Forest.—Gentleman's modern COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; main water and drainage, electric light available shortly; garage; attractive gardens, tennis lawn, fruit and kitchen garden, paddock; FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,400.—Photos, GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

SUSSEX.—Old-world COTTAGE; six rooms; garden, TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £900.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SUSSEX, between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne.—Capital SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; charming views, South aspect; three reception, six bed, bath; attractive matured garden, tennis court, abundance fruit trees. £2,000. BARGAIN.—ROSS and DENNIS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Uckfield.

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